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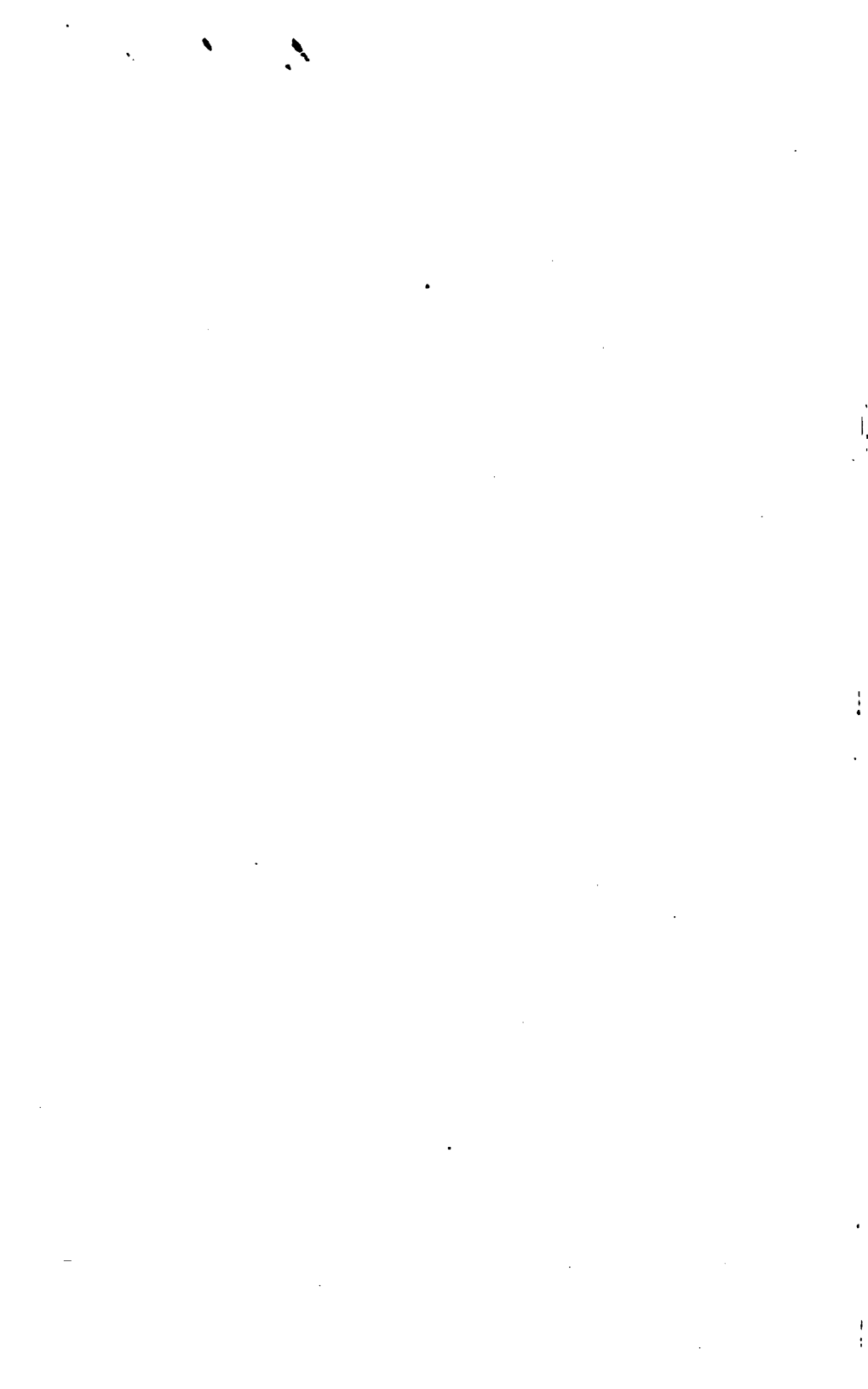
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Rhode Island Collections

Season 1879

May 1879 - Jan 1880



*John F. Tobey*  
1879-80.

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ACTS, RESOLVES AND REPORTS  
OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

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PART I.—MAY SESSION, 1879.

ACTS AND RESOLVES, AND PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE....Pages 1-77

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REPORTS.....Appendix.

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PROVIDENCE:  
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1880.




**ACTS AND RESOLVES**  
**PASSED BY THE**  
**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OF THE**  
**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,**  
**AT THE**  
**MAY SESSION, 1879.**

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**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.**  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, JULY, 1879.**

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**PROVIDENCE:**  
**E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.**  
**1879.**

 The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1879, (being the 27th day of the month,) in conformity with the provisions of Article IV., of the Constitution as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854; and adjourned on Friday, the 30th day of May, 1879, to meet at Providence on the fourth Tuesday in January, (January 27th,) 1880, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**L 2431**

DEC 2 1880

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# ACTS AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1879.

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[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Statutes, Revision of 1872.]

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## CHAPTER 776.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 619 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 59 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF LAYING OUT AND MAKING HIGHWAYS AND DRIFTWAYS.'"

Passed May 29, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 16 of chapter 619 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to embrace the towns of New Shoreham and Little Compton, within the provisions of the said chapter; and the said chapter 619 shall hereafter apply to the said towns of New Shore-

Towns of New Shoreham and Little Compton embraced within provisions of highway act.

MAY, 1879.

ham and Little Compton in the same way as if the said towns had been named in section 16 of the said chapter at the time of the passage thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 777.

Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR SUPPLYING THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET WITH PURE WATER," BEING CHAPTER 491 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town of Pawtucket authorized to procure water from additional source.

SECTION 1. The town of Pawtucket is hereby authorized to procure water for the purposes provided in an act entitled "An act for supplying the town of Pawtucket with pure water," being chapter 491 of the Public Laws, from such source or sources now authorized by law or from such source or sources in addition to, or instead of those now authorized by law as may be selected and approved by a meeting of the electors of said town qualified to vote on a proposition to impose a tax at a town meeting notified and called for that purpose; and for that purpose may purchase and hold such lands, waters and water rights as may be necessary and convenient therefor. Such source of water supply shall be selected by a town meeting of the electors qualified as aforesaid.

Power and authority of water commissioners.

SEC. 2. The water commissioners of said town shall have and exercise so much of the power and authority of the town, under the act aforesaid and the several acts in amendment of and in addition thereto, as has been or may be determined and defined by ordinance of the town council of said town.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

MAY, 1879.

3

## CHAPTER 778.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF WARWICK TO APPOINT A JUDGE OF PROBATE. Passed May 29, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The town council of the town of Warwick is hereby authorized annually at its first meeting after the election of said council, to appoint a judge of probate for said town, which judge of probate when so appointed shall have and exercise all of the probate jurisdiction throughout the said town which is now conferred by law on the said town council.

Town council of Warwick authorized to appoint a judge of probate.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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## CHAPTER 779.

AN ACT TO CEDE JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THIS STATE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Passed May 29, 1879.

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States has by its legislation provided for the erection of a light-house, beacon light or range light at the breakwater at Block Island, in the state of Rhode Island, and has appropriated money for such purpose :

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of New Shoreham, county of Newport, beginning at a point north 84° west, eighty-seven feet from the point of intersection of the bulk-head line of the basin adjoining the breakwater at Block Island, and the westerly side of the crib of the east side of said basin, and running thence 67° west, along the roadway twenty feet ; thence at right angles to the roadway south 23° west, twenty-five feet ; thence parallel with the roadway south 67° east,

Jurisdiction of land for light-house, etc., on Block Island ceded to United States.

twenty feet; and thence north 23° east, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing five hundred square feet, is hereby ceded and granted to the United States of America.

Land, etc., exempt from taxation.

SEC. 2. The lot or tract of land described in section 1, together with the tenements, buildings and appurtenances thereon standing and thereto belonging shall be held exempt from taxation by the state of Rhode Island.

Of execution of civil and criminal process thereon.

SEC. 3. All civil and criminal process issued under the authority of this state, or any officer thereof, may be executed on said lands and in the buildings that may be erected thereon in the same manner as if jurisdiction and title had not been ceded and granted to the United States.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 780.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 140 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Trustees of institution for savings may petition supreme court for relief in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Whenever any institution for savings shall be under injunction not to receive or pay out deposits, or when its assets may be unavailable from any cause to pay its deposits; or when its assets are in a condition that there exists a just apprehension that the institution will be unable to pay all its depositors the full amount of their deposits, application by the trustees of such institution by petition in equity may be made to the supreme court, if in session in the county where such institution is located, and if not so in session, to any justice of the said court, for the relief hereinafter provided, and upon the presentation of such petition, notice of the pendency thereof, and of a time and place of a hearing thereon, shall be ordered by the said court, or justice, and shall be given by

Notice of petition to be given.



publication in not less than two newspapers for such time and in such form as the court or justice shall by general rule, or special order, prescribe, to all persons interested therein to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

SEC. 2. Upon the return of the notice upon any petition filed under the provision of the preceding section hereof, the said supreme court, or if the court be not in session in the county where such institution is located, a justice thereof, shall proceed summarily to inquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the said petition, and if it shall appear to such court or justice that such institution for savings is under injunction from receiving or paying out deposits, or that its assets are unavailable for the payment of its deposits, or, that its assets are in such condition that there exists a just apprehension that the institution will be unable to pay all its depositors the full amount of their deposits and that it will be for the interest of the depositors in such institution to grant the prayer of the said petition, such court or justice shall order the trustees of such institution to divide the assets of such institution into two classes; the first class shall embrace such of said assets as will probably be available at not less than their fair value to such institution within ninety days thereafter, which said assets shall be denominated quick assets; and the residue shall be the second class of said assets, and shall be known as the reserved assets of such institution.

SEC. 3. The court, or justice, hearing any petition preferred under the provisions of this act shall further order that such institution for savings be enjoined from paying out any of the reserved assets, and a proportion of each deposit with such institution equal to the proportion which the reserved assets bear to the entire deposits therewith, until the further order of the court, and shall permit such institution to receive additional deposits to its quick assets, or to pay out its quick assets, and to pay dividends thereon from the profits thereof (the additional deposits to be paid in full subject to their proportionate share of any loss

Court to inquire into truth of allegations in petition.

Assets of institution to be divided into two classes;—quick assets and reserved assets.

Injunction from paying out any of the reserved assets.

Permission to receive and pay out quick assets, etc.

arising from the quick assets) and the other quick assets to its depositors in proportion to the amounts of their respective deposits.

Trustees to collect reserved assets.

To transfer same to quick assets.

Depositors to be entitled to draw therefrom.

If institution is unable to pay in full, trustees to report to court.

Deficiencies to be apportioned among depositors.

SEC. 4. The trustees of any institution for savings, which institution shall have received the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall proceed with reasonable diligence, having due regard to the interests of the depositors therewith and the borrowers therefrom, to collect the reserved assets, or to strengthen the same, so that the same may become equal to what is herein before termed quick assets, and from time to time, under the direction of the court, or a justice thereof, shall transfer from the reserved assets to the quick assets of such institution so much of such reserved assets as the condition of such assets shall warrant, until all of such reserved assets shall be so transferred, and as the quick assets shall be so increased, the amounts due to the respective depositors which they shall be entitled to draw from the reserved assets of such institution shall be proportionately increased, and any pending injunction shall be modified so as to allow the payment thereof, and the like proceedings shall be had until all of the reserved assets of such institution for savings shall be turned into quick assets, and until the depositors who are entitled thereto shall be authorized to withdraw the same as from the quick assets of such institution; and if the institution shall not be able to pay its depositors in full, when all of its assets become quick assets, the trustees of the institution shall make report of the condition of its affairs to the court or justice where its petition may be pending, which report shall show the true condition and standing of the institution and the deficiency in its ability to pay its depositors in full, and the court or justice, after giving notice to all parties in interest, as provided in the first section of this act, of the receipt of such report, and appointing a time and place for a hearing thereon, may hear the parties interested therein, and if the said report shall appear to be correct, the court may direct the officers of such institution to apportion such deficiencies among the depositors who were such at the time of the decree upon the original

petition, and the officers of such institution shall charge the same to the accounts of the said depositors.

SEC. 5. No institution for savings within this state, after the first day of July, A. D. 1879, shall be required to pay any deposit with such institution until the depositor shall have first given the said institution ninety days' previous notice that he intends to require payment of such deposit.

Ninety days' notice of intention to withdraw deposits may be required.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge the power of any institution for savings to wind up its business under any statute of this state, or to abridge the jurisdiction of the supreme court sitting in equity over such institution.

Powers and jurisdiction not hereby affected.

SEC. 7. Whenever, after the report of commissioners appointed by the governor, an injunction shall have been granted against the receipt or paying out of deposits by any institution for savings, and proceedings shall have been commenced under this act by the trustees of such institution, the court shall not but for special cause shown beyond the granting of such injunction appoint a receiver of the estate and property of such institution for savings.

Of appointment of receivers of institutions for savings.

SEC. 8. The compensation of receivers to wind up the affairs of any institution for savings shall not exceed the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars *per annum*, and the entire compensation of such receiver in closing up such institution shall not exceed five thousand dollars, and if otherwise qualified in the opinion of the court, the fact that any person is an officer of an institution for savings shall be no objection to the appointment of such person as receiver to wind up the affairs of such institution.

Of compensation of receivers.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Officers not ineligible to be receivers.

## CHAPTER 781.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5, CHAPTER 13, TITLE III, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE GOVERNOR."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Governor may draw orders on general treasurer.

SECTION 1. Section 5, of chapter 13 of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 5. He may draw orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of any particular services of a public nature, not exceeding in amount one thousand dollars annually."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 782.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 745 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 77 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES;' IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 476 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, 'AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIV, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE MILITIA;' AND IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 693 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, 'AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 47, TITLE IX, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNS, AND OF THE DUTIES OF TOWN TREASURER AND TOWN CLERK RELATIVE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of collection of statistics of births in Providence and Newport.

SECTION 1. The cities of Providence and Newport are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of said chapter 745 of the Public Laws as relate to the collection of the statistics of births; and all laws relating to the collection of the statistics of births that were in force at the time of the passage of said chapter 745 are hereby revived and declared to be in full

force and operation in said cities of Providence and Newport, in the same manner as if said chapter 745 had not been enacted.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 783.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 170 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF APPEALS FROM COURTS OF PROBATE." Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. In case of appeal from the decree or determination of a court of probate granting letters testamentary, or of guardianship, the executor or guardian having given bond according to law, pending such appeal and until the same is affirmed or disaffirmed by the supreme court, shall have power to collect the income and rents of the real and personal estate of the testator or ward, said rents and income to be held by said executor or guardian for the benefit of the devisees or heirs-at-law of the testator, or in case of guardianship, for the benefit of the ward's estate; and said executor or guardian may bring suit in his name for the possession of any such real or personal estate; and pending such appeal, as aforesaid, such executor or guardian shall have power to pay any debts which are saved by section 1, chapter 175, of the General Statutes, of said testator or ward, under the direction of the court of probate, granting such letters testamentary or of guardianship.

In case of appeal from court of probate, executor or guardian authorized to collect income and rents, pending appeal;

And to pay certain debts.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 784.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 454 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED, 'AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF, AND IN ADDITION THERETO."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Police force of city of Newport, what to constitute.

SECTION 1. The city marshal and police constables of the city of Newport, including the night and day watchmen, shall constitute the police force of the said city under the General Statutes of this state and the ordinances of the said city.

Police force subject to orders of mayor.

SEC. 2. The said police force shall at all times be subject to the general orders, instructions and special directions of the mayor of the said city, who may at any time suspend or remove therefrom any member of said police force for inefficiency, insubordination or other misconduct, in the discretion of the said mayor who is hereby authorized to fill the vacancy in said police force so created.

Of suspension or removal of police.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 785.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 454 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED, 'AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

City of Newport;—ordinance, etc., to be presented to mayor for approval.

SECTION 1. Whenever any ordinance, resolution, order or appropriation shall have passed the common council and board of aldermen of the city of Newport,

before it shall become effectual it shall be presented to and be approved by the mayor of said city.

SEC. 2. Whenever any ordinance, resolution, order or appropriation shall be presented to the mayor of Newport, for his approval, he shall either approve and notify his approval thereof to the city clerk on or before the next regular meeting of the city council, after five days from the passage of such ordinance, resolution, order or appropriation, or shall return the same to the board in which it originated with his objections thereto in writing, after which, if the said vetoed order shall be passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each board of the said council the said ordinance, resolution, order or appropriation shall take effect, and the same shall take effect in like manner if the same be not returned approved by the said mayor at the time aforesaid.

Mayor to approve or to return ordinance, etc., with his objections.

Ordinance, etc., to take effect, if not returned, when.

SEC. 3. Whenever any ordinance, resolution, order or appropriation which embraces distinct and separate propositions shall be passed by both boards of the city council, and shall be sent to the mayor for his approval, the mayor may approve of any one or more of such distinct propositions, and may return to the said city council those propositions which he does not approve with his reasons for disapproving the same, in which event the parts of the ordinance, order, resolution or appropriation which he so approves shall take effect, and the residue thereof shall not take effect unless the same shall have been passed by three-fifths of all the members of the city council elected to each board thereof.

Ordinance, etc., may be approved in part, and disapproved in part.

Effect of such approval, etc.

SEC. 4. The said city council shall on the sixteenth day of June, in the present year 1879, submit to the electors of said city who are qualified to vote for general officers, the following question, namely, "Shall the mayor of this city have the veto power?"

Question of mayor's veto power to be submitted to electors.

And said city council shall cause to be printed and distributed to said electors a sufficient number of ballots so arranged as to enable every such elector to vote YES or NO upon said question. Said election shall be notified and conducted, and the ballots shall be sealed up and returned, and the votes shall be opened

Ballots to be furnished, and election how conducted.

Result to be de-  
clared.

Of effect of  
election.

and counted, the same as is by law required in the election of the city council of said city. The result of said voting shall be declared by the mayor on or before Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1879. If the majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of the said question, then the first section of this act shall go into effect on said twenty-first day of June, 1879; and if said majority shall be against said question, then said section shall be void.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 786.

Passed May 30, 1879. — — — AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14 OF CHAPTER 246 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES." AND OF CHAPTER 343 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED, "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 189 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF JURORS AND JURIES.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 14 of chapter 246 of the General Statutes is hereby amended by striking out in the third line thereof the words, "and fifty cents," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows, viz :

*Per diem of  
grand and petit  
jurors.*

"SEC. 14. All grand and petit jurors shall be paid for each day's attendance on the supreme court and court of common pleas, each, two dollars.

*Mileage of  
drawn jurors.*

Drawn jurors shall be entitled to ten cents for each mile's travel to and from court."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of chapter 343 of the Public Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words, "and fifty cents," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows, viz :

*Venire jurors,  
how summoned  
and compensa-  
tion of.*

"SEC. 1. The supreme court and court of common pleas, in term time, may issue writs of venire for additional jurors whenever it shall be found necessary for the convenient dispatch of their business, such writs to be served and returned, and the jurors re-



quired to appear at such times as shall be prescribed in such writs: and jurors taken up on venire shall be paid for each day's attendance on the supreme court and court of common pleas two dollars, and shall be entitled to ten cents for each mile's travel to and from the court, to be computed from the place where said juror is summoned."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after July 1, 1879, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 787.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 185 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF JUSTICE COURTS, THEIR ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL JURISDICTION." Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 5 of chapter 185 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The town council of any town shall proceed to elect, as soon as may be, a trial justice in place of any person elected to such office declining to accept, or resigning the same, or becoming disqualified to serve therein, and may remove at any time any trial justice and elect another in his place; *provided, however,* that the governor shall appoint a trial justice in the cities of Providence and Newport and the towns of Woonsocket and Pawtucket, in the place of a trial justice declining to accept, or resigning his office, or becoming disqualified to serve therein."

Vacancy in office of trial justice, how filled.  
  
Of removal of trial justice.

RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 185 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES SHALL TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY. Passed May 30, 1879.

*Resolved,* The senate concurring in the passage hereof, that an act entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 185 of the General Statutes, 'Of justice courts, their organization and civil jurisdiction,'" shall take effect immediately. Foregoing act to take effect immediately.



# ACTS

OF A

## Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

## ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EUREKA NAILING MACHINE COMPANY. Passed May 20,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William G. Budlong, John S. Fenner, Frank G. Allen, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under the name of the Eureka Nailing Machine Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, selling and leasing boot and shoe nailing machines and other machinery and machine work, and transacting business incident thereto and connected therewith, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, provided in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of the several acts in addition thereto, and in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence.

Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND STEAM AERATING COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. James M. Whiting, Thomas C. Hennessy, Charles B. Howland and Walter A. Peck, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the "Rhode Island Steam Aerating Company," for manufacturing and selling engines, boilers and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes and in the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars and may be fixed from time to time by vote of the corporation and shall be divided into shares of five dollars each.

SEC. 3. At every meeting of the corporation, the stockholders therein shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by them.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debt or demand with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Providence.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SAYLES BLEACHERIES.

Passed May 29,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William F. Sayles, Frederick C. Sayles and their associates, successors and assigns are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Sayles Bleacheries, for the purpose of bleaching and finishing cotton goods, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith or incidental thereto, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two million dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time, and to be divided into such number of shares, and the par value of such shares to be fixed at such amount as the corporation may by vote determine ; but no stockholder shall have the right to transfer his shares therein without first giving ten days' notice in writing of his intention to transfer, and ten days' refusal thereof to said corporation at the lowest price at which he will sell to any other person. And if, in such case, said corporation elect to purchase said shares at said lowest price, such stockholder shall, on the price being offered to him, convey said shares to said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or assessments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such

sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the town of Lincoln.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed May 29.  
1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE GLASS  
COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William Blodget and Carl Frederici, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation for the purpose of manufacturing, working and dealing in glass and similar substances, and for the purpose of painting, enamelling, etching on or otherwise decorating glass, metals and other surfaces and of carrying on such other business as may properly be connected therewith, or pertain thereto, by the name of the Providence Glass Company, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be fifteen thousand dollars, which may be increased to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, by a vote of the stockholders. Said stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell the same.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and de-

mands of every nature, due or owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same shall be overdue or payable at a future day, and whether arising from installments, assessments or otherwise, howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may at any time or from time to time be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them; and said corporation shall have a place of business in said city of Providence.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HERRESHOFF MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Passed May 29,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. John B. Herreshoff, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of building sail boats and steam boats, yachts and other like vessels, and other manufacturing business connected therewith and incident thereto, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in

amounts from time to time by vote of the corporation, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the same to be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or assessments, or in any other manner, and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, in the town of Bristol, at such day in each year and for the choice of such officers as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the town of Bristol.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Andrew J. Dull, George L. Clarke, C. S. Scarborough, James Tiffany and H. C. Hepburn, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of The Rhode Island Central Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. The said Rhode Island Central Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to pur-



chase the franchise or franchises and all the property and rights of whatever name or nature of The Warwick Railroad Company, located in Providence and Kent counties, in this state, and the said Rhode Island Central Railroad Company shall and may, in case it becomes the purchaser or owner of the franchise or franchises, property, rights and immunities as aforesaid of said Warwick Railroad Company, be invested with, and entitled to all the powers, rights, privileges, franchises and immunities granted to said Warwick Railroad Company by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Warwick Railroad Company," passed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1873, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. The said corporation may enter into such contracts with any other railroad company for the equipment, operating, working or leasing of the railroad of said corporation, as may by the directors of said corporation be deemed advisable.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for the directors of said corporation from time to time to borrow such sum or sums of money upon the bonds of said corporation, not exceeding the capital stock thereof, as they shall deem necessary or proper for the construction and equipment of their railroad, and the erection of workshops and other necessary buildings and appurtenances, and the extension of their railroad in any way authorized by this act, at such rate or rates of interest, and for such term or terms of credit as they may find convenient, and to secure the payment of said bonds by a mortgage or mortgages in trust or otherwise of the franchise or franchises, railroad, railroad equipment, or any property or estate, real or personal, which said railroad company may have or possess, at the time of executing any such mortgage, or which it may at any time thereafter acquire.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after the passage thereof.

Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Providence and Worcester Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, construct and finally complete a branch railroad from some point on its present railroad between Valley Falls and Lonsdale stations to some point at or near the easterly bank of the Blackstone river, in such manner and form as shall be deemed expedient.

SEC. 2. Said branch railroad shall be located, laid out, constructed and completed in the same manner, with the same powers, and under the same conditions, restrictions and liabilities for the payment of land damages, and in all other respects, as now provided by statute, or by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company," or by any act in amendment of or in addition to said act; and the same when so located and constructed, shall be held and used by said corporation in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as the railroad constructed under said act of incorporation is held and used.

SEC. 3. The railroad located under powers herein granted, shall, at the crossing of any public street or highway, be constructed in such manner and upon such terms as shall be prescribed or approved by the town council of Cumberland.

SEC. 4. Said corporation is authorized and empowered to make and execute a mortgage of its railroad and other property, and of its corporate franchises, to secure the payment of its indebtedness, and the mortgage to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, made by said corporation, bearing date October 1, 1877, and recorded in the land records of the several towns in this state and of the county of Worcester, in the state of Massachusetts, in which its railroad is located, is hereby confirmed and approved, and de-

clared to be a valid and lawful incumbrance upon the railroad, property and franchises of said corporation.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1868, AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. Passed May 29, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of "An act to incorporate the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company" is hereby amended by striking out the word "Hope" in the twelfth line thereof and inserting the word "Ashland:" by inserting the word "Hope" in the fifteenth line thereof, and before the word "Fiskeville;" and by striking out the words "about two miles south of the point where said railroad crosses said Pawtuxet River," being line twenty and parts of lines nineteen and twenty-one, and inserting in the place thereof the words "between the village of Hill's Grove and the village of Auburn," so that section 1 shall read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Amasa Sprague, Stephen Harris, Cyrus Harris, Thomas J. Hill, Thomas P. Lanphear, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic, by the name of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company, and by that name shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act as hereinafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, construct, and finally complete a railroad, commencing at some point or points in or near Ashland Village, in the town of Scituate, thence passing along the valley of the north branch of the Pawtuxet river, through or near the villages of Hope, Fiskeville, Arkwright, Harrisville, Phenix, Lippitt and Clyde, to River Point ;

thence through the valley of the Pawtuxet river, passing through or near the villages of Natick and Pontiac to a point on the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, between the village of Hill's Grove and the village of Auburn, and connecting with said railroad. And for this purpose, said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide, the whole length; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and of making tracks to and from their depots and car houses, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper security and construction and use of said road; provided, that all damages which may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in the manner hereinafter provided; and said corporation may purchase and hold such real estate upon the line of said road, and such materials, cars, engines, and other things, as may be necessary for depots, for the use of said road, and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise. *Provided, however,* that said corporation shall not locate, lay out or construct their said railroad at any point over, on or across, the lay out and location of the Pontiac Branch Railroad, a corporation created by act of the general assembly of the state of Rhode Island, as the same is now located on the plat of the lay out of said Pontiac Branch Railroad now on file in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for the county of Providence; and it is also further provided that said Pawtuxet Valley Railroad shall not cross any other railroad at grade."

SEC. 2. Section 8 of said act is hereby further amended by inserting in line fourteen of said act, after the word "grade," the words: "Except under such rules and directions as may be made and given by the town council of the town where such turnpike or highway shall be located, and as is by general law provided."

SEC. 3. The time limited in said act of incorporation within which the location of said road shall be filed as therein provided, is hereby extended to the

first day of December, A. D. 1883, and the time limited in said act for the completion of said railroad is hereby extended to the first day of December, A. D. 1885.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO REVIVE AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RICHMOND PAPER COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1867, OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Passed May 29,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Richmond Paper Company," passed at the May session, A. D. 1867, of the general assembly, is hereby re-enacted, revived and declared to be in full force, virtue and effect; and said corporation may organize within two years from the passage of this act, in the same manner and with the same effect, as if they had duly organized under said original act of incorporation; and the sum of one hundred dollars, heretofore paid into the general treasury by the incorporators named in said original act, shall be in full payment of the tax of the same amount required to be paid by existing law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN HARDWARE AND BUTT COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, 1877.

Passed May 29,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hardware and Butt Company," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

“SECTION 1. William A. Ingalls, William J. Miller, William D. Child, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and politic by the name of the Ingalls Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural and other metallic castings, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.”

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.”

SEC. 3. The time within which said corporation shall be organized is hereby extended to January 1, 1880.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

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Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE LITHOGRAPH COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Joseph Harris, Jabez G. Harris and Edward S. Jones, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of The Providence Lithograph Company for manufacturing lithographs and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes and in the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars and may be fixed from time to time by vote of the corporation and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. At every meeting of the corporation, the stockholders therein shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by them.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debt or demand with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office in the city of Providence.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ARAPAHOE LIVE STOCK COMPANY. Passed May 30,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Henry C. Bowen, Herbert R. Farnum, John E. Whipple, Henry F. Tyler, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Arapahoe Live Stock Company, for the purpose of raising, buying and selling cattle, horses and other animals and for the transaction of other business incident thereto, or connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to be fixed in amount from time to time by vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be transferable in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may direct; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands of every nature, due and owing from the owner thereof to said corporation, and whether the same be overdue or payable at a future day, and whether arising from installments, assessments or howsoever; and said stock or shares so pledged or holden, or any part thereof, may, at any time, or from time to time, be sold for the payment of any such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sales shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against such delinquent stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

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Passed May 30,  
1879.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STAR EYELET COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. John H. Thompson, Daniel A. Peirce, Charles H. Salisbury and Jennison C. Hall, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic by the name of The Star Eyelet Company, for the purpose of manufacturing eyelets and other articles of brass, iron and other metals, and for the transaction of any other busi-



ness connected therewith or incidental thereto, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall be the sum of fifty thousand dollars and shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each.

SEC. 3. The shares of every stockholder shall be pledged to the corporation for installments and for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and may be sold for the payment of the same in such manner as the by-laws of the company shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of the sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said company shall have an office in the city of Providence and there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in said Providence, at such time and place as may be designated by the by-laws of the company, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before them.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT EXCAVATOR COMPANY. Passed May 30,  
1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. George E. Waring, Jr., Melville Bull and J. Galvin, their associates, successors and assigns, are constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Newport Excavator Company," for the purpose of removing the contents of cess-pools, cisterns, vaults, and so forth, by means of the so-called Odorless Excavating Apparatus, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the du-

ties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two thousand dollars, which may be increased to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Said stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Newport, and its annual meeting shall be held in said city at such time as may be prescribed by its by-laws.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE REVERSIBLE HEEL COMPANY," AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Reversible Heel Company," passed

June 1, 1877, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. George A. Davis, Simeon S. Cook and Frederick Richardson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Spicers & Peckham Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing ranges, furnaces, stoves, hollow ware and castings, and dealing in metals and for other purposes connected therewith, and incidental thereto, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by the by-laws or vote of the corporation, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. No stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion thereof, without first giving said corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell such stock."

SEC. 3. The time within which said corporation shall be organized is hereby extended to June 1, 1880.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HARRIS FARM AND MINE COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1869. Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 3 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Harris Farm and Mine Company," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:—"But the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such first meeting on the day prescribed, and all acts, matters and things

done or performed by said company are hereby declared to be as valid and effectual in all respects as if said first meeting had been held on the day named in said act."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

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Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION SAVINGS BANK OF PASCOAG.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. A. L. Sayles, Wm. H. Clark, John A. Wood, D. C. Remington, Jr., Albert Sayles, Philip O. Hawkins, David Mathewson, Horace A. Kimball, are hereby created and made a body corporate by the name and style of the Union Savings Bank of Pascoag, and they, and such others as shall be elected members of said corporation, as in this act provided, shall be and remain a body corporate, with perpetual succession, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and obligations provided in chapters 139 and 140 of the General Statutes, and of the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall hereafter meet annually in the village of Pascoag, sometime within the month of September, and may meet as much oftener as they may judge expedient; and any seven members of said corporation, the president, secretary or treasurer being one, shall be a quorum. And the said corporation, at their annual meetings, shall have power to choose and elect a president, vice-president and seven directors, who together shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their places. The president, vice-president and each director shall signify his acceptance of said trust, in writing, to the secretary, which acceptance shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall, at their annual meeting in September, have power to elect by ballot

any other person or persons as members of said corporation.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall be capable of receiving from any person or persons any deposit or deposits of money, and to use and improve the same for the purpose and according to the directions herein provided. Provided that the whole amount so received shall not at any time exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. All deposits of money received by said bank shall be by said corporation used and improved to the best advantage of said depositors, and the income or profit thereof shall be by them applied and divided among the persons making said deposits, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in just proportions, with such reasonable deductions as the management of said corporation may require; and the principal of such deposits may be withdrawn at such time and in such manner as the said corporation shall direct and appoint. Provided, that not more than ninety days' notice of an intention to withdraw his deposits be required of any depositor.

SEC. 6. This corporation may purchase and hold such real estate as may be convenient for its business, not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, and may hold such other real estate as may have been mortgaged to them for moneys loaned, agreeable to the provisions of this act, and may also hold any real estate purchased at sales on judgments, or decrees obtained or rendered for moneys so loaned; and said corporation shall not purchase, hold or convey real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose.

SEC. 7. The affairs of said corporation shall be managed by the president, vice-president and seven directors, who together shall constitute the board of trustees as aforesaid. They shall have power to elect a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and to fill all vacancies in their board which may happen during the year. They shall meet at least twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, and also, whenever the president or any two directors shall require it; and it

shall be the duty of the treasurer to notify such meetings in such manner as the board of trustees may direct; and at all meetings of the board of trustees five members shall make a quorum. The board of trustees, at any meeting, may appoint a standing committee of not less than three of said board, who may, under the general regulations and by-laws established by said board, superintend the deposits and negotiate the loans made by this corporation.

SEC. 8. The said board of trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to make by-laws for the management of the business of said corporation, provided the same are not repugnant to the laws or constitution of this state.

SEC. 9. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business at said village of Pascoag, in the town of Burrillville, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, or summons, or other process, with the president, secretary, or treasurer of said corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 10. A. L. Sayles, of Pascoag, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, by public notice in the Providence Journal, at such time and place as he shall judge proper.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall not be allowed to receive from any one person, firm or corporation, any deposit exceeding three thousand dollars, nor shall said corporation ever have to the credit of any person, firm or corporation, a sum exceeding three thousand dollars, exclusive of interest or accumulated dividends.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The par value of each share of the capital stock of the National Rubber Company is hereby reduced to the sum of fifty dollars per share.

SEC. 2. The National Rubber Company is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 3. So much of the charter of the National Rubber Company, and of the several acts in amendment thereto, to which this is an amendment, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into effect immediately.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE GAS COMPANY." Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers heretofore conferred, said company is hereby authorized to engage in the production and distribution of heat by means of gas, water, steam or otherwise; and such distribution through streets and highways shall be under the same restrictions and with the same privileges, and to the same extent, as are by law applicable to the distribution of gas by said company.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT WATER WORKS. Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. George H. Norman, William P. Sheffield and Norman Weaver, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate and

politic by the name of the Newport Water Works, for the purpose of introducing and continuing a supply of pure water into the city of Newport, to be used for domestic and manufacturing purposes and fire protection, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, and by said name are made capable in law, to purchase, possess, have, hold, enjoy and retain, to them, their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever name or nature, and the same to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of; to ordain such by-laws and regulations, not being contrary to law, as to them shall seem expedient for the government and management of said company, and of the business and property thereof; and generally to do all things necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. Said company may acquire all the lands, easements, water and water rights now owned by George H. Norman in Middletown, Newport and Portsmouth, with the water mains, easements, rights and privileges of introducing and maintaining a supply of water for the city of Newport and the inhabitants thereof and all such other rights for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of Newport or of Middletown with water, as they may hereafter require.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation holden in the city of Newport, at such day in each year as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient; at all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 5. The president and directors shall meet at



such times as they shall deem proper, any three of them to constitute a quorum. They shall have the immediate government and direction of the business and affairs of the company; shall appoint a treasurer and such other officers as they may deem expedient, who shall give bond to the company, with sureties to the satisfaction of the directors, for the faithful performance of their duties. The said president and directors may make contracts, to manage and dispose of the property and funds of the company in such manner as they shall deem for the interest of the stockholders; they shall make such dividends of the profits, at least once in every year, as to them shall appear proper; and the said president and directors, as such, shall receive no compensation, unless by a vote of a legal meeting of the stockholders.

SEC. 6. The stock and shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from said stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts and demands, with incidental expenses of sale, this corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due

SEC. 7. If any person shall willfully do or cause to be done any act whatever, whereby the works of said company, or any pipe, conduit, gate, dam, reservoir, hydrant, faucet, or any engine, machine or structure, or any matter or thing appertaining to the same, shall be stopped, obstructed, impaired, weakened, injured or destroyed, or shall corrupt the water supply belonging to said company, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay to said company, double the amount of damages sustained by means of such offence or injury, to be recovered in an action of debt to be brought in the name of said company in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with all costs of suit.

SEC. 8. In all proceedings at law or in equity in which this corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of any process with the treasurer, or the person acting as such, or at his last and usual place of abode or business, shall be deemed a good and sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 9. Any one of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of said meetings as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 10. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in said city of Newport.

SEC. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in any way to affect any contract or arrangement heretofore made or had between said George H. Norman and said city of Newport.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Passed May 30, 1879. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONTIAC BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The eleventh section of said act of incorporation, relating to the time when said company shall complete its railroad, is hereby amended by striking out the figures "1880" in the last line of said section eleven and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1881."

SEC. 2. Section 11 of said act of incorporation, as thus amended, shall read as follows :

"SEC. 11. If the location of said railroad shall not have been filed in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1878, and the final completion of said railroad previ-

ous to the first day of January, A. D. 1881, this act shall be void and of no effect."

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONTIAC BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY." Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The right, privilege and easement is hereby given, granted and conveyed to the Pontiac Branch Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, to lay out, locate and construct its railroad through the lands belonging to the state of Rhode Island known as the "State Farm," situate in the town of Cranston, county of Providence and said state, as the same is located, laid out and delineated on the plat of the location and lay out of said company now on file in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas for the county of Providence, in said state, and also the right, privilege and easement in and to the use of such lots of land on said state farm, for the purpose of stations and depots, as shall be designated by the board of state charities and corrections. Provided, that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the state if said railroad shall not be completed and in full operation by the first day of July, 1881, or if thereafter they should cease to be used for railroad purposes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall fence all that part of its railroad running through the said state farm in a manner satisfactory to the board of state charities and corrections.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT TO EXEMPT SAYLES MEMORIAL HALL FROM THE OPERATION OF CHAPTER 688 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The corporation of Brown University is hereby authorized to erect a building upon their real estate in the city of Providence, situated between Prospect street and Thayer street on the west and east, and between George street and Waterman street on the south and north; said building to be of stone, covering an area of about one hundred forty-three and one-half feet by seventy-five feet ( $143\frac{1}{2}$  x 75 ft.), with a roof constructed of wood, covered with slate. The highest point upon said roof to be about eighty-seven feet (87 feet) from the ground, and the main roof to be about sixty-two feet (62 feet) from the ground. The said building to be situated not less than fifty feet (50 feet) from any other building, to be used for recitation rooms and for a hall for general purposes, and to be known as "Sayles Memorial Hall."

SEC. 2. The said building is hereby exempted from the operation of an act entitled "An act in relation to buildings in the city of Providence, and for other purposes," being chapter 688 of the Public Laws, and from the operation of all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed May 29, 1879. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE URSULINE ACADEMY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Matilde Helff, Celina Grenier, Mary White and Lizzie Matthews, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The Ursuline Academy, of Providence, Rhode Island," for the purpose of maintaining academies, schools, seminaries of learning and the education of

children, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall be located at Providence, Rhode Island, and may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY OF NEWPORT," PASSED JANUARY, 1834. Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 3 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the First Baptist Society of Newport," is hereby amended by striking out the words "white male," so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted* that said society shall consist of such persons as are owners of a pew in said meeting house, or lessee of a pew in the same, and such others as shall be admitted according to the by-laws of the society ; the property or control of said meeting house being wholly and exclusively in the proprietors of the pews in said meeting house."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE THAYER STREET BAPTIST SOCIETY IN PROVIDENCE," AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. Passed May 30, 1879.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The second section of "An act to incorporate the Thayer Street Baptist Society in Providence," relating to the liability and sale of the pews for taxes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The first section of said act of incorporation is hereby so amended, that the pews shall not be owned by individuals, but, instead thereof, shall be owned by the society.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall hereafter be known and called by the name of "The Union Baptist Society," instead of "The Brown Street Baptist Society."

SEC. 4. Male members of the church or congregation, above the age of twenty-one, who have paid the rent of an entire pew during the year preceding the annual meeting, are eligible to membership in said society; and said persons, if elected to membership, shall cease to be members whenever they shall fail to pay rent as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Said society shall not sell or alienate the meeting house and lot, without the consent of two-thirds of the male members of the Union Baptist Church, above the age of twenty one, and residing in Providence.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

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**RESOLUTION to adopt Joint Rules and Orders.**

No. 1.  
Passed May 28,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the joint rules and orders adopted and in force for the government of the two houses of the general assembly for the last political year, be adopted for the government of the two houses for the current political year.

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**RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.**

No. 2.  
Passed May 28,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That joint rule No. 9 be suspended so far that all public laws passed during the present session at Newport shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

No. 3.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** for distributing copies of the General Statutes.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be authorized to furnish the new members of the general assembly with copies of the General Statutes and the Public Laws, so far as may be in his power to do.

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No. 4.  
Passed May 29,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** instructing the Secretary of State to prepare a Legislative Manual.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be instructed to prepare, for the use of the general assembly, a legislative manual, containing the rules and orders of the general assembly, and such other matter as he may deem expedient, and that he cause one thousand copies thereof to be printed. Also one hundred and fifty copies in pocket size, containing the rolls of members, the committees, and the rules and orders of the two houses, with such other matter as he may see fit.

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No. 5.

**RESOLUTION** in relation to the election of Senators in the Towns of Richmond and Tiverton.

[In Senate, Passed May 28, 1879.]

*Resolved*, That the committee on elections to whom was referred the contested election cases from the towns of Richmond and Tiverton be and they are hereby authorized to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and report at the next January session.

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No. 6.  
Passed May 28,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** in reference to colors and guidons of the division and brigades of Rhode Island Militia.

*Resolved*, That the colors and guidons of the division of Rhode Island militia and of the first and



second brigades be and the same hereby are presented to Major-General William R. Walker and Brigadier-Generals Thomas W. Chace and Frederick Miller, respectively, in acknowledgment of their long and meritorious services in connection with the militia of this state.

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**RESOLUTIONS** making an appropriation for the purchase of camp equipage and uniforms for the use of the State Militia.

No. 7.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

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*Resolved*, That the sum of \$7,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of such camp equipage, military stores and ammunition as may be necessary for the use of the state militia, said articles to be provided by the commander-in-chief in accordance with section 60 of chapter 760 of the Public Laws.

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of uniforms for the use of such companies, that shall be accepted under the provisions of the new militia law, as shall have no suitable uniforms at the time of their acceptance as aforesaid, said sum to be expended by the board provided for by section 66 of said law, upon the order of the commander-in-chief.

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**RESOLUTION** advising and consenting to appointment by the Commander-in-chief of a board to decide upon a suitable uniform for the State Militia, in accordance with section 66 of chapter 760 of the Public Laws.

No. 8.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

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*Resolved*, That the general assembly advise and consent to the appointment, by the commander-in-chief, of adjutant-general Caleb H. Barney, quartermaster-

general Charles R. Dennis, judge advocate-general Pardon E. Tillinghast, Col. John Hare Powel and Hon. James M. Pendleton, as a board for the purposes named in section 66 of chapter 760 of the Public Laws.

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No. 9.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the Providence Reform School.**

*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the maintenance and support of the Providence Reform School, from the first day of July next, until the first day of January next, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the school, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portion thereof as may, from time to time, be required for the maintenance and support of said school upon the receipt by him of duly authenticated vouchers.

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No. 10.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION appointing a joint special committee on the Providence Reform School.**

*Resolved*, That a joint special committee consisting of Messrs. Jabez W. Mowry of Smithfield, Charles H. Handy of Warren, and T. Mumford Seabury of Newport, of the senate, and Messrs. Elisha C. Clarke of South Kingstown, Charles Sidney Smith of Providence, Israel R. Sheldon of Warwick, John C. Burrington of Barrington, and Clark H. Burdick of Newport, of the house of representatives, be hereby appointed to examine and report at the adjourned session of the general assembly, as to what course is most advisable for the state to pursue in relation to the future management of the Providence Reform School, and upon the expediency of transferring the control of said

school from the city of Providence to the state, and in case of such transfer what legislation is necessary in order to effect the same, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise, and have liberty to sit in vacation.

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**RESOLUTION** making appropriation for the Newport County Jail.

No. 11.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

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*Resolved*, That Messrs. William C. Townsend, of Newport, Nathaniel Peckham, of Middletown, and Stephen A. Watson, of Portsmouth, of the house of representatives; and T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, of the senate, be and hereby are appointed a joint special committee for the purpose of causing the Newport county jail to be painted, the bath-room therein to be finished, additional hose to be furnished therefor, and the sidewalk near the same to be re-laid, and that the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated therefor, to be paid by the general treasurer on the order of the state auditor, on the presentation of duly authenticated vouchers.

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**RESOLUTION** directing the General Treasurer to issue duplicate check to Town Council of Warwick.

No. 12.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

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*Resolved*, That the general treasurer is hereby directed to draw his check for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to the order of the town council of the town of Warwick, to replace his check No. 27188 for the same amount given to said town council to pay the rent of the armory of Co. D, 3d Battalion, which said check has been lost, provided, that said council shall give to the general treasurer a bond of indemnity, secured to his satisfaction, guaranteeing that the check originally given for said purpose shall not be presented for payment under its endorsement.

No. 13.  
Passed May 29,  
1879.

**RESOLUTION** for change of names of Mary C. Thiébaud, Alice Thiébaud and Anna Thiébaud respectively to Mary Cooper, Alice Cooper and Anna Cooper.

Upon the petition of Mary C. Thiébaud for herself and as guardian of Alice Thiébaud and Anna Thiébaud.

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the names of said Mary C. Thiébaud, Alice Thiébaud and Anna Thiébaud be and the same are hereby changed respectively to Mary Cooper, Alice Cooper and Anna Cooper, and that by the latter names they shall respectively be entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities they would have been subject to respectively had not their names been changed.

**RESOLUTION** for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

*Resolved*, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury:

No. 14.

James M. Wright, for expenses on committee in the matter of Sand Hill Cove Breachway.....	\$13 00
James C. Collins, for same.....	13 00
Elisha C. Clarke, for same.....	13 00
James C. Collins, for expenses on committee in the matter of Devil's Breach, Great Salt Pond in Charlestown.....	\$13 00
George N. Bliss, for same.....	13 00
Thomas Arnold, for same.....	13 00
	<hr/> \$78 00

E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing for house of representatives, as per vouchers Nos. 254, 258, 278, 418, 501, 502.....	\$34 50	No. 15.
Davis & Pitman, for printing rolls of the house of representatives.	\$5 50	No. 16.
Davis & Pitman, for advertising election programme .....	7 00	
Davis & Pitman, for same.....	15 00	
	<hr/> \$27 50	
John F. Tobey, for legal services in suit of Barnard <i>et al.</i> vs. Samuel Clark, general treasurer <i>et al.</i> ..	\$534 55	No. 17.
Charles Hart, for same.....	850 00	
	<hr/> \$1384 55	
B. B. H. Sherman, quartermaster of Newport Artillery Co., for elec- tion expenses.....	\$335 00	No. 18.
Newport Light Infantry Co., for election expenses.....	100 00	
J. Albert Monroe, examination and survey of southerly portion of Point Judith Pond, making plan of breachway to Sand Hill Cove, etc.....	130 20	
John P. Sanborn, for printing for general assembly.....	46 50	
	<hr/> \$611 70	
Job Kenyon, James H. Eldredge and Otis Bullock, for services in investigating alleged insanity of Vashti W. Angell...	\$160 00	No. 19.
John P. Sanborn, for printing for general assembly.....	15 00	No. 20.

RESOLUTION upon the petition of Randall H. Rice and  
others praying for a pardon and release from im-  
prisonment in the State Prison of John Williams  
and George Burns.

No. 21.

[In Senate. Passed May 29, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby ad-  
vise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the

said petition, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said John Williams and George Burns from their said imprisonment forthwith.

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- No. 22. RESOLUTION upon the petition of Daniel Murphy praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

[In Senate. Passed May 29, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Daniel Murphy, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Daniel Murphy from his said imprisonment forthwith.

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- No. 23. RESOLUTION upon the petition of Charles W. Hoxie, praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

[In Senate. Passed May 30, 1879.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Charles W. Hoxie, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Charles W. Hoxie, from his said imprisonment forthwith.

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No. 24.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

- RESOLUTION to pay officers and attendants of the general assembly, May Session, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the May session, A. D. 1879 :

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas.....	\$50 00
George Lewis Gower.....	50 00
Arthur D. Payne.....	50 00
William D. Lake.....	8 00
George Manchester.....	12 00
Henry N. Ward.....	8 00
John Ellis.....	9 00
Horatio Wood.....	9 00
Archie Sayer.....	9 00
Remington Ward.....	9 00
Thomas Wood.....	9 00
Augustus Mahoney.....	9 00

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury.

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#### RESOLUTION of adjournment.

No. 25.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That when the general assembly adjourns this day, it adjourn to meet in the State House in Providence on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1880, at 11 A. M.

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#### RESOLUTION continuing unfinished business.

No. 26.  
Passed May 30,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That all business pending before either house of the general assembly at the adjournment on Friday, May 30, 1879, be continued to the adjourned session in January, 1880.

MAY, 1879.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Providence, Rhode Island.

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of  
the state, this            day of  
A. D.



## APPENDIX.

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### ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport on the last Tuesday of May (being the 27th day of the month), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and of independence the one hundred and third.

#### PRESENT :

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor  
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieutenant-Governor  
and *ex-officio* Senator.

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#### SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	- - - -	T. MUMFORD SEABURY.
Providence,	- - - -	JOHN F. TOBEY.
Portsmouth,	- - - -	EDWARD T. DE BLOIS.
Warwick,	- - - -	DAVID PIKE.
Westerly,	- - - -	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham,	- - - -	RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.
North Kingstown,	- - - -	JOHN H. SPINK.
South Kingstown,	- - - -	DANIEL SHERMAN.
East Greenwich,	- - - -	RUSSELL VAUGHN.
Jamestown,	- - - -	THOMAS C. WATSON.

Smithfield,	- - -	JABEZ W. MOWRY.
Scituate,	- - -	ALBERT JOHNSON.
Glocester,	- - -	PHILIP W. HAWKINS.
Charlestown,	- - -	ORIN COLE.
West Greenwich,	-	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry,	- - -	DEXTER B. POTTER.
Exeter,	- - -	ANSON GREENE.
Middletown,	- - -	JAMES CHASE.
Bristol,	- - -	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton,	- - -	ANDREW H. MANCHESTER.
Little Compton,	- -	ALBERT T. SEABURY.
Warren,	- - -	CHARLES H. HANDY.
Cumberland,	- - -	STAFFORD W. RAZEE.
Richmond,	- - -	CLARK B. LILLIBRIDGE.
Cranston,	- - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton,	- - -	ELISHA P. CLARK.
Johnston,	- - -	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence,	- -	DANIEL W. LYMAN.
Barrington,	- - -	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster,	- - -	CYRUS F. COOKE.
Burrillville,	- - -	FAYETTE E. BARTLETT.
East Providence,	- -	ALVORD O. MILES.
Pawtucket,	- - -	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket,	- - -	ARIEL BALLOU.
North Smithfield,	-	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln,	- - -	ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

#### REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Providence.</i>
William P. Sheffield,	Abraham Payne,
Henry H. Fay,	Stillman White,
Clark H. Burdick,	Charles Sidney Smith,
John P. Sanborn,	Benjamin T. Eames,
William C. Townsend.	George H. Burnham,

Henry J. Spooner,  
James E. Chace,  
Andrew Winsor,  
Amos M. Bowen,  
Israel B. Mason,  
Walter R. Stiness,  
Walter B. Vincent.

*Portsmouth.*

Stephen A. Watson.

*Warwick.*

Thomas Arnold,  
Israel R. Sheldon,  
Henry D. Hayden,  
George W. Spencer.

*Westerly.*

James M. Pendleton,  
Albert L. Chester.

*New Shoreham.*

Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.

*North Kingstown.*

David S. Baker, Jr.

*South Kingstown.*

Elisha C. Clarke.

*East Greenwich.*

Thomas E. Kenyon.

*Jamestown.*

Isaac B. Briggs.

*Smithfield.*

Simon S. Steere.

*Scituate.*

Martin S. Smith.

*Glocester.*

Fenner R. White.

*Charlestown.*

Billings D. Macomber.

*West Greenwich.*

Charles Capwell.

*Coventry.*

Eugene F. Warner.

Joseph Tillinghast.

*Exeter.*

Z. Herbert Gardner.

*Middletown.*

Nathaniel Peckham.

*Bristol.*

William H. Spooner,

Le Baron B. Colt.

*Tiverton.*

Joseph Osborn.

*Little Compton.*

Benjamin F. Wilbor.

*Warren.*

Obadiah Chace.

*Cumberland.*

Joseph E. Tingley,

John F. Clark.

*Richmond.*

Clark Barber.

*Cranston.*

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

*Hopkinton.*

George B. Carpenter.

*Johnston.*

William A. Pirce,

Robert K. Atwood.

*North Providence.*

Olney W. Randall.

*Barrington.*

John C. Burrington.

*Roster.*

Clarke H. Johnson.

*Burrillville.*

Albert Buffum,

Laurence Prendergast.

*East Providence.*

Oliver Chaffee.

*Pawtucket.*

Darius B. Davis,

James Davis,

Charles E. Chickering,

Thomas P. Barnefield,

Edwin Jenckes,

Frank M. Bates.

*Woonsocket.*

Albert A. Smith,  
 Francis L. O'Reilly,  
 Clinton Puffer,  
 William F. Teston.

*North Smithfield.*  
 Davis Aldrich.

*Lincoln.*

John P. Gregory,  
 Henry A. Stearns,  
 William B. Monroe,  
 Edward L. Freeman.

HENRY J. SPOONER, *Speaker.*

GEORGE LEWIS GOWER, }  
 ARTHUR D. PAYNE, } *Clerks.*

## PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, May 27th, 1879.

The two houses of the general assembly met in grand committee for the purpose of receiving, sorting and counting the votes for general officers, given in at the annual election held on the first Wednesday in April, 1879, and for declaring the result and inducting the officers elected into office.

His Excellency Charles C. Van Zandt, governor, in the chair.

The ballots were delivered to the grand committee by the secretary of state.

On motion the following select committee were appointed to assort and count the votes, and declare the result of said election, viz. :

### COMMITTEE TO COUNT THE VOTES.

*Newport County.*—James Chase, Benjamin F. Wilbor, Stephen A. Watson.

*Providence County.*—Jabez W. Mowry, Thomas P. Barnefield, Israel B. Mason, Martin S. Smith, Francis L. O'Reilly.

*Washington County.*—Daniel Sherman, Z. Herbert Gardner, Albert L. Chester.

*Kent County.*—Russell Vaughn, Thomas Arnold, Eugene F. Warner.

*Bristol County.*—William H. Spooner, Le Baron B. Colt, Obadiah Chace.

The grand committee took a recess till 3:30 o'clock p.m., and on re-assembling the following report was presented, viz.:

## REPORT.

The committee appointed to count the votes for general officers beg leave to submit the following report:

That the whole number of electors voting for governor is 15,653, and that 7,827 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 9,717 electors voted for Charles C. Van Zandt of Newport.

That 5,508 electors voted for Thomas W. Segar of Westerly.

That 318 electors voted for Samuel Hill of Providence.

That 110 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Charles C. Van Zandt of Newport is elected governor by a majority of 3,781 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for lieutenant-governor is 15,575, and that 7,788 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 9,972 electors voted for Albert C. Howard of East Providence.

That 5,273 electors voted for John M. Bailey of Woonsocket.

That 316 electors voted for David A. McKay of Woonsocket.

That 14 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Albert C. Howard of East Providence is elected lieutenant-governor by a majority of 4,369 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for secretary of state is 15,651, and that 7,826 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 10,094 electors voted for Joshua M. Addeman of Providence.

That 5,228 electors voted for David S. Baker, Jr. of North Kingstown.

That 309 electors voted for John Francis Smith of Cranston.

That 20 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Joshua M. Addeman of Providence is elected secretary of state by a majority of 4,537 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for attorney-general is 15,722 and that 7,862 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 10,012 electors voted for Willard Sayles of Providence.

That 5,371 electors voted for Charles H. Page of Scituate.

That 314 electors voted for Herbert B. Wood of Johnston.

That 25 electors voted scattering.

They further report that Willard Sayles of Providence is elected attorney-general by a majority of 4,302 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for general treasurer is 15,828, and that 7,915 votes are necessary for a choice.

That 9,935 electors voted for Samuel Clark of Lincoln.

That 5,574 electors voted for Patrick Farrel of Pawtucket.

That 299 electors voted for Andrew B. Moore of Richmond.

That 20 electors voted scattering.

•

They further report that Samuel Clark of Lincoln is elected general treasurer by a majority of 4,042 votes over all others.

The committee in conformity with their report recommend the passage of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby declared elected to the following offices for the ensuing year :

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, governor.

ALBERT C. HOWARD, of East Providence, lieutenant-governor.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, of Providence, secretary of state.

WILLARD SAYLES, of Providence, attorney-general.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Lincoln, general treasurer.

For the committee,

RUSSELL VAUGHN, *Chairman*.

The foregoing report was read, received and the accompanying resolution adopted.

The oath of office was administered by the secretary of state to the governor and lieutenant-governor ; and by the governor to the secretary of state, attorney-general and general treasurer.

Proclamation of the officers elected was made in accordance with ancient usage.

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IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 28, 1879.

His Excellency the governor in the chair.

The following state officers were elected :

*State Auditor*.—Joel M. Spencer, of Coventry.

*Inspector of Beef and Pork.*—Henry M. Kimball, of Providence.

*Inspector of Lime.*—Stephen Wright, of Lincoln.

*Inspector of Scythe Stones.*—Charles E. Chickering, of Pawtucket.

*Inspector of Cables.*—James E. Chace, of Providence.

#### CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Newport County.*—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

*Providence County.*—Charles Blake, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—John G. Clarke, of South Kingstown.

*Bristol County.*—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

*Kent County.*—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

#### CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

*Newport County.*—Thomas W. Wood, of Newport.

*Providence County.*—George E. Webster, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—Charles H. Aldrich, of South Kingstown.

*Bristol County.*—Charles A. Waldron, of Bristol.

*Kent County.*—Thomas M. Holden, of Warwick.

#### SHERIFFS.

*Newport County.*—George Manchester, of Portsmouth.

*Providence County.*—Christopher Holden, of Providence.

*Washington County.*—Henry Whipple, of Westerly.

*Bristol County.*—Lewis T. Fisher, of Barrington.

*Kent County.*—George W. Burlingame, of Warwick.

*State Board of Education.*—Thomas H. Clarke, of Newport, and Samuel H. Cross, of Westerly, each for three years.

*Justice Court of the City of Newport.*—Darius Baker, trial justice; Henry N. Ward, clerk.



*Justice Court of the City of Providence.*—James W. Blackwood, trial justice; Walter R. Stiness, clerk.

*Justice Court of the Town of Woonsocket.*—George A. Wilbur, trial justice.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

Charles Allen Steere, Gloucester.

James Richard Jewett, Bristol.

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[NOTE.—For notaries public and justices of the peace, elected this day, see page 62 *et seq.*]

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IN SENATE, May 27, 1879.

The governor announced the following appointments, viz :

*Aids to the Commander-in-Chief.*—Samuel R. Honey, of Newport; Charles Potter, of Newport; A. Prescott Baker, of Newport; William J. Cozzens, of Newport; Frank G. Allen, of Providence; Le Baron B. Colt, of Bristol.

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IN SENATE, May 29, 1879.

The governor announced the following executive appointments, viz :

*Commissioner of the Indian Tribe.*—Charles Cornell, of Charlestown.

*Commissioner of the Indian School.*—Rev. Charles S. Weaver, of Charlestown.

*Commissioner of Pilots.*—Captain Jephtha Nickerson of Providence, for three years.

*Sealer of Weights, Measures and Balances.*—John H. Appleton, of Providence.

*State Assayer of Liquors.*—Passed.\*

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\* NOTE.—The governor subsequently (June 16, 1879,) appointed as State Assayer of Liquors, Lyman R. Blackman, of Newport.

*Commissioner for Pawtucket River.*—Charles E. Chickering, of Pawtucket.

*Board of Female Visitors to Institutions where women are imprisoned.*—Mrs. Eliza C. Weeden, of Westerly; Mrs. Harriet A. Cook, of Burrillville; Mrs. Emily A. Hall, Mrs. Anna E. Aldrich, Mrs. Susan B. P. Martin, and Mrs. Sarah A. Greene, all of Providence; Mrs. Eliza Rogers Gould, of Newport.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, made the following appointments, viz.:

*Board of State Charities and Corrections.*—Job Kenyon, M. D., of Warwick, for six years.

*Harbor Commissioner.*—J. Herbert Shedd, of Providence, for three years.

*Commissioner of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods in New Shoreham.*—William P. Lewis, of New Shoreham, for five years.

*State Board of Health.*—Albert G. Sprague, M. D., of Warwick, for six years from July 1, 1879.

The following notaries public for the state and justices of the peace for the several cities and towns named, were elected:

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

### PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Charles P. Adams,  
J. M. Addeman,  
Edwin Aldrich,  
Jefferson Aldrich,  
William D. Aldrich,  
Alfred Allen,  
Henry W. Allen,  
Edward C. Ames,  
Samuel Ames,  
Albert L. Andrews,  
Frank C. Angell,  
Louis L. Angell,  
Charles F. Anthony,

Arthur H. Armington,  
Francis Armington,  
Charles C. Armstrong,  
Frank S. Arnold,  
Stephen C. Arnold,  
William G. Arnold,  
Edward C. Ashley,  
George A. Atwood,  
Ira C. W. Aylsworth.

Harmon S. Babcock,  
William M. Bailey, Jr.,  
Samuel S. Baker, Jr.,

William H. Baker,  
 Charles E. Ballou.  
 Charles F. Ballou,  
 Daniel R. Ballou,  
 Edgar F. Ballou,  
 Henry L. Ballou,  
 G. Walter Barnefield,  
 Thomas P. Barnefield,  
 George L. Barnes,  
 Walter H. Barney,  
 Edwin Barrows,  
 George B. Barrows.  
 Charles H. Bartlett,  
 Edward D. Bassett,  
 Henry Bassett,  
 Thomas S. Battey,  
 Maurice Baumann,  
 Albert D. Bean.  
 Stephen Gano Benedict,  
 Earl S. Binford,  
 James W. Blackwood,  
 George N. Bliss,  
 Samuel C. Blodget,  
 W. W. Blodgett,  
 John H. Bongartz,  
 Bailey E. Borden,  
 Robert C. Bourn,  
 Charles Bradley,  
 Charles R. Brayton,  
 Frederick A. Brigham,  
 Benjamin F. Brown,  
 George T. Brown,  
 Henry F. Brown,  
 James W. Brown,  
 George H. Browne,  
 Robert W. Burbank,  
 F. E. Burlingame,  
 Thomas Burgess,  
 George H. Burnham.

Duncan Campbell,  
 Roger F. Capwell,

Joseph F. Carlin,  
 Albert P. Carpenter,  
 Ansel Carpenter,  
 George M. Carpenter, Jr.,  
 William A. Carpenter,  
 Oliver Chaffee,  
 Irving Champlin,  
 William A. Champlain,  
 Marcellus G. Chapman,  
 Philip S. Chase,  
 William C. Chase,  
 Joseph A. Chedel,  
 John Chorlton,  
 Nelson E. Church,  
 William H. Clapp,  
 Daniel A. Clarke, Jr.,  
 Horace Clarke,  
 Langford P. Clarke,  
 Walter L. Clarke,  
 James C. Collins,  
 Francis Colwell,  
 Byron S. Cook,  
 Edmund L. Cook,  
 James E. Cook,  
 Lorin M. Cook,  
 Samuel P. Cook,  
 Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,  
 William Cooke,  
 Daniel J. Cordery,  
 James M. Cosgrove,  
 William H. Covell,  
 Michael Craddock,  
 Walter H. Crowninshield,  
 Andrew J. Carrier,  
 Adoniram J. Cushing.

David L. Daboll,  
 Edwin Darling,  
 Olney Darling,  
 Henry R. Davis,  
 George B. Day,  
 James W. Day,

Frederick L. Deane,  
 John J. Dempsey,  
 Arthur W. Dennis,  
 Benjamin L. Dennis,  
 A. B. Dike,  
 James R. Dorrance,  
 Samuel T. Douglas,  
 William W. Douglas,  
 Louis J. Doyle,  
 Thomas A. Doyle,  
 Edward C. Dubois,  
 Henry J. Dubois.

John Eddy,  
 Joseph A. Elwell,  
 Joseph C. Ely,  
 George A. Emerson,  
 Carl W. Ernst,  
 Stephen Essex.

Alexander Farnum,  
 Samuel Fessenden,  
 O. E. Fitz Gerald,  
 John B. Fitz Patrick,  
 Daniel A. Follett,  
 Erwin J. France,  
 William H. Freeman,  
 George Fuller,  
 Osmond T. Fuller.

Rathbone Gardner,  
 Fred W. Gilmore,  
 E. K. Glezen,  
 Fred. N. Goff,  
 Isaac L. Goff,  
 James C. Goff,  
 John E. Goldsworthy,  
 Osmond C. Goodell,  
 James B. Gooding,  
 William H. Gooding,  
 Charles E. Gorman,  
 Daniel L. D. Granger,

Arnold Green,  
 Oliver E. Greene.  
 Welcome A. Greene,  
 William H. Greene,  
 John H. Gregory,  
 John P. Gregory.

John F. Haberlin,  
 Christopher A. Hall,  
 George W. Hall,  
 Henry J. Hall,  
 William H. Hall,  
 William B. W. Hallett,  
 B. B. Hammond,  
 H. A. Harrington,  
 Charles Hart,  
 Aaron S. Haven,  
 William D. S. Havens,  
 Daniel F. Hayden,  
 Henry W. Hayes,  
 Charles L. Hazard,  
 John Healey,  
 Samuel Hedly,  
 Thomas W. Hedly,  
 William H. Herrick,  
 James C. Hidden,  
 William Hill,  
 William H. Hodges,  
 Ansel Holman,  
 Frederick A. Horton,  
 Horace F. Horton,  
 Sylvanus D. Horton,  
 Lester Howard,  
 Albert Hubbard,  
 John L. Humbert,  
 William T. Huntington.

Oliver A. Inman,  
 Frank A. Irons.

Frank H. Jackson,  
 Elias M. Jenckes,

Joseph E. Jenckes,  
 Thomas A. Jenckes,  
 Alonzo L. Jenks,  
 Francello G. Jillson,  
 Allen T. Johnson,  
 Clarke H. Johnson,  
 George H. Johnson,  
 Joseph G. Johnson,  
 Joseph F. Johnston,  
 Ralph Jolley,  
 Edson Salisbury Jones,  
 Preston D. Jones,  
 Gilman E. Jopp,  
 Henry V. A. Joslin,  
 William H. Joyce.

John S. Kellogg,  
 John B. Kennedy,  
 George A. Kent,  
 Andrew A. Kimball,  
 Bradford F. Knapp,  
 Walter P. Knickerbocker,  
 Arthur Knight,  
 Charles L. Knight.

B. N. Lapham.  
 Cyrus E. Lapham,  
 Oscar Lapham,  
 Simon S. Lapham,  
 Joseph A. Latham,  
 George Lawless,  
 Frank L. Lee,  
 Royal Lee,  
 Frank Leonard,  
 J. Erastus Lester,  
 Eugene H. Lincoln,  
 Freeman P. Little,  
 Eben N. Littlefield,  
 Nathan W. Littlefield,  
 John F. Lonsdale,  
 Joseph W. Loughlin,  
 John S. Lynch.

Martin Mann,  
 James G. Markland,  
 Henry Marsh, Jr.,  
 George E. Martin,  
 Horace Martin,  
 John G. Massie,  
 Arnold P. Mathewson,  
 Rollin Mathewson,  
 Patrick J. McCarthy,  
 Bernard McGuinness,  
 Edwin D. McGuinness,  
 H. A. McKenney,  
 Josephus R. Merriam,  
 Edwin Metcalf,  
 George Metcalf, Jr.,  
 William A. Metcalf,  
 George W. Millard,  
 Augustus S. Miller,  
 Joseph A. Miller, Jr.,  
 Thomas A. Millett,  
 Francis W. Miner,  
 Charles P. Moies,  
 James Moran,  
 Daniel N. Morse,  
 William P. Morton,  
 Edmund T. Moulton,  
 Wilson P. Moulton,  
 Arlon Mowry,  
 Marquis D. L. Mowry,  
 Raymond G. Mowry,  
 Spencer Mowry,  
 Patrick H. Mulholland,  
 John F. Murray.

Sparrow H. Nickerson,  
 William W. Nichols,  
 Samuel A. Nightingale,  
 John L. Noyes.

Joseph O'Connor,  
 Francis L. O'Reilly,  
 Josiah H. Ormsbee,

Franklin P. Owen.

Charles H. Page,  
 Simon S. Page,  
 George T. Paine,  
 Joseph H. Paine,  
 John Palmer,  
 C. Frank Parkhurst,  
 Charles H. Parkhurst,  
 Herbert S. Parmelee,  
 Andrew J. Patt,  
 Andrew B. Patton,  
 Arthur D. Payne,  
 Henry Pearce,  
 Allen M. Peck,  
 Samuel W. Peckham,  
 John C. Pegram,  
 Warren R. Perce,  
 Joseph H. Perkins,  
 Marsden J. Perry,  
 George W. Phillips,  
 William A. Phillips,  
 Charles F. Pierce,  
 Hiram C. Pierce,  
 Horace M. Pierce,  
 Andrew J. Pitcher,  
 Henry Pitman,  
 Joseph S. Pitman,  
 Cornelius C. Plummer,  
 Charles H. Plummer,  
 Daniel B. Pond,  
 D. B. Potter,  
 Walter L. Potter,  
 William K. Potter,  
 Charles T. Pratt,  
 R. H. Purinton,  
 John C. Purkis.

Stephen O. Randall,  
 William R. Randall,  
 Frederic A. Ray,  
 Edmund W. Raynsford,

F. P. Read,  
 George S. Read,  
 Dewitt C. Remington,  
 Zenas C. Rennie,  
 Christopher Rhodes,  
 Lawrence Rhoades,  
 William W. Rickard,  
 Charles P. Robinson,  
 Henry H. Robinson,  
 Thomas Robinson,  
 Lucius O. Rockwood,  
 William G. Roelker,  
 Horatio Rogers.

Charles M. Salisbury,  
 Levi Salisbury,  
 William H. Sandford,  
 Isaac Saunders,  
 Simon A. Sayles,  
 W. R. Sayles,  
 Willard Sayles,  
 Charles E. Scott,  
 Charles H. Scott,  
 James M. Scott,  
 Philip C. Scott,  
 Ira O. Seamans,  
 Clinton D. Sellew,  
 Charles H. Sheldon, Jr.,  
 Robert Sherman,  
 Isaac Shove,  
 Samuel Shove,  
 Z. O. Slocum,  
 Benjamin M. Smith,  
 Charles H. Smith,  
 George H. Smith,  
 John Wilson Smith,  
 Simon T. Smith,  
 Isaac H. Southwick, Jr.,  
 Joseph E. Spink,  
 Charles Staples,  
 Byron L. Steere,  
 Charles L. Steere,

P. B. Stiness,  
Walter R. Stiness,  
Raymond Stone,  
George Stuart,  
William T. Stuart,  
William H. Sweetland.

Theodore B. Talbot,  
Wilmarth H. Thurston,  
James Tillinghast,  
Joseph W. Tillinghast,  
Pardon E. Tillinghast,  
John F. Tobey,  
Oscar A. Tobey,  
John C. Tower,  
William J. Tracy,  
Nathan H. Truman,  
Edward A. Turner,  
Erarts C. Tyler.

Cyrus M. Van Slyck,  
Nathan T. Verry,  
Walter B. Vincent.

John P. Walker,  
Kenrick Walker,  
David A. Waldron,  
Walter A. Walling,  
Charles A. Warland,

William A. Warner,  
Richard Waterman,  
Charles E. Waters,  
Leonard Watson,  
Frank B. Webster,  
Clinton R. Weeden,  
George J. West,  
Amasa S. Westcott,  
Jonathan M. Wheeler,  
Addison H. White,  
Samuel Whitney,  
Henry Whitman,  
Henry B. Whitman,  
David R. Whittemore,  
George W. Wightman,  
George A. Wilbur,  
Frank A. Williamson,  
Charles A. Wilson,  
James Wilson,  
Robert Wilson,  
John A. Winship,  
William P. Winslow,  
Ira Winsor,  
Richard B. Winsor,  
Alanson P. Wood,  
Brown S. Wood,  
Daniel G. Wood,  
Herbert B. Wood,  
J. C. B. Woods.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

Samuel Allen.  
A. Prescott Baker,  
Darius Baker,  
Alexander N. Barker,  
Benjamin C. Borden,  
Francis Brinley,  
Henry Bull, Jr.,  
Edwin S. Burdick,  
Albert L. Chase,  
John D. Dennis,

George N. Durfee,  
Lemuel H. Foster,  
Patrick J. Galvin,  
William Gilpin,  
Samuel R. Honey,  
William D. Lake,  
Christopher M. Lee,  
William P. Lewis,  
Philip F. Little,  
Almanza Littlefield,

## APPENDIX.

George Manchester,	Alfred Smith,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d.,	Howard Smith,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,	Alvin H. Sprague,
Charles E. Perry,	William G. Stevens,
Frank B. Porter,	Charles N. Tilley,
James T. Powell,	John Henry Tilley,
John G. Sheffield,	Wm. Lovie Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,	Henry N. Ward,
William P. Sheffield, Jr.,	George V. Wilbur,
Anthony S. Sherman,	Thomas W. Wood.
Walter B. Simmons,	

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Ozro C. Barrows,	Peter Gladding,
Albert C. Bennett,	Nathan Goff, Jr.,
Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.,	Nathaniel S. Greene,
Lyman B. Bosworth,	Nathaniel G. Herreshoff,
Orrin L. Bosworth,	Henry H. Luther,
Joseph B. Burgess,	Benjamin B. Martin,
Henry F. Champlin,	Charles B. Mason,
Luther Cole,	Bennett J. Munro,
Samuel P. Colt,	Nathaniel T. Sanders,
LeBaron B. Colt,	Parmenas Skinner, Jr.,
George Lewis Cooke,	William R. Taylor,
George L. Cooke, Jr.,	Thomas F. Usher,
Lewis T. Fisher,	Charles A. Waldron,
George T. French,	David A. Waldron,
George T. Gardner,	Mark H. Wood.

## KENT COUNTY.

Samuel W. K. Allen,	Aram W. Colvin,
Alpheus F. Angell,	John C. Colvin,
Joseph F. Arnold,	Joseph W. Congdon,
Vernum A. Bailey,	Samuel A. Edmond,
Caleb G. Bates,	Albert R. Greene,
John A. Bates,	Thomas C. Greene,
E. C. Capwell,	Stephen W. Griffin,
William Carder,	Cyrus Holden,
Hugh J. Carroll,	Thomas M. Holden,
Sam W. Clarke,	Pardon Hopkins,



Benjamin H. Horton,  
 Rinaldo Hoyle,  
 Henry C. Johnson,  
 John J. Kilton,  
 Enos Lapham,  
 Charles H. Martin,  
 Giles M. Nichols,  
 M. F. Perry,  
 Elisha R. Potter,  
 John Potter, 2d.,  
 J. Clarence Reeve,  
 Benjamin W. Smith,

Charles W. Smith,  
 William B. Spencer,  
 Edward Stanhope,  
 Stephen W. Thornton,  
 Wm. C. Tibbitts,  
 Samuel L. Tillinghast,  
 Henry S. Vaughn,  
 Eugene F. Warner,  
 John Warner,  
 Silas Weaver,  
 Caleb Westcott.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charles H. Aldrich,  
 Edwin R. Allen,  
 David S. Baker, Jr.,  
 John A. Brown,  
 Alfred B. Burdick,  
 Jesse W. Card,  
 Nathan S. Carr,  
 Benjamin W. Case,  
 Henry T. Chadsey,  
 Charles H. Chapman,  
 R. Taylor Church,  
 George H. Clark,  
 Elisha C. Clarke,  
 Halsey P. Clarke,  
 Elisha W. Cross,  
 James M. Cross,  
 Samuel H. Cross,  
 Edward G. Cundall,  
 Edward H. Dixon,  
 Nathan F. Dixon,  
 Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,  
 Walter P. Dixon,  
 James P. Dockray,  
 Joseph Eaton, Jr.,

Thomas A. Gardner,  
 Anson Greene,  
 George E. Greene,  
 William Hoxsey,  
 Alfred W. Kenyon,  
 David R. Kenyon,  
 John L. Kenyon,  
 Nathan B. Lewis,  
 George H. Olney,  
 Thomas H. Peabody,  
 John B. Peirce,  
 Eugene B. Pendleton,  
 Millard F. Perry,  
 Nathan L. Richmond,  
 George W. Sheldon,  
 Benjamin W. Sherman,  
 Charles Sisson,  
 Daniel C. Sweet,  
 N. P. S. Thomas,  
 Robert Thompson,  
 George H. Utter,  
 Enoch W. Vars,  
 Henry Whipple.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

*City of Providence.*

George F. Aldrich,	Henry J. Dubois,
Henry W. Allen,	William Duffy,
Herbert Almy,	Carl W. Ernst,
Samuel Ames,	Stephen Essex,
Byron H. Arnold,	William Foster, Jr.,
Nathan T. Arnold,	A. W. Godding,
Charles F. Baldwin,	Arnold Green,
William F. Baldwin,	Oliver E. Greene,
Edward D. Bassett,	William H. Greene,
William B. Beach,	Edward I. Ham,
Daniel Beckwith,	Chas. N. Harrington, Jr.,
Albert D. Bean,	Charles Hart,
James W. Blackwood,	Frederick A. Hatch,
Charles Bradley,	Otis A. Hawkins,
William W. Brayton,	Henry W. Hayes,
Henry J. Brickett,	Seth L. Horton,
Arthur L. Brown,	Peter F. Hughes,
Cyrus C. Brown,	Charles H. Hunt,
George T. Brown,	Elias M. Jenckes,
James W. Brown,	Gilman E. Jopp,
John T. Brown,	Henry V. A. Joslin,
Samuel W. Brown,	John M. Knowles,
George H. Burnham,	William Knowles,
Edgar D. Burrill,	Simon S. Lapham,
Maturin R. Capron,	John F. P. Lawton,
Ervin T. Case,	D. F. Longstreet,
Irving Champlin,	Wm. F. Macomber,
Aurion V. Chevers,	James G. Markland,
J. S. G. Cobb,	Edwin Metcalf,
Richard B. Comstock,	Walter B. Metcalf,
Lorin M. Cook,	George W. Millard,
Erastus H. Cook,	Francis W. Miner,
Thomas F. Cosgrove,	Ezra J. Morris,
James R. Dorrance,	Daniel N. Morse,
Samuel T. Douglas,	William P. Morton,
William W. Douglas,	Elisha C. Mowry,
	Thomas F. Murphy,

George B. Nichols,  
 Myer Noot,  
 Frank F. Olney,  
 Josiah H. Ormsbee,  
 Charles H. Parkhurst,  
 Arthur D. Payne,  
 Edward W. Penney,  
 George H. Pettis,  
 Edwin C. Pierce,  
 J. Talbot Pitman,  
 John C. Purkis,  
 John H. Purkis,  
 John R. Randolph,  
 Christopher Rhodes,  
 Joseph T. Rich,  
 Alfred Rickard,  
 J. M. Ripley,  
 Lycargus Sayles,  
 Philip C. Scott,  
 F. J. Sheldon,  
 George L. Shepley,  
 A. B. Slater,  
 Walter C. Smith,  
 Edwin H. Snow,  
 Henry J. Spooner,  
 Charles Staples,  
 Walter R. Stiness,  
 Charles M. Stone,  
 A. Marshall Terence,  
 John D. Thurston,  
 James Tillinghast,  
 John F. Tobey,  
 Nicholas Van Slyck,  
 Frederick A. Waldron, Jr.,  
 Amos M. Warner,  
 George E. Webster,  
 Ambrose E. West,  
 George W. Wightman,  
 G. A. Williamson,  
 John A. Winship,  
 J. C. B. Woods,  
 William H. Wood.

*North Providence.*  
 George Eddy.

*Pawtucket.*  
 T. P. Barnefield,  
 Stephen Gano Benedict,  
 William H. Clapp,  
 Lewis Pearce,  
 Thomas W. Robinson,  
 Isaac Shove,  
 Alden W. Sibley,  
 Pardon E. Tillinghast.

*Cumberland.*  
 Ellis L. Blake,  
 John F. Clark,  
 Davis Cook,  
 George L. Dana,  
 Horace A. Follett,  
 Charles E. Howes,  
 Arlon M. Razee,  
 William H. Tobey.

*North Smithfield.*  
 Wellington Aldrich,  
 James I. Hotchkiss,  
 Henry W. Parkis,  
 William H. Seagrave,  
 George W. Smith, Jr.

*Lincoln.*  
 William D. Aldrich,  
 Bailey E. Borden,  
 Geo. F. Crowningshield,  
 Frederick N. Goff,  
 Welcome A. Greene,  
 John P. Gregory,  
 George A. Kent,  
 Josephus R. Merriam,  
 Simon A. Sayles.

*Cranston.*

William Hill,  
Frank C. Viall,  
Nelson Viall.

*Burrillville.*

Nelson Armstrong,  
Henry M. Chase,  
Oliver A. Inman,  
Samuel W. Millard,  
Alvah Mowry,  
Laurence Prendergast,  
Charles L. Steere.

*Johnston.*

Walter S. Brownell,  
William A. Phillips,  
Robert Wilson.

*Glocester.*

Reuben J. Brown,  
Charles W. Farnum,  
Henry A. Sayles.

*Woonsocket.*

Edwin Aldrich,  
Jefferson Aldrich,  
Alfred Allen,  
Charles M. Arnold,  
Darius D. Farnum,  
Patrick S. Gleeson,  
Albert E. Greene,  
Francis L. O'Reilly,  
Thomas A. Paine,  
Daniel B. Pond,  
George A. Wilbur.

*Foster.*

Herbert A. Potter,  
George S. Tillinghast.

*East Providence.*

George N. Bliss,  
Edward C. Dubois,  
John A. Flag.

*Smithfield.*

Emor H. Mowry,  
William M. Sherman.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

*City of Newport.*

Darius Baker,  
Francis Brinley,  
Lemuel H. Foster,  
William Gilpin,  
Edward S. Hammond,  
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,  
James G. Topham,  
Henry N. Ward,  
Thomas W. Wood.

*Little Compton.*

Beriah W. Brigham,  
Frederick R. Brownell,  
Isaac B. Cowen,  
Abraham Manchester,  
William White.

*Tiverton.*

Joshua T. Durfee.

*Portsmouth.*

John Roberts.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

*Bristol.*

Albert C. Bennett,  
 Chandler H. Coggeshall,  
 LeBaron B. Colt,  
 Samuel P. Colt,  
 James M. Gifford,  
 Nathaniel S. Greene,  
 William B. Kimball,

Charles H. Spooner,  
 Frederic A. Warner.

*Warren.*

Benjamin M. Bosworth, Jr.

*Barrington.*

Charles H. Merriman.

## KENT COUNTY.

*Warwick.*

Joseph F. Arnold,  
 Albert K. Barnes,  
 John F. Brown,  
 Henry C. Budlong,  
 Sam W. Clarke,  
 Thomas W. D. Clarke,  
 Patrick Fitzpatrick,  
 Albert R. Greene,  
 Thomas M. Holden,  
 Henry A. Holmes,  
 Ira O. Seamans,  
 William V. Slocum,  
 Charles W. Smith,  
 Thomas Spencer,  
 Daniel Warner,  
 Caleb Westcott.

*East Greenwich.*

Samuel W. K. Allen,  
 Lowell Pitcher,  
 Elisha R. Potter,  
 Christopher A. Shippee,  
 Benjamin B. Spencer,  
 Thomas J. Tilley,  
 Samuel L. Tillinghast.

*West Greenwich.*

John A. Bates,  
 John T. Lewis.

*Coventry.*

Resolved Harvey,  
 Oliver Lewis.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*South Kingstown.*

Charles H. Aldrich,  
 John L. Brown,  
 Benjamin W. Case,  
 Elisha C. Clarke,  
 Robert Thompson.

Edwin R. Johnson,  
 Asa B. Waite,  
 Thomas S. Wightman.

*Charlestown.*

Charles Cross,  
 Edwin A. Kenyon.

*North Kingstown.*

Daniel G. Allen,  
 James M. Arnold,  
 Alfred B. Chadsey,

*Exeter.*

Moses D. Lewis,  
 Robert B. Richmond,

Clark Tillinghast,  
Stephen B. Weeden.

*Hopkinton.*

Edward G. Cundall,  
George H. Olney,  
Nathan L. Richmond.

*Richmond.*

John L. Kenyon,  
Abel Tanner.

*Westerly.*

Albert B. Crafts,  
Samuel H. Cross,  
Nathan F. Dixon, Jr.,  
Walter P. Dixon,  
Thomas H. Peabody,  
Thomas Vincent.

---

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY  
TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

*City of Providence.*

(Elected November 26, 1878.)

Thomas D. Deming,  
Elias M. Jenckes,  
John F. Tobey,  
Cyrus C. Armstrong,  
Elias B. Hathaway,  
George H. Burnham,  
Hunter C. White,  
Gilbert E. Whittemore,  
John T. Jackson,  
Walter R. Stiness.

*East Providence.*

(Elected April 2, 1879.)

Harmon S. Babcock,  
John Armstrong,  
Charles E. Scott,  
Alfred A. White,  
Nathaniel Cole,  
Benjamin Wilson.

*Pawtucket.*

(Elected May 5, 1879.)

Lewis Pearce,

Charles A. Warland,  
Charles E. Chickering,  
Royal Lee.

*Scituate.*

(Elected May 21, 1879.)

John C. Colvin,  
Daniel Howland,  
Daniel H. Remington,  
Daniel A. Clarke, Jr.,  
Martin S. Smith,  
David B. Knight,  
Simeon C. Arnold.

*Cranston.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Henry A. Chace,  
William Hill,  
Orlando S. Hill,  
Joseph A. Latham,  
Albert E. Howard,  
Marcellus J. Flanders,  
Eben C. Thaxter.

*Foster.*

(Elected May 26, 1879.)

Herbert A. Potter,  
Clarke H. Johnson,  
Alwin H. Shippee.

*North Providence.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Henry R. Hill,  
William W. Wright,  
Charles E. Hall,  
George Eddy,  
James C. Collins,  
Albert L. Andrews.

*Burrillville.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Samuel W. Millard,  
Adin L. Steere,  
John Q. Darling,  
Edward F. Ryan,  
Edwin L. Tucker,  
George F. Smith,  
John A. McGinn,  
Daniel Mathewson,  
George B. Richardson,  
Smith Angell.

*Glocester.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Reuben J. Brown,  
Alphonso P. Williams,  
Charles W. Farnum,  
Henry A. Randall,  
Clarence M. Keach.

*Woonsocket.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Joseph Bouvier,  
David A. McKay,  
Levi A. Ballou,  
Francis A. Green,  
John T. Chatterton,  
Welcome Mowry,  
Alfred Allen.

*Cumberland.*

(Elected June 3, 1879.)

William H. Tobey,  
Davis Cook,  
Charles E. Howes,  
Charles E. Spring,  
Horace A. Follett.

*Johnston.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Walter S. Brownell,  
William A. Phillips,  
Andrew B. Patton,  
John W. Waters,  
David A. Tourtelott.

*Lincoln.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Daniel Pearce,  
Simon A. Sayles,  
William H. Gooding,  
Geo. F. Crowningshield,  
Samuel L. Pendergrass,  
William D. Aldrich,  
John E. Goldsworthy.

*Smithfield.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Martin Mann,  
Oscar A. Tobey,  
Wilson S. Mowry,  
Ezra Whitford,  
Lewis Gould.

*North Smithfield.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Ansel Holman,  
William H. Seagrave,  
Davis Aldrich,  
Augustus M. Aldrich,  
George W. Smith, Jr.

## APPENDIX.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

*Middletown.*

(Elected April 2, 1879.)

Nathaniel Peckham,  
George A. Brown,  
George Coggeshall.

*Tiverton.*

(Elected April 2, 1879.)

William S. Cory,  
William Hunt,  
George N. Durfee,  
George A. Howland,

Allen Hart,  
Charles A. Durfee,  
Benjamin C. Borden.

*Portsmouth.*

(Elected April 2, 1879.)

Asa B. Anthony,  
Joseph Coggeshall,  
John Roberts,  
Charles H. Potter.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

*Warren.*

(Elected March 8, 1879.)

George Lewis Cooke, Jr.,  
Charles B. Mason,  
Nathaniel T. Sanders,  
Henry F. Champlin,  
Stephen Fellows.

James A. Windsor.

*Bristol.*

(Elected April 12, 1879.)

Bennett J. Munro,  
George H. Reynolds,  
Orrin L. Bosworth.

*Barrington.*

(Elected April 2, 1879.)

Mark H. Wood,

## KENT COUNTY.

*West Greenwich.*

(Elected May 26, 1879.)

John W. Rathbun.

*East Greenwich.*

(Elected June 7, 1879.)

Thomas C. Greene,  
Thomas J. Tilley,  
Samuel L. Tillinghast,  
Elisha R. Potter,  
Benjamin B. Spencer,  
Christopher A. Shippee,  
Samuel W. K. Allen,  
Samuel A. Edmond.

*Warwick.*

(Elected June 4, 1879.)

William Carder,  
Alfred Fisher,  
Thomas Spencer,  
Theodore B. Talbot,  
Caleb R. Hill,  
John C. Sweet,  
Cyrus Holden,  
John McKenna,  
William V. Slocum,  
Albert R. Greene,



John F. Brown,  
Clark Dawley.

*Coventry.*

(Elected June 3, 1879.)

Bowen Reynolds,

Amasa P. Taber,  
Joseph Bailey,  
Resolved Harvey,  
George G. Wilbur.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*North Kingstown.*

(Elected June 3, 1879.)

Allen Reynolds,  
James N. Arnold,  
C. Allen Chadsey,  
Robert W. Chappell,  
Silas Spink.

*Richmond.*

(Elected June 3, 1879.)

Abel Tanner,  
James C. Baker,  
Daniel C. Kenyon,  
Leander A. Tucker,  
Nelson K. Church.

*Charlestown.*

(Elected June 3, 1879.)

Edwin A. Kenyon,  
Charles Cross.

*Exeter.*

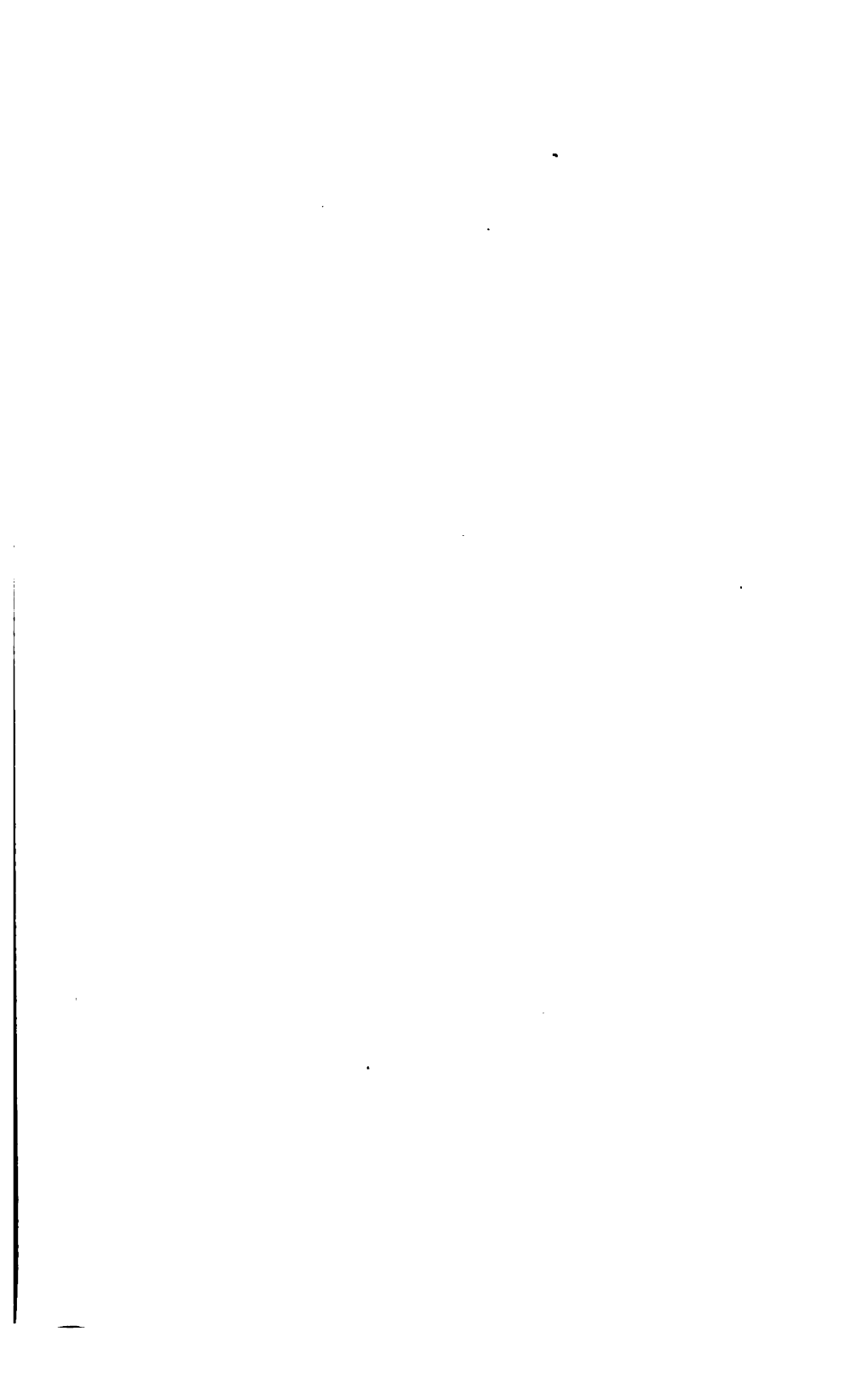
(Elected June 3, 1879.)

Elisha P. Phillips,  
Clark Tillinghast.

*Hopkinton.*

(Elected June 2, 1879.)

Nathan L. Richmond,  
Edward G. Cundall.



# ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED BY THE

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

AT THE

SPECIAL SESSION, NOVEMBER 8, 1879,

AND THE


JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

---

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1880.

---

PROVIDENCE:  
E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1880.

 The General Assembly convened at Providence, pursuant to a proclamation of the Governor, on Saturday, November 8, A. D. 1879, and adjourned on the same day.

The General Assembly convened at Providence, by adjournment, on the fourth Tuesday in January, (being the 27th day of the month,) A. D. 1880, and on the 16th day of April following, adjourned to meet according to law; (to wit: at Newport, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1880.)

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## APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS.

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- 1.—Governor's message.
- 2.—Annual reports of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general, and judge advocate-general.
- 3.—Annual statement of the condition of the state banks and institutions for savings.
- 4.—Fifth annual report of the license commissioners in and for the city of Providence.
- 5.—Annual report of the railroad commissioner.
- 6.—Fourth annual report of the harbor commissioners.
- 7.—Ninth annual report of the commissioners of inland fisheries.
- 8.—Eleventh annual report of the board of state charities and corrections.
- 9.—Annual report of the state auditor.

No.

- 10.—Report of the select committee of the house of representatives relative to abolishing the tribal relations of the Narragansett Indians.
- 11.—Annual report of the general treasurer.
- 12.—Annual report of the women's board of visitors to the penal and correctional institutions of the state.
- 13.—Annual report of the commissioners of shell fisheries.
- 14.—Report of the joint special committee in relation to the Providence Reform School.
- 15.—Annual report of the state board of pharmacy.
- 16.—Report of the secretary of state on the state library.
- 17.—Annual report of the city council of Newport on the "Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund."
- 18.—Report of board appointed by the governor upon the purchase of uniforms and camp equipage.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION,

HELD IN PROVIDENCE ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence on Saturday, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of Independence the one hundred and fourth, pursuant to the following proclamation of the Governor :

## PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor of the State of Rhode Island and  
Providence Plantations.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that by reason of certain legislation of the City Council of the City of Providence, not remediable by any action of that body under existing laws of the State, a portion of the citizens of said City are disfranchised until action of the General Assembly can be had ;

AND WHEREAS, a municipal election will be held prior to the meeting of the General Assembly in January next ;

NOVEMBER, 1879.

NOW THEREFORE, I, CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7, of Article VII, of the Constitution of the State, do issue this my proclamation convening the General Assembly of this State to meet at the State House in Providence, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable in the premises.

And I do hereby call upon the members of both Houses thereof, to assemble in their respective houses at the time and place aforesaid.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed at Providence, this fourth day of November, A. D. 1879.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.

By the Governor,  
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,  
*Secretary of State.*

---

PRESENT :

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor  
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieutenant-Governor  
and *ex-officio* Senator.

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SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, - - - - T. MUMFORD SEABURY.  
Providence, - - - - JOHN F. TOBEY.  
Portsmouth, - - - - EDWARD T. DE BLOIS.



Warwick,	- - -	DAVID PIKE,
Westerly,	- - -	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham,	- - -	.....
North Kingstown,	- - -	JOHN H. SPINK.
South Kingstown,	- - -	DANIEL SHERMAN.
East Greenwich,	- - -	RUSSELL VAUGHN.
Jamestown,	- - -	THOMAS C. WATSON.
Smithfield,	- - -	JABEZ W. MOWRY.
Scituate,	- - -	ALBERT JOHNSON.
Glocester,	- - -	PHILIP W. HAWKINS.
Charlestown,	- - -	ORIN COLE.
West Greenwich,	- - -	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry,	- - -	DEXTER B. POTTER.
Exeter,	- - -	ANSON GREENE.
Middletown,	- - -	JAMES CHASE.
Bristol,	- - -	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton,	- - -	ANDREW H. MANCHESTER.
Little Compton,	- - -	.....
Warren,	- - -	CHARLES H. HANDY.
Cumberland,	- - -	STAFFORD W. RAZEE.
Richmond,	- - -	CLARK B. LILLIBRIDGE.
Cranston,	- - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton,	- - -	ELISHA P. CLARK.
Johnston,	- - -	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence,	- - -	DANIEL W. LYMAN.
Barrington,	- - -	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster,	- - -	CYRUS F. COOKE.
Burrillville,	- - -	FAYETTE E. BARTLETT.
East Providence,	- - -	ALVORD O. MILES.
Pawtucket,	- - -	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket,	- - -	ARIEL BALLOU.
North Smithfield,	- - -	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln,	- - -	ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

## REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

*Newport.*

William P. Sheffield,  
 Henry H. Fay,  
 Clark H. Burdick,  
 John P. Sanborn,  
 William C. Townsend.

*Providence.*

Abraham Payne,  
 Stillman White,  
 Charles Sidney Smith,  
 Benjamin T. Eames,  
 George H. Burnham,  
 Henry J. Spooner,  
 James E. Chace,  
 Andrew Winsor,

.....

Israel B. Mason,  
 Walter R. Stiness,  
 Walter B. Vincent.

*Portsmouth.*

Stephen A. Watson.

*Warwick.*

Thomas Arnold,

.....

Henry D. Heydon,  
 George W. Spencer.

*Westerly.*

James M. Pendleton,

.....

*New Shoreham.*

.....

*North Kingstown.*

David S. Baker, Jr.

*South Kingstown.*

Elisha C. Clarke.

*East Greenwich.*

Thomas E. Kenyon.

*Jamestown.*

Isaac B. Briggs.

*Smithfield.*

Simon S. Steere.

*Scituate.*

Martin S. Smith.

*Glocester.*

Fenner R. White.

*Charlestown.*

Billings D. Macomber.

*West Greenwich.*

Charles Capwell.

*Coventry.*

Eugene F. Warner,

Joseph Tillinghast.

*Exeter.*

Z. Herbert Gardner.

*Middletown.*

Nathaniel Peckham.

*Bristol.*

William H. Spooner,

Le Baron B. Colt.

*Tiverton.*

Joseph Osborn.

*Little Compton.*

Benjamin F. Wilbor.

*Warren.*

Obadiah Chace.

*Cumberland.*

Joseph E. Tingley,

John F. Clark.

*Richmond.*

Clark Barber.

*Cranston.*

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

*Hopkinton.*

.....

*Johnston.*

William A. Pirce,

Robert K. Atwood.

*North Providence.*

Olney W. Randall.

*Barrington.*

John C. Burrington.

*Foster.*

Clarke H. Johnson.  
*Burrillville.*  
 Albert Buffum,  
 Laurence Prendergast.  
*East Providence.*  
 Oliver Chaffee.

*Pawtucket.*

Darius B. Davis,  
 James Davis,  
 Charles E. Chickering,  
 Thomas P. Barnefield,  
 Edwin Jenckes,  
 Frank M. Bates.

*Woonsocket.*

Albert A. Smith,  
 Francis L. O'Reilly,  
 Clinton Puffer,  
 William F. Teston.  
*North Smithfield.*  
 Davis Aldrich.

*Lincoln.*

John P. Gregory,  
 Henry A. Stearns,  
 William B. Monroe,  
 Edward L. Freeman.

HENRY J. SPOONER, *Speaker.*

GEORGE LEWIS GOWER, }  
 ARTHUR D. PAYNE, } *Clerks.*

The Governor presented the following Message :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
 PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8, 1879. }

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State  
 of Rhode Island :*

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES :

By virtue of the authority vested in me, I have convened you in special session to take such legislative action as to you shall appear expedient in the following matter.

At its January session, A. D. 1874, the General Assembly enacted chapter 382 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 598, of the Statutes, entitled, 'An act to revise, consolidate and amend the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the

city of Providence,' and the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof.'"

Section 2, of said act, provides as follows: "Said city council may also from time to time provide by ordinance for the division of any ward into two or more voting districts." Section 4 provides as follows: "In case any ward shall be divided into election districts prior to the second Wednesday in November next, (1874) the city council in convention shall elect a warden and district clerk for each of such districts, who shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday of January next, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act." The afore-mentioned section is the only provision in this act or any other act for the organization of election districts into which any ward may be divided.

The city council of the city of Providence did not avail themselves of this delegated authority until October 16th, 1879, when they passed the ordinance, a copy of which is annexed to this message marked "A." They have, therefore, by their action divided the tenth ward of the city of Providence into two election districts, and the second Wednesday in November, 1874, having long passed, they have no power to elect wardens and clerks for said districts, and the otherwise legally qualified voters in said districts are practically disfranchised because there are and can be no wardens or clerks to discharge the duties in said districts required by law, and therefore there can be no depositing of ballots in said districts.

In view of the fact that a municipal election takes place in the city of Providence on the 25th of November present, and that all the voters in the aforesaid election districts will be deprived of their franchise at that election, and that far-reaching and disastrous consequences may result from this, I have considered it expedient and necessary to assemble your honorable body in special session to protect and assure the citizens afore-mentioned in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

I have done this with extreme reluctance, because it involves expense to the State, and inconvenience

to the individual members of this General Assembly. But I regard it as an absolute duty in an important emergency. I have convened you on Saturday as the earliest day of which proper notice could be given, and because I understand that no other general or special legislation demands your attention, or will occupy your time.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor.*

---

APPENDIX "A."

(Referred to in the foregoing Message.)

CHAPTER CXLII.

**AN ORDINANCE** dividing the tenth ward into two voting districts.

*It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Providence as follows :*

SECTION 1. The tenth ward is hereby divided into two voting districts, to be known as the first district and second district.

SEC. 2. The first district shall comprise all that portion of said ward, that lies south and west of a line drawn through the centre of Smith street, from the line dividing the first and tenth wards to the North Providence line, and the second district shall comprise all that portion of said ward which lies north and east of said line.

*In Common Council, Oct. 13, 1879,*

*Read and passed.*

J. M. ADDEMAN, *Clerk.*

*In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 16, 1879,*

*Read and concurred.*

HENRY V. A. JOSLIN, *Clerk.*

## ACT AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

## SPECIAL SESSION,

HELD IN PROVIDENCE, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

## CHAPTER 788.

Passed Nov. 8, 1879. AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE TENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE INTO TWO VOTING DISTRICTS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Tenth ward,  
city of Providence,  
divided into two voting  
districts.

SECTION 1. The tenth ward of the city of Providence is hereby divided into two voting districts, to be known as the first and second district respectively.

First district.

SEC. 2. The first district shall comprise all that portion of said ward that lies south and west of a line drawn through the centre of Smith street, from the line dividing the first and tenth wards of said city to the North Providence line; and the second district shall comprise all that portion of said ward which lies north and east of said line drawn through said Smith street as aforesaid.

Second district.

Election of district wardens and clerks.

SEC. 3. The city council in convention shall elect a warden and clerk for each of said districts, who shall be sworn before entering upon the duties of their office to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of their respective offices, to support the constitution and laws of the state, and the constitution of the United States, and who shall respectively have the same powers and perform like duties, and be subject to like responsibilities in their respective districts, as

are now by law imposed upon wardens and ward clerks of said city in their respective wards, and who shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday of January next, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act.

SEC. 4. The wardens and clerks respectively elected as aforesaid shall constitute a quorum in said districts respectively for the opening of the polls for voting for all civil officers except warden and clerk of said respective districts.

Wardens and clerks to constitute quorum for opening polls.

SEC. 5. The board of aldermen shall determine the place of each meeting in said districts respectively, and the city clerk shall give notice thereof, in at least one of the newspapers printed in said city.

Places of district meetings.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

# RESOLUTION suspending Joint Rule No. 9.

No. 1.  
Passed Nov. 8,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That joint rule No. 9 be and is hereby suspended, and that all public laws, passed at the present special session (November, 1879) shall be engrossed after the passage thereof, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to certify the same and place them on file in his office.

# RESOLUTION to dispense with printing the proceedings of the present session.

No. 2.  
Passed Nov. 8,  
1879.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to print the proceedings of the present special session of the general assembly with the proceedings of the next January session, and not separately as provided by section 4, chapter 19, of the General Statutes.

No. 3.  
Passed Nov. 8,  
1879.

---

**RESOLUTION relative to pay of officers and attendants.**

*Resolved*, That the pay of the members of the general assembly, and that of the officers and others entitled to pay for this present special session, be postponed to the January session.

---

No. 4.  
Passed Nov. 8,  
1879.

---

**RESOLUTION of adjournment.**

*Resolved*, That when the general assembly adjourns this day, November 8, A. D. 1879, it adjourn to meet in the state house in Providence on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1880, at 11 A. M.

---

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of the  
state, this                      day of  
A. D.



# ACTS AND RESOLVES,

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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## CHAPTER 789.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 773 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SECTION 7, OF CHAPTER 690, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE FISCAL YEAR.'"

Passed Feb. 4.  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 773, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 1. Section 7 of chapter 690, of the Public Laws, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

'SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall prevent public officers or boards from continuing the several departments of service under their charge during the month of January, and until otherwise ordered by the general assembly, at the rate of expenditure authorized by the appropriations for the preceding year, and the state auditor may draw his orders on the general treasurer for the several amounts expended under the provisions of this section.'"

Appropriations for support of State government continued during January and until otherwise ordered, at what rate.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 790.

Passed Feb. 27, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 216, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, ENTITLED "OF POOR TORT DEBTORS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 216, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Citation by poor  
tort debtor,  
when and to  
whom issued.

"SEC. 2. If such keeper shall believe such complaint to be true, he shall forthwith issue a citation under his hand and seal to the plaintiff at whose suit the complainant is imprisoned if the plaintiff resides in this state, or if he does not reside in this state, then to his agent or attorney of record, or if he have no agent or attorney of record, then to the person who endorsed the plaintiff's writ as surety. Whenever the plaintiff, at whose suit the complainant is or may be imprisoned, shall be dead and there shall be no administrator on his estate, nor any executor of the last will and testament of such deceased plaintiff, resident in this state and qualified to act, the citation shall be directed to the last attorney of record appearing in said suit."

When plaintiff  
is dead, to  
whom issued.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 791.

Passed March 4, 1880. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 230, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 21 of chapter 230, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended by inserting in line 6, after the words "public square," the words "or who

shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any cultivated plant, tree or shrub from any graveyard, or from any public or private grounds, or who shall wantonly or maliciously injure or destroy any plant or shrub growing upon the land or in the building of another, or who shall poison the earth about such plant or shrub so as to prevent or injure the growth thereof," so that said section shall read as follows :

"Sec. 21. Every person who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any corn, grain, fruit or growing vegetable out of any field, garden or orchard, or shall maliciously root up, cut down, or otherwise injure or destroy any tree, root, fruit or vegetable growing in any garden, field, orchard, highway, common or public square; or who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any cultivated plant, tree or shrub from any graveyard, or from any public or private grounds, or who shall wantonly or maliciously injure or destroy any plant or shrub growing upon the land or in the building of another, or who shall poison the earth about such plant or shrub so as to prevent or injure the growth thereof; or who shall maliciously or wantonly in any way injure or deface any building not his own, or break the glass or any part of it in any such building; or shall maliciously injure any fence on or enclosing lands not his own, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and every justice court within the town shall have jurisdiction over either of the offences in this section mentioned, whenever the value of the property taken or destroyed shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars; and may sentence the offender to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to be fined not exceeding twenty dollars."

Penalty for taking away or maliciously injuring growing corn, fruit, vegetables, etc., of another ;

or in any graveyard, etc.;

or poisoning the earth about plants, etc.;

or maliciously injuring or defacing buildings, fences, etc.

## CHAPTER 792.

Passed Mar. 5, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 86 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Penalty for using or shooting at live pigeons, etc., for purpose of target, etc.;

or renting building etc., for such purpose.

Exception as to wild game.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall keep or use any live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, and any person who shall shoot at any bird as aforesaid or be a party to any such shooting of any fowl or bird; and any person who shall rent any building, shed, room, yard, field or premises, or shall knowingly suffer or permit the use of any building, shed, room, yard, field or premises for the purpose of shooting any fowl or bird as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the shooting of any wild game in its wild state.

## CHAPTER 793.

Passed Mar. 10, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTERS 491, 529, 584 AND 777 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Water commissioners of town of Pawtucket: election, term and duties of.

SECTION 1. The town council of the town of Pawtucket is hereby authorized to elect three water commissioners, one to serve for three years, one to serve for two years, and one to serve for one year; and the town council of said town shall annually thereafter elect one water commissioner for the term of three years, who shall serve without compensation. Said water commissioners, so elected, shall have the care and management of the public water works of said town, subject to such rules and regulations as the town council may from time to time by ordinance provide.

SEC. 2. Said town council may, if they shall see fit, prescribe that said commissioners shall give bond and in what amount, for the faithful performance of their duties, and in what manner, and for what causes said commissioners or either of them, may be removed from office. The said water commissioners shall elect a superintendent of said water works and prescribe his duties. The salary of the superintendent shall be fixed by the said town council.

Of bond and removal of commissioners.

Superintendent of water works, how elected, etc.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 794.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 680 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS. Passed Mar. 11, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 10 of chapter 680 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Secretary of the state board of health : election and duties of.

"SEC. 10. The board shall elect a well qualified physician as their secretary, who shall be ex-officio a member of the board, the commissioner of public health, and state registrar, but he shall not be permitted to vote upon any question upon which he is personally interested, or be entitled to any additional compensation for mileage or expenses."

SEC. 2. Section 13 of said Chapter 680 is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"Sec. 13. The board shall make a report in print to the general assembly annually, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the state, as they shall deem important."

Annual report of state board of health.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the said board shall make inquiry from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease, or causes of

Secretary of board to make inquiry in relation to the public health, disease among animals, etc.

general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect to acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals in their several towns and localities respectively ; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health shall give such information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as have come to their knowledge.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 795.

Passed Mar. 16, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 80, CHAPTER 760, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS OF THE STATE RELATING TO 'THE MILITIA.'"

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Brigade of  
Militia to per-  
form five days  
of camp duty  
in each year.

SECTION 1. Section 80 of chapter 760 of the Public Laws, is hereby amended by striking out in the first clause thereof the word "three" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five," so that said clause shall read as follows :

"SEC. 80. The organizations comprising the Brigade of Rhode Island militia shall perform five consecutive days of camp duty in each year."

## CHAPTER 796.

Passed Mar. 17, 1880. AN ACT TO REVIVE AND AMEND SECTION 15 OF CHAPTER 246 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Mileage of ju-  
rors.

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 672, of the Public Laws, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 15 of chapter 246, of the General Statutes, is hereby reenacted and amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 15. If either of said courts shall be adjourned, or shall dismiss all the jurors summoned and attending, for two days or more, exclusive of Sundays, the jurors shall be allowed traveling fees at the above rate."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, 1880.

## CHAPTER 797.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 508 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS. Passed Mar. 18, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The following forms may be used in prosecutions under sections 18 and 19, of chapter 508, of the Public Laws, and if substantially followed shall be sufficient in law to fully and plainly, substantially and formally describe the offences set forth in said sections respectively, and to authorize the lawful doings of the officers acting under and by virtue of the warrants and other process issued in substantial conformity therewith; but this shall not be so construed as to prohibit the use of other suitable forms.

Forms for use in prosecutions for selling and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors.

*Form for a Complaint and Warrant under Section 18.*

### COMPLAINT AND WARRANT.

To ———, Esquire, trial justice, (or clerk, as the case may be,) of the justice court, or to ——— a justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants, of the town of ———, in the county of ———, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, ———, chief of police (or special constable or other person, as the case may be,) of the town of ———, in said county, on oath complains in the name and behalf of the state, that at said ———, on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—, with force and arms ———, of said ———, without lawful authority, did then and there offer to sell, sell and suffer to be sold ale, wine, rum and other strong and malt liquors and mixed liquors, a part of which was ale, wine, rum and other

Form of complaint for unlawful sale.

Liquor law. strong and malt liquors to one ———, (or, if the individual be unknown, to some person to said complainant unknown) against the statute and the peace and dignity of the state.

Wherefore he prays advice, and that process may issue, and that the said respondent may be apprehended and held to answer to this complaint, and be further dealt with relative to the same according to law.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

[Here insert certificate of oath of complainant, and recognition when required by law.]

Form of warrant for same.

# STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

—————, SC.—*To the sheriff of the county of  
his deputies, or to either of the town sergeants or constables  
in the county of* *Greeting:*

L. S. Complaint having been made to me on oath, as above written, you are therefore hereby required in the name of said state, forthwith to apprehend the body of the said respondent above named, (if he may be found within your precinct,) and him have before the justice court of the town of ———, or some other lawful authority, to be dealt with relating to the premises, as to law and justice shall appertain. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Hereof fail not.

*Given under my hand and seal, at ——— in said county, this  
——— day of ——— in the year 18—*

—————,  
*Trial justice Clerk of the justice court or Justice of the peace  
authorized to issue warrants, of the town of ———*

Form of complaint for keeping for sale.

## *Form for a complaint and warrant for keeping intoxicating liquors for sale under section 19.*

To ——— ———, Esquire, trial justice (or clerk, as the case may be,) of the justice court, or to ——— a justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants, of the town of ———, in the county of ———, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, ——— chief of police (or special constable, or other person, as the case may be,) of the town of ——— in said county, on oath complains in the name and behalf of the state, that at said ———, on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 18—, with force and arms ———, of said ———, without lawful authority, did then and there keep and suffer to be kept on his premises, in his possession and under his charge, ale, wine, rum and other strong and malt liquors and mixed liquors, a part of which was



ale, wine, rum and other strong and malt liquors, with intent Liquor law.  
to sell the same in this state.

Wherefore he prays advice, and that process may issue, and that the said respondent may be apprehended and held to answer to this complaint, and be further dealt with relative to the same according to law.

Dated at — this — day of — A. D. 18—.

[Here insert certificate of oath of complainant, and recognition when required by law.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Form of warrant for same.

— SC.—*To the sheriff of the 'county of —, his deputies, or to either of the town sergeants or constables in the county of —*  
*Greeting:*

Complaint having been made to me on oath, as above written, you are therefore hereby required in the name of said state, forthwith to apprehend the body of the said respondent above named (if he may be found within your precinct,) and him have before the justice court of the town of —, or some other lawful authority, to be dealt with relating to the premises, as to law and justice shall appertain. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Hereof fail not.

*Given under my hand and seal, at — in said county, the — day of — in the year 18—.*

*Trial justice Clerk of the justice court or Justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants, of the town of —*

SEC. 2. No negative allegations of any kind need be averred or proved in any complaint under said chapter 508 or under section 5 of this act; and evidence of the sale or keeping for sale of any of the liquors enumerated in sections 18 and 19 of said chapter 508, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the said sale or keeping for sale is unlawful; but the respondent in any such complaint may show any license or authority to sell, or any other fact that would render a sale or keeping for sale lawful, by way of defence.

Negative allegations need not be averred.

*Prima facie* evidence of sale, etc., what is.

Of defences.

SEC. 3. All of the liquors mentioned and enumerated in said sections 18 and 19 of said chapter 508,

Intoxicating liquors, what considered.

Liquor law.

shall be considered intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this chapter.

Actual sale need not be proved, when.

SEC. 4. It shall not be necessary to prove an actual sale of the liquors enumerated in sections 18 and 19 of said chapter 508 in any building, shop, saloon, place or tenement in order to establish the fact that any of said liquors are there kept for sale; but the notorious character of any such premises, or the notoriously bad or intemperate character of persons frequenting the same, or the keeping of the implements or appurtenances usually appertaining to grog shops, tippling shops, or places where such liquors are sold, shall be *prima facie* evidence that said liquors are kept on such premises for the purposes of sale within this state.

Notorious character of premises and frequenters, etc., *prima facie* evidence of keeping for sale

Of sales on Sunday;

SEC. 5. No sale of the liquors enumerated in sections 18 and 19 of said chapter 508 shall be made on Sunday, except by registered pharmacists or assistant registered pharmacists, upon a physician's prescription. And the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of any city, may prohibit the sale of said liquors in their town or city during certain specified hours of any election day or other public day, and in such case shall give public notice thereof, at least twenty-four hours before said time. Any person who shall be convicted of offering to sell, selling or suffering to be sold by any person, by sample or otherwise, any of the liquors enumerated in sections 18 and 19 of said chapter 508 on Sunday, except as provided in this section, or during the hours prohibited by the town council or board of aldermen as aforesaid, shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days, on the first conviction, and on the second conviction he shall be fined fifty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail three months; and in case such sale, or offer to sell on Sunday or on any prohibited days or hours as aforesaid shall be made or suffered to be made by any person holding a license under the provisions of chapter 508 of the Public Laws, such license shall be forfeited, and such person shall be disqualified to receive a license for the sale of

on election and other public days.

Penalty for unlawful selling on Sundays and public days, on first conviction;

on second conviction.

Of forfeiture of license, and disqualification to be licensed.

intoxicating liquors for the period of two years after Liquor law.  
his conviction.

SEC. 6. The mayor and aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, or either member thereof, or the chief of police of any city or town, or any police officer, or any constable specially authorized by said board of aldermen or town council, or any member of the state police, may at any time enter upon the premises of any person licensed or authorized to sell under the provisions of said chapter 508, to ascertain the manner in which such person conducts his business and to preserve order; and every such chief of police, police officer, constable or member of the state police, shall have the power to arrest, without a warrant, all persons found actually engaged in the premises thus entered, in the commission of any offence in violation of any of the provisions of this act or of said chapter 508, and to keep such persons so arrested in custody until they can be brought before some magistrate of the same city or town, (but for a period not to exceed twenty-four hours,) having the proper jurisdiction of such offence, to be dealt with according to law; and whenever any person is seen to drink any intoxicating liquor in such premises, or in any part thereof on Sunday, or on other days or hours prohibited under the provisions of this act, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such liquors were sold and kept for sale by the occupant of such premises or his authorized agent.

Of authority to enter premises of licensees;

and to arrest without warrant, and keep in custody, whom.

What is *prima facie* evidence of selling and keeping for sale on Sundays and other prohibited days.

SEC. 7. No officer mentioned in this act complaining on account of the violation of any of the provisions hereof shall be required at the time of complaint, or thereafterwards, to enter into recognizance, or in any way to become liable for the costs that may accrue thereon.

Of recognizance and liability for costs.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 798.

Passed Mar. 26, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND, AND INCORPORATION OF THE NEW TOWN OF WOONSOCKET," BEING CHAPTER 666, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED JANUARY 31, 1867.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town elections in Woonsocket to be open from 8 o'clock, A. M. till sunset.

SECTION 1. All town meetings in the town of Woonsocket for the election of general officers, senators and representatives to the general assembly, representatives to congress and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and for the election of town officers, shall be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon on the day of election, and be kept open until sunset of that day.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 799.

Passed Mar. 30, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 767 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 83 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of appraisals for damages by dogs, in Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth.

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 767 of the Public Laws is hereby amended by adding to said section the following: "Provided however that in all cases where the applicant for the appraisal of said damage gives notice to the appraiser to whom he applies that the damage will not exceed the sum of ten dollars, no notice need be given to the appraisers of the towns other than that in which the damage is done, but said appraiser applied to shall proceed to appraise, certify and charge said damage in manner prescribed in said section 20 of said chapter 83 of the General Statutes."

## CHAPTER 800.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH THE TRIBAL AUTHORITY AND TRIBAL RELATIONS OF THE NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS. Passed Mar. 31, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. A board of three commissioners shall be appointed upon and after the passage of this act, as follows : One of said commissioners shall be appointed by the governor; one by the governor, upon the nomination of the council of the Narragansett tribe of Indians; and one by the speaker of the house of representatives; and should any vacancy occur in said board, by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled as soon as may be by appointment in the same manner as the person previously occupying the position so vacated upon said board was originally appointed. All said commissioners shall, before entering upon the performance of their duties under the provisions of this act, be engaged to the faithful discharge of their duties.

Board of commissioners for purchase of tribal lands, etc., appointment, etc., of.

To be engaged.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners are hereby authorized, empowered and directed for and in behalf of the state, to negotiate with and purchase from the Narragansett tribe of Indians all their common tribal lands, now contained within the Indian reservation, so called, as bounded A. D. 1709, and all their other tribal rights and claims, of whatsoever name and nature, for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars; and for and in behalf of the state, to receive from the council of said tribe a quit-claim deed to the state of all said lands, rights and claims; which deed, executed and delivered by the council of said tribe, or by a majority of them, to said commissioners, shall vest in the state all the right, title, interest and property of said tribe in and to the premises so quit-claimed as aforesaid; and said deed shall be recorded in the record of deeds in the office of the town clerk in the town of Charlestown, and immediately thereafter shall be deposited with the secretary of state; *provided, however, that the*

Of purchase of tribal lands, etc.

Of deed of the same.

Deed to be recorded.

Narragansett  
Indians.

Reservation of  
Indian meeting  
house and land.

Commissioners  
to determine all  
questions rela-  
tive to lands,  
rights and  
claims, etc.

To determine  
who are entitled  
to purchase  
money; and to  
apportion same.

Time and place  
of hearing, how  
to be notified;

and how ad-  
journed.

Of summoning  
witnesses, etc.

right to use and occupy, for purposes of religious worship, the Indian meeting house and the lot of land, containing about two acres, upon which the same now stands, together with a suitable right of way, to be laid out, bounded and defined by said commissioners, leading to and from said lot of land and the nearest highway, is hereby granted to the religious society now occupying said meeting house, during such time as they shall use the same for the purposes of religious worship.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all questions which may arise in reference to said lands, rights and claims, quit-claimed to the state as provided in section 2 of this act, and to all rights, titles, interests, and claims, of every kind and nature and on the part of all persons whomsoever, in, to or concerning the same; and shall also have full power and authority to ascertain and determine what persons, members of said Narragansett tribe of Indians, are entitled to receive portions of said purchase money to be paid by the state, and to equitably apportion said purchase money amongst those so entitled to the same; they first appointing a time and place for hearing all persons interested therein, and giving at least thirty days previous notice of the time and place by them appointed to the council of said tribe, to the town council of the town of Charlestown, and by publishing notice thereof a like time previous thereto in at least two newspapers published in the county of Washington, and two newspapers published in the city of Providence, and one newspaper published in the city of Newport, and by posting notice thereof for a like time previous thereto upon the door or other conspicuous part of the meeting house of said tribe in the town of Charlestown; and at the time and place so appointed and notified by them, said commissioners shall hear all persons interested who shall appear and desire to be heard; and may adjourn said hearing from time to time, and to such place or places as they may deem expedient; and may issue summons to witnesses, and compel witnesses to appear before them and testify;

and may severally administer oaths, and shall have full power and authority to do and perform all acts and things requisite for the ample performance of their duties under the provisions of this act.

Narragansett  
Indians.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners, after hearing said parties, shall determine the extent and boundaries of all said lands quit-claimed to the state, as provided in section 2 of this act, and all questions of right, title, interest and property, of every kind and nature, in, to or concerning the same; and shall cause the same to be surveyed and platted in such manner as to definitely fix the location, extent and boundaries of said lands; and shall make a list of the names of all persons, members of said Narragansett tribe of Indians, who shall be entitled to receive portions of said purchase money to be paid by the state, together with the amount which they may determine shall be paid to said persons respectively; and shall make report of all said matters and of their said determination, including said list, and file the same, together with said plat, in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, within and for the county of Washington. The clerk of said court shall give notice of the filing of said report and plat, in at least two newspapers published in the county of Washington and two newspapers published in the city of Providence and one newspaper published in the city of Newport, to all persons interested therein, to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden within said county next after three weeks from the publication of said notice, and show cause if any they have, why said court shall not confirm and establish said report.

Commissioners  
to survey and  
plat tribal  
lands;

to make list of  
persons entitled  
to purchase  
money;

to file report in  
clerk's office,  
Washington  
county.

Clerk to give  
what notice  
thereof.

SEC. 5. The said supreme court shall, at the term named in said notice, examine the said report and plat, and shall hear all persons interested therein; and may recommit the same to said commissioners with such instructions as may be requisite; and may amend the same as law or equity shall require; or may confirm and establish the same; and, in case of such recommitment by said court, said commissioners shall proceed pursuant to the instructions of said court, and as soon as may be after the completion of their duties there-

Supreme court  
to hear persons  
interested;  
and recommit,  
amend or con-  
firm said report.

Narragansett  
Indians.

under, return said report and plat to said court amended or otherwise pursuant to said instructions; and said court may thereafter in like manner and with like effect, recommit and amend, or confirm and establish the same and may at all times, after the same shall have been first filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and until the same shall have been finally confirmed and established, in any county, and either in term time or vacation, pass any order in or concerning the same to carry into effect the purpose and intent of this act; and when said court shall be satisfied that all the foregoing provisions of this act and of law, requisite for the proper carrying out of the provisions hereof, have been complied with, said court shall pass an order confirming and establishing such report and plat by them approved, and ordering the same to be recorded in the office of the town clerk in the town of Charlestown; and thereafterwards said report and plat shall be conclusive evidence of the rights, interest and title of the state and of the persons named therein, in and to the lands and portions of said purchase money, therein described and assigned to them respectively by said report, at the time said report and plat shall have been confirmed and established by said supreme court; and thereupon said commissioners shall draw their orders upon the general treasurer in favor of said persons, respectively, for the amounts of money to them assigned by said report; and the general treasurer shall pay the same amounts to said persons, respectively, upon presentation to him of such orders.

Report and plat  
to be recorded;  
and to be con-  
clusive evidence  
of what.

Commissioners  
to draw orders  
and general  
treasurer to pay  
persons en-  
titled.

Of sale of lands  
assigned to the  
state.

SEC. 6. As soon as reasonably may be after said report and plat shall have been recorded in the office of the town clerk of the town of Charlestown, pursuant to the order of the supreme court, said commissioners shall, after first giving notice of the same and of the time and place thereof, at least thirty days prior to the time thereof, by advertisement in at least two newspapers published in the county of Washington, two newspapers published in the city of Providence, and one newspaper published in the city of Newport, for and in behalf of the state, make sale of all said lands so assigned to the state, as provided in



this act, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor; and for the purpose of such sale may divide said lands into such number of lots or parcels and in such manner as they shall deem likely to facilitate the advantageous sale thereof, and make sale of the same accordingly; and said commissioners may, in their discretion, adjourn said sale from time to time, giving public verbal notice at the place where such sale had been last previously notified to be had, of the time and place to which the same is adjourned. The purchase money for all such sales shall be received by said commissioners, who shall give their receipt therefor to the purchaser or purchasers, and shall forthwith duly account for the same to the state auditor and pay over the same to the general treasurer. Upon and after the receipt of any such purchase money, the general treasurer, for and in behalf of the state, shall execute and deliver to the purchaser an absolute conveyance in fee of the lot or parcels of land by him purchased at said sale—the form of the deed being such as may be approved by the attorney-general.

Narragansett  
Indians.

Of division of  
land into lots  
or parcels.

Of adjournment  
of sales.

Of disposition  
of purchase  
money.

General treasurer  
to execute  
conveyances to  
purchasers.

SEC. 7. During the execution of the duties imposed upon them under the provisions of this act, said board of commissioners shall annually make report of their doings hereunder to the general assembly, at its January session; and upon their completion of said duties shall make final report thereof to the general assembly.

Commissioners  
to report to gen-  
eral assembly.

SEC. 8. The attorney-general and assistant attorney-general shall at all times during the performance by said board of commissioners of their duties under the provisions of this act, at the request of said board, advise said board upon all legal matters relating to their performance of said duties.

Attorney-general  
and assistant  
attorney-general  
to advise said  
commissioners.

SEC. 9. From and after the passage of this act, the tribal authority of the Narragansett tribe of Indians shall cease, except for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full effect; and all persons who may be members of said tribe shall cease to be members thereof, except as aforesaid, and shall thereupon and thereafter be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities to

Tribal authority  
hereafter to  
cease except  
for what pur-  
pose.

Of the rights  
and privileges,  
duties and li-  
abilities, of  
former mem-  
bers of the  
tribe.

Narragansett  
Indians.

Of paupers, and  
gaining settle-  
ment.

Of actions  
against the  
tribe or former  
members there-  
of.

Of the relief of  
poor debtors.

Acts repealed.

which they would have been entitled or subject had they never been members of said tribe; *provided, however,* that all members of said tribe who shall at that time be paupers, and all members of said tribe who shall thereafter, and before gaining settlement in any town, become paupers, shall be held and considered state paupers to all intents and purposes; and *pro-vided, also,* that settlement of any member of said tribe in any town, prior to the confirmation and establishment of said report and plat, shall in no event be construed as a part of the time for gaining such settlement in such town.

SEC. 10. No action shall be brought against the said Indian tribe, or any person now a member thereof now resident in the town of Charlestown, for the recovery of any debt contracted or incurred prior to the passage of this act; but the court or justice before whom such action shall be brought or may be pending, shall, in any stage thereof, dismiss the same with double costs against the plaintiff; and any person now a member of the Narragansett tribe of Indians committed to jail for debt contracted or incurred prior to the passage of this act, upon mesne process or execution, shall be considered as a poor prisoner, within the true intent and meaning of chapter 215, of the General Statutes, notwithstanding such prisoner may have estate, real or personal, in common with the said tribe, and shall be entitled to and may receive all the benefits and advantages of said chapter 215 of the General Statutes.

SEC. 11. Sections 23, 24 and 25 of chapter 66, chapters 156, 157, 158 and 159, section 9 of chapter 193, and section 31 of chapter 215 of the General Statutes, and chapter 281 of the Public Laws, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect immediately upon and after its passage.

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[NOTE.—Under section 1 of the foregoing act the following commissioners were respectively appointed: WILLIAM P. SHEPFIELD, JR., of Newport; DWIGHT R. ADAMS of Warwick, and GEORGE CARMICHAEL, JR., of Richmond.]

## CHAPTER 801.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO SECTION 2, OF CHAPTER 184, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF SPECIAL COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREIN."

Passed Mar. 31,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 184 of the General Statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following clause:

Jurisdiction of actions for possession of lands, etc. sold under mortgage, etc.

"Of all actions brought for the possession of lands, tenements or estates sold under mortgage, on execution, or by order or decree of court."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 802.

AN ACT LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF INCORPORATED HOSPITALS.

Passed April 1,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. No hospital incorporated by the general assembly of this state, sustained in whole or in part by charitable contributions or endowments, shall be liable for the neglect, carelessness, want of skill, or for the malicious acts of any of its officers, agents, or employees in the management of, or for the care or treatment of any of the patients or inmates of such hospital; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair any remedy under existing laws which any person may have against any officer, agent

Certain incorporated hospitals exempt from liability for neglect, etc., of officers, etc.

Of remedy against officers, etc.

or employee of any such hospital for any wrongful act or omission in the course of his official conduct or employment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 803.

Passed April 2, 1880. AN ACT TO ENABLE THE TOWN OF BRISTOL TO CELEBRATE THE APPROACHING TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS SETTLEMENT.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Town of Bristol authorized to appropriate for celebration of its bi-centennial.

SECTION 1. The town of Bristol in town meeting assembled, is hereby authorized in its discretion, to appropriate a sum of money not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for the proper celebration of the approaching two-hundredth anniversary of its settlement.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 804.

Passed April 8, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF JANUARY, A. D. 1866, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

City council of Providence authorized to make laws etc. relative to putting up, removal, etc. of telegraph and other wires and appurtenances thereto.

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers granted to the city council of the city of Providence, by chapter 598 of the statutes passed at the January Session, 1866, the said city council may make laws, ordinances, regulations and orders relative to the putting up, laying, use and maintenance of telegraph and other wires and appurtenances thereto under and over

the highways, streets, sidewalks and buildings with the consent of the owners thereof, within the city limits, and prescribing the conditions thereof; and may also by ordinance, resolution or order, at any time and from time to time, remove any and all telegraph and other wires and the appurtenances thereto now put up, laid, used or maintained, or which may hereafter be put up, laid, used or maintained within said city limits, which it may deem dangerous to the city or to property, whether from fire or other causes, or which in its opinion may interfere with the means for notice of fire, or precautions against fire now provided or which may hereafter be provided by said city.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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## CHAPTER 805.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE AND ANNEX A PORTION THEREOF TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND A PORTION THEREOF TO THE TOWN OF PAWTUCKET," BEING CHAPTER 365 OF PUBLIC LAWS.

Passed April 8,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The school committee of the town of Pawtucket shall consist as heretofore, of nine members, and the town shall annually hereafter, at the time of the holding of the district meetings for the election of town officers, elect three persons to the office of school committee for said town, for the term of three years each, who shall serve without pay, said persons to be elected in the same manner as members of the town council are elected in towns divided into voting districts. Any vacancy in said office may be filled as now by law provided.

School committee of town of Pawtucket, election of.

Vacancies, how filled.

Terms of present members not affected hereby.

SEC. 2. The passage of this act shall not affect the term of office of the present members of the school committee of said town.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

## CHAPTER 806.

Passed April 9,  
1880.

### AN ACT CONCERNING TRAMPS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Tramps, how punished.

SECTION 1. Every tramp shall be punished by imprisonment in the state workhouse and house of correction not less than one nor more than three years.

Tramps, definition of term.

SEC. 2. All transient persons who rove about from place to place begging, and all vagrants living without labor or visible means of support, who stroll over the country without lawful occasion, shall be held to be tramps within the meaning of this act.

Penalty for certain trespasses, carrying fire-arms, etc.

SEC. 3. Any tramp who shall wilfully and maliciously injure any person where such offence is not now punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or who shall be found carrying any firearm or other dangerous weapon, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than three years.

Authority to apprehend without warrant; and reward on conviction.

SEC. 4. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, special constable or policeman, upon view of any offence described in this act, or on speedy information thereof, may without warrant apprehend the offender and take him before any competent authority for examination, and on his conviction shall be entitled to a reward of five dollars therefor, to be paid by the state.

Special constables to arrest tramps.

SEC. 5. The town councils are empowered and required to appoint special constables for their respective towns, who shall arrest and prosecute all tramps in their respective towns.

Exceptions as to females, minors, blind persons and resident beggars.

SEC. 6. This act shall not apply to any female or to any minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind person, nor to any beggar roving within the limits of the town in which he resides.

SEC. 7. Upon the passage of this act, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed copies of this act to be sent to the several town clerks, who shall cause the same to be posted in at least twelve conspicuous places in their respective towns, six of which shall be in the public highways.

Of printing and posting this act.

SEC. 8. The jurisdiction to try and sentence offenders under the first section of this act is hereby conferred upon justice courts; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Justice courts to have jurisdiction under section 1.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of May next.

Act to take effect May 1, 1880.

## CHAPTER 807.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE POWERS OF A BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Passed April 18, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the city of Newport shall continue to be the board of health for said city; but the city council of said city may, by concurrent vote of the two branches thereof, appoint a board of health for said city for such term or terms, from time to time, as they may deem expedient, and may confer upon such board of health, for the terms for which it may be appointed, all or any part of the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of aldermen of the said city as a board of health.

Board of health of the city of Newport.

## CHAPTER 808.

Passed April 14, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3, OF CHAPTER 59, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF LAYING OUT AND MAKING HIGHWAYS AND DRIFTWAYS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Of laying out highways conformable to direction of town council.

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 59 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 3. Said three men, after being sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall go to the place where such highway is ordered to begin, and from thence proceed to survey, bound and mark out a highway conformable to the direction of the town council; and they shall take care to lay it in such a manner as may be most advantageous to the public, and as little as may be to the injury of the owners of land through which it passes. The town council may appoint the town sergeant or a constable to accompany the men named to lay out such highway, if in their opinion it is deemed necessary."

## CHAPTER 809.

Passed April 14, 1880. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 172 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE PROBATE OF WILLS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

In case witnesses to will are non-residents, will may be admitted to probate, on what evidence.

SECTION 1. Whenever neither of the subscribing witnesses to a will or codicil is a resident of this state, and no person shall appear to oppose the probate thereof, and such will or codicil shall appear to have been executed, subscribed and attested as required by law, the court of probate may admit the same to probate upon the evidence of the executor or executors therein named, if satisfied that such will or codicil is the last will and testament of the deceased; provided that



in such case the time within which an appeal may be taken from the order or decree approving such will, be extended to and may be claimed at any time within one year next after the passage of such order or decree.

Appeal may be claimed within one year.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 810.

AN ACT TO INCLUDE THE TOWN OF WARWICK WITHIN THE OPERATION OF CHAPTER 619 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENTITLED "AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 59 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, 'OF LAYING OUT AND MAKING HIGHWAYS AND DRIFTWAYS.'" Passed April 14, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The town of Warwick is hereby included within the operation of chapter 619, of the Public Laws, and is hereby declared to be subject to all of the provisions of the said chapter in the same way as if the said town had been named in section 16 of the said chapter at the time of the passage thereof.

Town of Warwick included within operation of highway law.

## CHAPTER 811.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SERVICES OF A CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS Passed April 15, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The commissioner of public schools is hereby authorized to employ a clerk to assist in the duties of his office, at a compensation annually, not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Commissioner of public schools authorized to employ a clerk.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 812.

Passed April 15, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 210 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, ENTITLED "OF NEW TRIALS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

On filing petition in supreme court for new trial, court may order stay of execution or proceedings.

SECTION 1. Whenever a petition for a trial, or a new trial, shall be filed in the supreme court, praying for a trial or for a new trial in the said supreme court, court of common pleas, or in any justice court, said supreme court or any justice thereof, may order a stay of execution which might otherwise issue from either of said courts; or when execution has been already issued, may order a stay of proceedings thereunder; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or deprive the opposite party, by reason of delay or lapse of time, of any right which he may have acquired by virtue of any attachment or otherwise.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 813.

Passed April 15, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SECTION 26 OF CHAPTER 83, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF DOGS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Claimants of damages by dogs, to be sworn by special constable or appraiser, and to answer in writing.

SECTION 1. Section 26 of chapter 83 of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 26. Whenever any owner of any sheep or lamb, cattle, horse, hog or fowl, suffering loss by reason of the biting, maiming or killing thereof, by any dog, shall notify the appraiser as provided in the twentieth section hereof, he shall require such owner, and any other person, to be sworn before him, touching such loss, and when so sworn, to answer in writing as to any facts or circumstances relating to such loss, and the special constable or appraiser shall administer such oath."

## CHAPTER 814.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D.  
1880.

Passed April 15,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof  
as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated  
to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year  
ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1880, to  
be paid out of the several appropriations herein men-  
tioned; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to  
draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be  
required from time to time, upon the receipt by him  
of properly authenticated vouchers.

Appropriation  
bill for 1880.

## FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant-governor, five hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, twenty-five hundred  
dollars.

To the attorney-general, twenty-five hundred dol-  
lars.

To the assistant attorney-general, fifteen hundred  
dollars.

To the general treasurer, two thousand dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, forty-five  
hundred dollars, and to the associate justices thereof,  
four thousand dollars each.

To the retired chief justice of the supreme court,  
thirty-five hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the insurance commissioner, one thousand dol-  
lars.

To the commissioner of public schools, twenty-five  
hundred dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme  
court, eight hundred dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1880,  
(continued.)

To the commissioners of shell fisheries, (four hundred dollars each) twelve hundred dollars.

To the railroad commissioner, five hundred dollars.

To the librarian of the law library, five hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the secretary of state, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the state auditor, eight hundred dollars.

To the sheriffs of the counties of Newport, Bristol Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.

To the crier of the courts in Providence county seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To the assistant clerk of the court of common pleas county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Bristol, two hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Kent, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Kent, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Washington, three hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Washington, three hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Providence, two thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1880,  
(continued.)

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Providence, fifteen hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the city of Newport, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the city of Newport, eight hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Pawtucket, eight hundred dollars.

To the trial justice of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars.

To the clerk of the justice court of the town of Woonsocket, eight hundred dollars.

To the adjutant-general, six hundred dollars.

To the quartermaster-general, four hundred dollars.

#### FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the payment and mileage of the members of the general assembly, eleven thousand dollars, including the expenses of last November session.

For the pay of two clerks of the house of representatives and one clerk of the senate, thirteen hundred dollars.

For the pay of four pages for the house of representatives and two pages for the senate, eight hundred dollars.

For the pay of the sheriffs and deputies for attendance upon the general assembly, five hundred dollars.

For stationery and stamps for the general assembly, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, five hundred dollars.

For other expenses of the general assembly, one thousand dollars.

#### FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the payment of jurors' fees, twenty-three thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1880,  
(continued.)

For the payment of officers' fees in the supreme courts and courts of common pleas, provided, that only actual attendance be paid for, nine thousand dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in supreme courts and courts of common pleas, nine thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of supreme courts and court of common pleas, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the payment of trial justices, excepting those of the cities of Providence and Newport, and the town of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, fourteen hundred dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in justice courts nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of witnesses' fees in justice courts three thousand dollars.

For the payment of officers' fees in criminal cases four thousand dollars.

#### FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid as heretofore, viz. : Twenty-seven thousand dollars on and after July 15, 1880, and the residue December 31, 1880.

For the support of the Rhode Island State Normal School, nine thousand dollars; provided that no portion of this sum shall be used for the payment of clerk hire to any school officer.

For traveling expenses of the pupils of the Rhode Island State Normal School, fifteen hundred dollars.

For teachers' institutes, for defraying the expenses of procuring teachers and lecturers, to be holden under the direction of the commissioner of public schools, seven hundred dollars.

#### INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, twelve thousand dollars.

## PUBLIC PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, annual report of the insurance commissioner, of the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the general assembly, and such other printing and all binding as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, twelve thousand dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1880.  
(continued.)

## FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For militia and military affairs, twenty-four thousand dollars. For deficiencies in appropriation for militia and military affairs in 1878, thirteen thousand dollars.

## FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs of court houses and jails and for furniture and fixtures for the same, and for the offices in Elizabeth building, one thousand dollars.

## FOR JAILS AND JAILERS.

For jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence county, two thousand dollars.

## FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several court houses, and the public offices, to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, three thousand dollars.

## FOR RENTS.

To pay rents of various offices, and for rooms of justice courts, thirty-five hundred dollars.

## FOR NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

For Indian commissioner, seventy-five dollars.

## FOR LAW LIBRARY,

Five hundred dollars.

Appropriation  
bill, 1880,  
(continued.)

FOR STATE LIBRARY,

Two hundred and fifty dollars for purchase and binding of books and documents.

FOR RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Five hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

For the payment of the orders of the governor, one thousand dollars.

FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Two thousand dollars.

CARE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For two persons to take charge of the state house at Providence and the offices therein, thirteen hundred dollars.

For a person to take charge of the state house at Newport, four hundred dollars.

For care of the Providence county court house, thirty-seven hundred dollars.

For a person to take charge and care of the public offices in Elizabeth building, four hundred dollars.

FOR BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

That in addition to the moneys received by the board of state charities and corrections, which shall have been paid by them into the treasury as provided in section 14, chapter 25, of the General Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the state institutions in the town of Cranston.

FOR TESTIMONIALS FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS,

Fifty dollars.

FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

Twelve hundred dollars.



## FOR THE REFORM SCHOOL,

Appropriation  
bill, 1880,  
(continued.)

Thirty thousand dollars.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

For miscellaneous expenses, payment of all accounts allowed by the general assembly, and other expenses not provided for by this act, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 815.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 598 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE,' AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO, AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

Passed April 15,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. A board of public works is hereby established in the city of Providence, to be composed of two persons, together with the city engineer of the city of Providence, which two persons shall be elected by the city council of said city by concurrent vote of the two branches thereof, and shall hold their offices as follows: The person first elected on said board shall hold his office for the term of two years, the second person elected for the term of one year from the first Monday in March, A. D. 1880, and until their successors are elected and qualified to act, and in the month of February in each year after the year 1880, there shall be one member of said board elected for the term of two years from the first Monday in March in the year in which he is elected, and until his successor is elected and qualified to act; provided, however, that the city council, by concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch thereof, voting in the affirmative, may remove said board, or any mem-

Board of public  
works in city of  
Providence  
established, and  
how composed.

Terms of office.

Of removal of  
board or mem-  
bers thereof.

Board of public  
works, Provi-  
dence.  
(continued.)

Vacancy, how  
filled.

Of president  
and quorum of  
board.

Employment of  
agents, etc., and  
their compen-  
sation.

Compensation  
not to exceed  
appropriation.

Board to have  
charge of con-  
struction, etc.,  
of sewers.

To have powers  
of water com-  
missioners, etc.

To make assess-  
ments for  
sewers, etc.

ber thereof, from office for any misconduct, neglect, in-  
capacity, or unfaithful performance of duty. In case  
of a vacancy in the board by death, removal or resig-  
nation, such vacancy shall be filled by the election of  
another person as a member of said board, in manner  
provided for in this section, who shall hold his said  
office for the residue of the unexpired term, with all  
the powers and subject to all the restrictions in this  
act contained. Said board may elect one of their mem-  
bers to act as president of the board, and two of the  
board shall be a quorum for the exercise of all the  
powers and the performance of all the duties of the  
board. Said board may employ such agents and ser-  
vants as they may deem necessary, and agree with  
them for their compensation; provided, however, that  
when such compensation shall exceed the sum of one  
thousand dollars *per annum*, such compensation shall  
be subject to the approval of said city council; and  
provided, further, that the aggregate amount paid for  
such compensation shall not exceed the amount appro-  
priated therefor by said city council, which said com-  
pensation shall be paid out of the city treasury.

SEC. 2. The board of public works shall have, sub-  
ject to the control of the city council, the general  
charge and management of the construction, repara-  
tion and maintenance of all common sewers and drains,  
whether laid in public streets or through private  
property.

SEC. 3. The said city council may, by ordinance,  
confer upon said board all the authority conferred  
upon and given to said city by chapter 640 of the  
Statutes, passed January session, 1866; also, said board  
shall have the power to make all assessments author-  
ized to be made under the provisions of chapters 807,  
passed January session, 1869, and 931, passed January  
session, 1871, of the Statutes, and of chapter 313 of the  
Public Laws, passed January session, 1873, and the  
several acts in amendment thereof, and under the pro-  
visions of this act for the payment of the costs of the  
construction of sewers already built, or which may be  
hereafter built, under the provisions of said chapters  
or this act.

**SEC. 4.** All such assessments shall be made upon estates abutting upon that portion of any street or highway in which any sewer has been, or may be constructed, under the provision of said chapters and of this act, at the rate of sixty cents for each front foot of such estate upon such street or highway, and one cent for each square foot of such estates between such street or highway, and a line not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet distant from and parallel with the line of such street or highway, provided however, that where any estate is situated between two streets or highways, the area upon which said assessment of one cent per square foot is made shall not extend to more than one-half the distance between such streets or highways; and provided also that when any estate is situated at the corner of two streets or highways, or otherwise so situated as to be assessed for the expenses of making a sewer on one of such streets or highways, that portion of such estate assessed for a sewer in one of such streets or highways shall not be liable to be assessed upon its area for the cost of constructing a sewer in the other of such streets or highways, but only for its frontage upon such streets; and provided also, that no estate or portion of estate shall be assessed for the construction of any sewer, unless such estate or some portion thereof, shall abut and be bounded upon the street on which said sewer shall have been constructed, or unless such estate has a right of access to said street or highway by a private gangway.

Board of public works, Providence, (continued.)

Assessments for sewers, to be made at what rate.

Estate between two streets, to be assessed how.

Corner estates, to be assessed how.

Estates not to be assessed, unless abutting, etc.

**SEC. 5.** Any land or estate which has been heretofore assessed for a sewer tax, the collection of which has been forbidden by chapter 635 of Public Laws, passed May 31, A. D. 1877, and any land or estate already assessed for a sewer tax which has been collected, which shall have been or may be refunded under the provision of said chapter, may be re-assessed whenever any sewer shall be constructed in any street or highway upon which said land or estate, or some part thereof, shall abut.

Of re-assessments for sewer tax in certain cases.

**SEC. 6.** When any such assessment shall be made upon any land for the expense of constructing any such sewer, the owner of the land so assessed shall

Of right to connect with sewer.

Board of public  
works, Provi-  
dence,  
(continued.)

Of release for  
damages from  
such connec-  
tion.

Assessments to  
be a lien on  
estate.

When due and  
payable.

Of payment by  
instalments.

Unpaid assess-  
ments to bear  
interest, and to  
be collected,  
how.

Of discount on  
assessments.

Of payment of  
assessments  
overdue.

have the right to connect such land with such sewer under such general rules and regulations as said board of public works shall prescribe upon executing to said city a release of all damages which may at any time happen to such estate in any way resulting from such connection.

SEC. 7. All assessments made under the authority of this act shall be a lien upon the estate upon which they are made from the date upon which they are certified by said board to the city treasurer for collection, and shall be due and payable one year after the lodgment thereof as aforesaid; provided, however that if one-third of any such assessment shall be paid to the city treasurer on or before the day the same becomes due and payable, the remainder of such assessment may be and remain unpaid for one year from the day the said assessment was due, when the same, with six per cent. interest thereon, shall become due and payable; and provided further, that if the one-half of said assessment then remaining unpaid, and all interest upon the whole amount shall then be paid to said city treasurer, the remainder of said assessment shall not be due and payable until one year from the last named date, when it and six per cent. thereon as interest shall be due and payable. If, however, either of such sums or parts of such assessments shall not be paid on or before the date that either of them shall become due and payable as aforesaid, then, and in that case, the whole assessment shall be due and payable, and shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and shall be collected as the ordinary taxes of the city are collected.

SEC. 8. Any person paying the whole of any assessment so made upon any estate as aforesaid before the expiration of one year after the same shall be certified to the city treasurer, shall be entitled to receive and may receive a discount thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum to the time said assessment is due and payable as first aforesaid.

SEC. 9. Any person may pay the amount of any such assessment or balance due thereon, at any time after the expiration of one year after the same shall

be certified to the city treasurer as aforesaid, by paying in addition thereto interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time said assessment is due and payable as first aforesaid, with all the expenses incurred for the collection thereof, if any there be.

Board of public works, Providence, (continued.)

SEC. 10. The board of public works shall have and exercise all the powers now by law vested in surveyors of highways and highway commissioners.

Board to have powers of surveyors of highways, etc.

SEC. 11. The said city council may also by ordinance confer upon said board the power to construct, repair and maintain bridges and such other public works and public buildings as said city council may deem expedient.

To construct, etc., bridges, public works and buildings.

SEC. 12. The said city council may elect said board of public works and fix their compensation, and may also require each member of said board to give bond to the city for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, with such conditions as said city council shall prescribe.

Of election of board, and compensation and bond of members thereof.

SEC. 13. Upon the election of the board of public works, the term of office of the highway commissioners and water commissioners shall terminate.

Highway and water commissioners, termination of office of.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 816.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 760 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REVISE, CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS OF THE STATE RELATING TO THE MILITIA."

Passed April 16, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. All the duties required to be performed by the town clerk under the provisions of chapter 760 of the Public Laws, shall hereafter be performed, so far as the city of Providence is concerned, by the city registrar of said city. †

Enrolled militia, recording of, etc., in city of Providence.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 817.

Passed April 16, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 241 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE REFORM SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

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|---|---|
| <p>Providence Reform School, control, etc. of, transferred to state.</p> <p>Trustees of school, continued and vested with what powers.</p> <p>Name of school changed.</p> <p>Of sentences to said school.</p> <p>Rules, laws, etc., continued in force.</p> | <p>SECTION 1. The control, management and direction of the Providence Reform School in Providence is hereby transferred to the State of Rhode Island, and the trustees of the said school heretofore elected by the city council of Providence shall continue in office until otherwise ordered by the general assembly, and in the government and management of the said school for the said State of Rhode Island, they shall have all the authority, duties and powers vested in them by the statutes of this state and the ordinances of the city of Providence heretofore in force for that purpose.</p> <p>SEC. 2. The name of the said Providence Reform School is hereby changed to the State Reform School.</p> <p>SEC. 3. Whenever any court in this state is authorized by law to sentence any person to the Providence Reform School, such person shall hereafter be sentenced to the State Reform School.</p> <p>SEC. 4. All rules, regulations, orders and laws not inconsistent herewith, heretofore in force, are hereby declared to be in force in reference to sentencing persons convicted, or in reference to the government, management, direction and control of the said Reform School, and the employment and government of the persons sentenced thereto, and all sentences heretofore duly pronounced, or which may be hereafter duly pronounced upon any of the inmates of the said Reform School, shall be continued and be enforced upon the persons sentenced in the same way and in every respect with the same effect as if the government of the</p> |
|---|---|

said school had not been changed from the control of the city of Providence to the State of Rhode Island.

Vacancy in board of trustees, how to be filled.

SEC. 5. In case of any vacancy happening in the board of trustees, said vacancy shall be filled by the governor until an election shall be made by the general assembly.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1880.

This act to take effect July 1, 1880.

## CHAPTER 818.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 362 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1861, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE, ALONG A PORTION OF THE WOONASQUATUCKET RIVER; AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE STRAIGHTENING OF SAID RIVER AND LINE."

Passed April 16, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. All that portion of the highway laid out on the northerly side of the Woonasquatucket river, under the provisions of section 12 of the said act to which this act is in amendment, which lies westerly of the former dividing line between the city of Providence and the town of North Providence, as said line was defined at the time of the passage of said act, and northerly of the northerly line of Promenade street, as laid out by said city of Providence, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, projected westerly in a straight line to the northerly line of said highway, as laid out and defined by said act, is hereby declared to have become useless to the public as a highway, and is hereby abandoned as a highway and the title of the state to said land so abandoned is hereby released to the respective owners of the land adjoining the same, upon the payment of eight hundred dollars by such owners, and the general treasurer is hereby authorized and directed, in the name of the state, to execute such release whenever the sum of eight hundred dollars shall have been paid into the general treasury therefor.

Portion of highway on northerly side of Woonasquatucket river declared useless, and abandoned.

Owners of abutting land to keep highway safe for travel, until when.

SEC. 2. The owners of the land abutting on said highway, the northerly line of which is defined by the preceding section, shall keep the entire width of said highway adjoining their respective lands safe and convenient for travellers with their teams and carriages at all seasons of the year until the city council of said city of Providence shall resolve that it is proper for said city to repair the same.

Grade of said highway established.

SEC. 3. The grade of said highway, as herein defined, is hereby established as follows: Commencing at the present grade of Promenade street, at its westerly end, and thence running at one grade until it intersects the northerly line of said highway at the point where the northerly line of said Promenade street projected westerly meets the northerly line of said highway, as defined and graded by said chapter 362.

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## CHAPTER 819.

Passed April 16, 1880. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF PROVIDENCE RIVER NEAR SASSAFRAS AND FIELD'S POINTS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

Harbor line established on westerly side of Providence river, near Sassafras and Field's Points.

SECTION 1. A harbor line on the westerly side of Providence river near Sassafras and Field's Points, is hereby established as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point marked "a" on a plan designed by the harbor commissioners, Oct. 22, 1879, and on file in the office of the secretary of state, which said point is in latitude south 36,160.55 feet, longitude east 38,938.14 feet, and is the same point described in chapter xxvii, of the Ordinances of the city of Providence, establishing a harbor line on the west side of Providence river, as "one hundred and sixty (160) feet west of the centre of the first dolphin north of Sassafras Point," which said point is distant from the obelisk at Sassafras Point one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and forty-eight one-hundredths (1938.48) feet, measured on a line, which forms with the line passing through the obelisk and Sassafras Point Light, an angle of fifty-six degrees,



twenty-four minutes and forty nine seconds ( $56^{\circ} 24' 49''$ ) measured to the left of the last named line; thence running from said point "a" in a southeasterly direction forming an angle of eighteen degrees, twenty-six minutes and fifty-one seconds ( $18^{\circ} 26' 51''$ ) towards the east from the line from "a" to the obelisk, to and through the point marked "b" on the before-mentioned plan, to high-water line, two hundred and sixty (260) feet beyond said point "b."

Said point "b" is on the westernmost extremity of the ridge-line of the main part of the clam-house at Field's Point, and in latitude south  $39,827.83$  feet, longitude east  $42,284.92$  feet.

The latitudes of points are given in feet and hundredths southerly from a parallel of latitude situated forty thousand feet north of U. S. Coast Survey station at Fort Independence, and the longitudes are given in feet and hundredths easterly from a line parallel with the meridian of the U. S. Coast Survey station at Fort Independence and situated forty thousand feet westerly thereof.

For a further description of said harbor line, reference is to be had to a map thereof, designed by the harbor commissioners, Oct. 22, 1879, and on file as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 820.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 84 OF THE GENERAL STATUTES, "OF THE ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF TOWN OFFICERS."

Passed April 16,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Whenever from any cause there shall be vacancies in the town council of any town, so that there shall not be sufficient members to form a quorum, the town clerk shall call a special town meeting in the manner provided by law for calling special

Of special town meetings to fill vacancies in town council in certain cases.

town meetings, at which meeting, or at any subsequent meeting called for that purpose, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided for the election of such officers.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 821.

Passed April 16, 1880. AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH BOOKS OF REFERENCE, MAPS, GLOBES AND OTHER SUITABLE APPLIANCES.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

Appropriation to purchase dictionaries, etc., for public schools.

SECTION 1. The sum of three thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for the purchase of dictionaries, encyclopedias and other works of reference, maps, globes and other apparatus, for the use of the public schools of this state.

Appropriation, how apportioned.

SEC. 2. The aforesaid sum of three thousand dollars shall be apportioned among the several towns and districts as follows: Any town or district desiring to avail itself of this appropriation shall make application therefor to the commissioner of public schools, and with said application shall file with him proper vouchers that at least an amount equal to that asked for from the state has been raised or appropriated for the same purpose by the town or district. Upon the receipt of said application and voucher, the commissioner of public schools may draw his order on the state auditor in favor of said applicant to an amount not to exceed fifty dollars in any one year, in favor of any town not divided into districts, and not to exceed twenty dollars in favor of any district.

Of orders on state auditor for same.

Of payment of orders.

SEC. 3. The state auditor, upon the receipt by him of the aforesaid order of the commissioner of public schools, shall draw his order on the general treasurer, corresponding thereto; provided that the gross amount in any one fiscal year shall not exceed three thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. In case the number and amount of applications in any one fiscal year shall exceed the limit of the appropriation, the commissioner of public schools shall record the date of each application, and in the apportionment for the following year such recorded applications shall have the preference in the order of their dates.

Of future apportionments in case applications exceed amount of appropriation.

# ACTS

OF A

## Local and Private Nature,

INCLUDING

## ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

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Passed Feb. 25, 1890. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The eighth section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1867, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 8. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one million dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, which shares shall be assignable and transferable according to the by-laws, and upon the books of said corporation, and not otherwise."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY." Passed Feb. 25, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the Cutler Manufacturing Company shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO REVIVE, EXTEND AND CONFIRM "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH MAIN STREET HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY." Passed Feb. 27, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate the South Main Street Horse Railroad Company," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1864, and all acts in amendment thereof, are hereby revived, renewed, extended and declared to be in full force, and the same, and all proceedings thereunder, are hereby validated and confirmed, and the time for completing said road is hereby extended for three years from the passage hereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EAST PROVIDENCE CITIZENS' HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY. Passed Feb. 27, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Samuel Whelden, Benjamin Wilson, Joseph B. Gurney, George E. Webster and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the East Providence Citizens'

Horse Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters 139 and 145 of the General Statutes, and the acts in amendment thereof, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, upon and over such of the streets of the city of Providence, of the town of East Providence, as shall be from time to time fixed and determined by the city council of the city of Providence, and the town council of the town of East Providence, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed, and filed with the city clerk of said city, and the town clerk of said town; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks in said city and town as the city council of said city and town council of said town shall, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine.

SEC. 2. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse-power only; and said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten (10) cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 3. The city council of said city and town council of said town shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in condition satisfactory to the highway commissioners of said city and said town, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said city or said town by reason of

any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to said city or said town any sums thus recovered against it, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by it in the defence of any such suit or suits in which recovery may be had; and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 5. If any person shall willfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 6. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall willfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 8. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade, as the city council of said city and the town council of said town may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the city council of said city and the town council of said town.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the city council of said city and the town council of said town from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 10. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in,

and the company organized, in two years from the passage of this act, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within three years after the location of said road shall have been fixed by the city council and town council as aforesaid, in either of the above mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Feb. 27, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COVENTRY COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars (\$100,) which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.) Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

Passed Mar. 3, 1880. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FRANKLIN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company may, as mutual insurers, insure any de-



scription of property against loss or damage by lightning.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company," is hereby amended by striking out of said section the word "fifteen" before the word "members," and inserting in place thereof the word "ten," so that the section amended will read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The annual and other meetings of said company shall be held in the city of Providence, on such day, and be notified in such manner as may be determined by its by-laws; at which meetings each member shall be entitled to one vote, and every person insured to any amount between five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars shall be entitled to two votes; between ten thousand dollars and fifteen thousand dollars, three votes; between fifteen thousand dollars and twenty thousand dollars, four votes; and twenty thousand dollars and upwards, five votes; and no person shall be entitled to more than five votes; and any member may vote by proxy. Ten members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time; and no failure to elect officers at the annual meeting shall work a forfeiture of this charter."

SEC. 3. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended by striking out of said section the word "fifteen" and the word "twenty-five," and inserting in place thereof the word "ten" and the word "twenty," so that the section amended will read as follows:

"SEC. 4. There shall be elected at the annual meeting, from the members of the company, a board of directors, to consist of not less than ten nor more than twenty members, who shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting, and until others are elected and qualified in their stead, and who shall, at their first meeting after their election, choose a president, secretary, and treasurer, the president to be chosen from their own number; they may also appoint such other officers and agents as they may see fit; may remove any of said officers or agents at any time and appoint others in their stead; may prescribe their du-

ties and fix their compensation, and also take from them such securities for the faithful discharge of their duties as they shall see fit. They may fill vacancies in their own number, and in said offices; may pass by-laws not contrary to law or to the by-laws passed by the corporation, and generally shall have the management of the funds and business of the corporation. Five directors shall constitute a quorum at all their meetings."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its acceptance by vote of a majority of the members of said company present and voting at a meeting legally called for that purpose, and until so accepted, shall be wholly inoperative.

Passed Mar. 4, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS," AND OF THE ACTS HERETOFORE PASSED IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Said corporation at its annual meeting shall have power to elect a president, one vice-president, and not less than nine nor more than fifteen directors, who together shall constitute a board of trustees.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. 5, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET HAIR CLOTH COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1861, AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

**“SEC. 2.** The capital stock of said company shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by the company, and to be divided into shares of *forty* dollars each. The shares in said capital stock shall be considered and taken as personal property, and shall be transferred only at the office of the company, in such form and manner as the president and directors shall prescribe, and certificates thereof shall be issued by the treasurer of said company to the holder or holders thereof.”

**SEC. 2.** All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED “AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE JAMES Y. SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.” Passed Mar. 11, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** The name of said corporation is hereby changed from “James Y. Smith Manufacturing Company,” to “Elmwood Manufacturing Company,” and by that name said corporation shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the duties and obligations which it would have enjoyed or been subject to, had its name not been changed.

**SEC. 2.** So much of the act to which this is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

**SEC. 3.** This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED “AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED ‘AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PROVIDENCE.’” Passed Mar. 12, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** Section 2 of said act is amended by adding to said section the following words: “Non-res-

ident stockholders shall be eligible to election and may serve as directors of the company, provided however that at least three-fourths of the directors at any election thereof shall be residents of the state."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed Mar. 25, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PERRIN MINING COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company may be increased to any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

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Passed Mar. 26, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT GAS LIGHT COMPANY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Newport Gas Light Company shall continue to have the authority to manufacture, distribute and sell gas throughout the limits of Newport; and to maintain, continue and to extend their pipes therein, and in addition thereto is hereby authorized to engage in the production and distribution of heat by means of gas, water, steam or otherwise; with power to open the ground in any and every part of the streets, lanes and highways in the city of Newport, for the purpose of laying and repairing pipes and other apparatus for the transmission or distribution of such heat, as well as of gas, provided such openings shall be done with the assent and under the direction of the city

council of said city, and as little as may be to the injury or inconvenience of the public; and that said company shall at its own cost and with all practical dispatch, always restore the streets, lanes and highways to as good order as they were in before such openings were made.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE JONES ESTATE COMPANY."

Passed Mar. 30,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 4 of the act to incorporate the Jones Estate Company is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 4. The guardian of any minor having an interest in lands in the city of Providence, as devisee of William Jones, or as heir-at-law of Thomas C. Hoppin, may, by and with the consent of the probate court of the city of Providence, convey such interest to said corporation in exchange for a like interest in its stock; and while said stock is held by such guardian, it shall be considered for purposes of inheritance only, real estate."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1868.

Passed Mar. 31,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The directors of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to create and issue bonds of said corporation to an amount not exceeding the sum of sixty thousand dollars, in addition to the amount already issued, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the extension of their railroad from River Point to Pontiac in the town of Warwick, and to execute a mortgage of their road, property and franchises for the security of

said bonds; *provided*, however, that said bonds, before being issued, shall be indorsed and guaranteed as to the payment of both principal and interest by the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, said bonds to run for the term of twenty years from the first day of April, A. D. 1880, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed Mar. 31, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY," AND THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe for, take and hold shares in the capital stock of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company to such an amount as they may think proper, and to sell and transfer the same as other stockholders in said Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company may do.

SEC. 2. The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to guarantee the bonds of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company to an amount not exceeding the sum of sixty thousand dollars and to take and hold such mortgage or mortgages upon the said Pawtuxet Valley Railroad and its franchises, rolling stock and machinery as indemnity therefor as to said New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company may seem necessary.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND MINING RAILROAD COMPANY," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1865, AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

Passed Mar. 31,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, and finally complete, in the towns of Cumberland, Lincoln, Pawtucket, and in the city of Providence, its railroad in extension of the line of railroad by its original act of incorporation and amendments thereto, authorized to be constructed, from some convenient point or points in said line to some point in the city of Providence, there connecting with the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill or New York and New England Railroad, and the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, by such route or routes, and in such manner and form as may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 2. Said railroad shall be located, laid out, constructed and completed in the same manner, with the same powers, and under the same conditions, restrictions and liabilities, for the payment of damages and in all other respects as provided in the act and amendments thereto, of which this act is an amendment, to be held and used by said corporation in the manner, and with the rights, powers and duties prescribed and granted in said act of incorporation.

SEC. 3. The railroad constructed under this act, in so far as it encroaches upon or affects public highways, shall be built in such manner as shall be approved by the town and city councils of the towns and city in which the same lies.

SEC. 4. The time limited in the original act of incorporation and the additions thereto and amendments thereof in which the location of said railroad shall be filed as therein provided, is hereby extended to the first day of January, 1885, and the time for the completion of said railroad is hereby extended to the first day of January, 1886.

**SEC. 5.** All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed April 2, AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT  
1880. TO INCORPORATE THE WATCHMOKET FIRE DISTRICT."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

**SECTION 1.** The fifteenth section of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Watchemoket Fire District," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1878, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"**SEC. 15.** For the purpose of raising money to carry the provisions of this act into effect, said district is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds under its corporate name and seal, and bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, at such times not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and for such sums as said district may in district meeting by vote decide ; the amount for which said district may issue bonds not to exceed the sum of sixty thousand dollars ; said bonds shall be obligatory upon said district in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said district ; provided, however, that no more than three thousand dollars in amount of the principal of said bonds shall be made due and payable in any one year."

**SEC. 2.** The sixteenth section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"**SEC. 16.** No greater amount than the said sum of sixty thousand dollars shall be expended by said district under the provisions of this act, except such sums of money as may be received for taxes assessed under the provisions of section five hereof, and for the use of water, over and above the interest upon said bonds."

**SEC. 3.** This act shall take effect from and after its passage.



AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SCITUATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY." Passed April 14, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The corporation created by the general assembly at the January session, 1834, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Scituate Manufacturing Company," shall have and exercise all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be such sum as may be fixed by vote of the stockholders, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the aforesaid act to incorporate said company, are hereby repealed. Provided that nothing in this act contained shall impair any remedy which any creditor may have against said corporation or against its stockholders upon contracts heretofore entered into by it.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STAFFORD BRAID COMPANY." Passed April 16, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Stafford Braid Company," passed at the May session, 1878, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SECTION 1. William H. Stafford, Benedict M. Cook and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Woonsocket Yarn Company, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarns

and cloth, and for other manufacturing and mechanical business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 139 and 142 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto."

SEC. 2. Sections 5 and 6 of said act are hereby amended by inserting the words "or Pawtucket," after the word "Woonsocket," wherever the same occurs in said sections.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed Feb. 9, 1880. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHARLES STREET CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN NORTH PROVIDENCE."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The religious society incorporated by an act of the general assembly at its May session, 1865, under the name of "The Charles Street Congregational Society in North Providence," shall henceforth be known by the name of "The North Congregational Society in Providence," and in that name shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges vested in said corporation, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities resting upon it.

SEC. 2. In addition to the persons named in said act and those whose election is authorized by section 7 thereof, said corporation may elect as members of said society any or all habitual attendants upon the services, and regular contributors to the funds of the church connected therewith, and now known as "The Charles Street Congregational Church," who shall be recommended by vote of said church.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT  
ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE  
BOARD OF TRADE." Passed Feb. 12,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Providence Board of Trade," is hereby amended by the addition of sections 5 and 6 which shall read as follows, viz :

"SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have power to expel or suspend any member of the same for such cause or causes as said Board of Trade may by its by-laws specify, and shall have power to make such by-laws concerning the expulsion and suspension of its members, and concerning the mode of procedure in all cases of expulsion and suspension of a member as said Board of Trade may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT  
TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF A CHURCH IN  
CENTREVILLE," PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION, 1831, AND  
OF THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDI-  
TION THERETO. Passed Feb. 25,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Enos Lapham, Moses Fifield and George R Wood, with such others as may hereafter, according to the constitution, doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, become members of the corporation, are hereby created a corporation by the name of the "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Centreville, Rhode Island," for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship in the village of Centreville, according to the rites, usages and discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes,

and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. Said corporation, at any meeting thereof, is hereby empowered to assess and levy upon the pews in any meeting-house owned and occupied by it, in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, and to collect from the owner or owners thereof, all sums of money it may vote to be necessary and requisite, for all repairs, improvements and insurance of said meeting-house, and for the improvement of the lot on which it stands, and on failure or neglect of the owners of said pews to pay such tax, said corporation may sell at public auction, such pew or pews at any time, after giving thirty days notice to the owner or owners thereof, or leaving a notice at his or their last and usual place of abode; and after paying said taxes, and all legal charges in consequence of such failure, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such pew or pews.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed Mar. 4, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Freeborn Johnson, George E. Church, Henry Studley, Fredric A. Fairbrother and Lewis Wiswall, and such others as may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby created a body corporate with perpetual succession, by the name of the Plymouth Congregational Society, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God, in the city of Providence, and of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion, according to the usages of the Evangelical Congregational denomina-

tion, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said society shall have power to receive and hold, transmit and convey any real and personal estate, not exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; to make such by-laws as are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state, and to elect such officers as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "COURT FLOWER OF THE BLACKSTONE, NO. 6397, ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS." Passed Mar. 4, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Elijah Axon, Eli Mills, Isaiah Wilde, John Barnes, William Barnes, George O. Bowen, Edward McGreaves, Able Clegg, Henry Manley, Thomas Simpson, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Court Flower of the Blackstone, No. 6397, Ancient Order of Foresters," of Lincoln, Rhode Island, for charitable and benevolent purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. 4, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "COURT PRIDE OF LONSDALE, NO. 6287, ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. John Rose, Thomas Kay, George Ramsden, George Jordan, Samuel Rose, Jacob Rogers, Daniel Rose, Thomas Davis, William Rose, Samuel Bancroft, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of "Court Pride of Lonsdale, No 6287, Ancient Order of Foresters," in Cumberland, Rhode Island, for charitable and benevolent purposes, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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Passed Mar. 4, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ASSOCIATION SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE, OF CENTRAL FALLS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Abraham Z. Falcon, Peter Monroe, Frank X. Lamare, Louis B. Ponton, Narcisse Rosseau, Joseph D. Ostiguy, Zoel Choquette, Stanes Perrault and Theodore Marotte, their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of "The Association Saint Jean Baptiste, of Central Falls, R. I.," for the purpose of mutual aid and promoting benevolent objects; and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding ten thousand dollars, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Any five of the persons mentioned in the first section of this act are hereby authorized to call a meeting of the members of said corporation for organization, at such time and place and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may do all things usual and proper to be done by mutual aid and benevolent societies of like character.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST HOPKINTON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. Passed Mar. 4, 1880.

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*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Stephen Babcock, Maria L. Potter, Joseph Potter, Amanda B. Green, William L. Clark, John E. Potter, Mary Saunders, George B. Carpenter, William B. Wait, Martha A. Wells, Nathan Babcock, Arthur E. Main, A. B. Burdick, 2d, their associates and successors be and are hereby duly incorporated as a body politic with all the rights and privileges of like corporations under the corporate name, style and title of The First Hopkinton Cemetery Association, and shall from and after the passage of this act, become and be a corporation or body politic in law and in fact, and have continuance as such, for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a cemetery in the town of Hopkinton, and which said cemetery shall include the two burial grounds now established and located in said town and near the so-called meeting house bridge, subject however to all the restrictions and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, or in any acts or amendments thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal property to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and for the purpose of the said cemetery may take and hold land not exceeding twenty acres.

SEC. 3. All money or property received by the said corporation, for and as an endowment fund, shall be forever kept safely invested at interest, in some saving bank or banks chartered by the state of Rhode Island, or in bond and mortgage on unincumbered improved real estate in the state of Rhode Island on which taxes are paid on a valuation of at least twice the amount loaned thereon. If the endowment fund shall at any time become diminished, the trustees shall each year thereafter set apart one-half the income from said fund which shall be added to said fund until it shall have reached the maximum amount to which it may have attained. The income of the endowment fund except as before provided shall be used only to keep the cemetery grounds and inclosure in good order.

SEC. 4. The corporate rights and franchises of the said corporation shall be duly vested in a board of trustees consisting of five persons, two of whom shall be the pastor and church clerk of "The First Seventh Day Baptist Church, of Hopkinton," and who shall be ex-officio members of the said board, together with three others who shall be elected at the first meeting called for said purpose after the passage of this act, to hold the said trusteeship for one, two and three years respectively, and until their successor or successors shall have been duly elected and shall have accepted the office. And that thereafter at each annual meeting of the said association, an election for one trustee shall be held to serve for three years and until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have accepted the office. No trustee shall receive compensation for his service as trustee, nor for personal expenses incurred for attending meetings of the board. The board of trustees shall meet at least once each year and shall make and publish an annual report, stating their receipts and expenditures and an account of their doings for the year.

SEC. 5. Said trustees shall appoint from their own number a president, and a treasurer who shall also act as secretary. They shall also fill vacancies occurring in their own body. They shall have full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation, and make such improvements as may



be required for the maintenance of such cemetery. They shall make such by-laws as they may deem proper for the government of the corporation, and shall have power to alter and amend the same from time to time as may be required. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, but the validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission to hold the annual meeting.

SEC. 6. The property of said corporation and the lots in said cemetery owned by individual proprietors shall be exempt from taxation and shall not be liable to be sold on execution or by any executor or administrator, or to be applied to the payment of debts under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by virtue of any bankruptcy or insolvency laws, nor shall the owners thereof be assessed for the support or improvement of said cemetery.

SEC. 7. All conveyances and transfers of lots in said cemetery made by the corporation or by owners of lots shall be by deed, such deed from the corporation shall be executed by the treasurer, and all deeds shall be recorded in a book kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 8. Any person may convey, devise or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to the corporation, to hold in trust, to apply the same or the proceeds or income thereof to the care, support or improvement of said cemetery or any part thereof or any lot, monument or structure therein; provided that no such trusts as is named in this section shall be binding or obligatory on the corporation until the same has been accepted by the trustees.

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AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST HOPKINTON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION." Passed Mar. 12, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate The First Hopkinton Cemetery Association," passed

at the January session, A. D. 1880, shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. 11,  
1880.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS AS A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL SOCIETY IN WESTERLY," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons as a society by the name of the Christian Chapel Society in Westerly," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 2. There shall be a meeting of said incorporation on the first Monday in January in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be elected a committee of three, and also a treasurer and secretary; and at all such meetings or any of them any business connected with the affairs of said corporation may be transacted. Seven members of said corporation shall be necessary to form a quorum. Provided that if said corporation shall at any time fail of holding any of their annual meetings, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. 11,  
1880.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOPE CLUB."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section second of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hope Club," passed at the January session, 1876, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN." Passed Mar. 11, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Providence Association for the benefit of colored children," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1846, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 2. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest or donation, any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion; *provided*, that the whole amount of the real and personal property held and possessed by the said corporation shall never at any one time exceed in value the sum of fifty thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE 'THE HOME FOR AGED MEN' IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE." Passed Mar. 11, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate 'The Home for Aged Men,' in the city of Providence," is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting the words "two hundred," so that said section as amended shall read as follows :

"SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on its passage.

Passed Mar. 16,  
1880.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE UNITED CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN THE TOWN OF BARRINGTON," PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1797."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of the act entitled "An act in amendment of an act incorporating the 'United Congregational Society in the town of Barrington,' passed at the June session of the general assembly, A. D. 1797," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The annual meeting of said society shall hereafter be holden on the first Tuesday in January in each year, and quarterly meetings shall be holden on the first Tuesday in April, July and October in each year."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

Passed Mar. 17,  
1880.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "SONS OF ABRAHAM OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., FOR CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT PURPOSES" IN PROVIDENCE.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. Himan Towvim, Bernard Holms, Moses Einstein, Marcus Cohn, David Huller, Morris Hirsch, Abraham Rothstein, Elias Hirsch, Barney Finkelstein, Max Feldman, Hirsh Mistofsky, Levy New Jersky, Moses Bardofsky, Leonard Halberstad, Harris Jacobson, B. Brown, Bernard Harris, with their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate

by the name of "Sons of Abraham, of Providence, R. I., for Charitable and Benevolent Purposes," and by that name sue and be sued, have a common seal, perpetual succession and hold, transmit and convey property real and personal to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to elect officers, enact by-laws for the government of said corporation, and generally to do all things which corporations for benevolent and charitable purposes may lawfully do.

SEC. 2. This act to go into effect on and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Passed Mar. 17,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Alexander Strauss, Mrs. L. Greene, Mrs. J. Falkenberg, Mrs. J. Shuman, Mrs. J. Richman, Mrs. D. Frank, Mrs. H. Green and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said association are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of The Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Association, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and dispose of property and effects real, personal and mixed to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said association may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of its business.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed Mar. 17, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. John McCormick, Francis Kerr, James E. O'Neill, William Conneely, William H. Ramsden, James H. O'Neill and such others as now are or may hereafter become members of said association are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Rhode Island Catholic Beneficial Association, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take hold and dispose of property and effects real, personal and mixed to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and the statutes in amendment of and in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may elect at such times and in such manner and for such periods such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of its business.

Passed Mar. 26, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FROST REFORM CLUB IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. James F. Mowry, Thomas Rodman, William E. Smith and Charles F. Dixon, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Frost Reform Club in South Kingstown, for the purpose of holding temperance, religious and social meetings and promoting the cause of good morals, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Passed Mar. 26,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. George Greenman, George B. Utter, Lewis A. Platts, Arthur E. Main, William L. Clarke and Joseph H. Potter and their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society, for the dissemination of the gospel in America and other parts of the world and for kindred religious and benevolent objects, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The officers of said society shall be a president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, together with such other officers as said society shall deem necessary and expedient, of whom there shall be a clerk, treasurer, or other agent residing and having a place of business at Westerly, in the state of Rhode Island.

SEC. 4. There shall be a board of managers, consisting of fifteen members, which number may be increased or diminished as the society shall deem necessary or expedient, four of which members *ex-officio*, shall be the president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer; and it shall be the duty of said board and they shall have power to make contracts under and without seal; to dispose of, manage and apply the funds of said society in such way and manner, and for such purposes as are consistent with the end and design of the institution of said society, and as the members thereof shall, and may, from time to time, direct.

SEC. 5. There shall be a meeting of said society in the month of September, in each and every year, or at such other time, and in such place, as the society, by themselves, or by their board of managers, shall ap-

point, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be necessary or expedient: at which meeting the managers shall make report of their doings, and the treasurer shall exhibit the state of the treasury.

SEC. 6. Any and every donation, bequest or legacy made to said society and by them accepted, shall be faithfully applied to the specific purpose or purposes designated by said donor or legator.

SEC. 7. Until a meeting for the election of officers and appointment of managers, in conformity with the provisions of this charter, shall be held, George Greenman shall be president; Lewis A. Platts, recording secretary; Arthur E. Main, corresponding secretary, and George B. Utter, treasurer; and William L. Clarke, Joseph H. Potter, James R. Irish, Jonathan Maxson, Sherman S. Griswold, Oliver Langworthy, Sandford P. Stillman, Thomas V. Stillman, Nathan H. Langworthy, Ira B. Crandall and William C. Stanton shall constitute the board of managers.

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Passed April 1, 1880. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE BUDLONG POST NO. 18, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THE TOWN OF WESTERLY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. A. N. Crandall, John Delavan, Frank E. Rich, R. V. Woods, J. Albert Brown, R. S. Conaway, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of Budlong Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, in the town of Westerly, for mutual benefit and charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LINCOLN LYCEUM OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN. Passed April 9, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. William F. Robinson, John F. Brown, Samuel Potter, Edward Niles and Thomas W. Potter, their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Lincoln Lyceum of South Kingstown for the moral and literary improvement of its members and for charitable purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139. of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. William F. Robinson is empowered to call the first meeting of said corporation.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE 'HERRICK'S BRIGADE BAND,' OF PROVIDENCE, R. I." Passed April 15, 1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The name of the corporation created by "An act to incorporate 'Herrick's Brigade Band,' of Providence, R. I." is hereby changed to that of the "Providence Brigade Band," and the said corporation by the latter name shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities to which it would have been entitled and subject to had this act not been passed.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 15, 1880. -- -- AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NANTIC, IN WESTERLY."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. Stanton Austin, John Wallace, John F. Holloway, Henry T. Herbert, with such others as may hereafter, according to the constitution, doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, become members of the corporation, be and are hereby created a body corporate with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Niantic, in Westerly," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the public worship of Almighty God according to the rites, usages and discipline of said Methodist Episcopal Church, and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real or personal estate not exceeding in value twenty thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state and the "discipline" of said Methodist Episcopal Church, as they may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and of all acts in addition thereto, or in amendment thereof.

SEC 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Passed April 15, 1880. \_\_\_\_\_ AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN HOPKINTON.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The name of said First Seventh Day Baptist Church of Christ in Hopkinton is hereby changed to "First Seventh Day Baptist Church in Hopkinton," and by that name said corporation shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities which it would have enjoyed or been subject to, had its name not been changed.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE ART CLUB.

Passed April 15,  
1880.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. James S. Lincoln, Rosa M. Peckham, Charles E. Carpenter, Eimrich Rein, Edward M. Banister, William B. Weeden, Henry Pitman and their associates and successors are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Providence Art Club, for art culture, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 139 of the General Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

Sec. 2. Said corporation may take, hold, transmit and convey real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

# RESOLUTIONS

OF A

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE.

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No. 1.  
Passed Jan. 27,  
1880.

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**RESOLUTION to print the Governor's Message.**

*Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the governor's message, in addition to the number for the schedules, be printed for the use of the general assembly.

[NOTE.—For governor's message, see Appendix, document No. 1.]

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No. 2.  
Passed Jan. 28,  
1880.

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**RESOLUTION instructing the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives to provide newspapers.**

*Resolved*, That the clerks of the senate and house of representatives be and are hereby instructed to provide two newspapers for each member of the general assembly during the present January session.

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No. 3.  
Passed Feb. 6,  
1880.

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**RESOLUTION providing for settlement of claim for interest upon certificate of deposit of city of Boston.**

**WHEREAS**, The city council of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, have directed the city treasurer of said city to pay into the registry of the United States cir-

suit court for the District of Massachusetts, interest from the 9th day of March, 1872, to the 30th day of April, 1878, at the rate of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum on the sum of \$100,000 loaned to said city in 1869, by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in case the parties claiming said \$100,000 agree that such payment shall be in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said city for interest on said sum,

*Resolved*, That the general treasurer is hereby authorized and instructed to execute such an agreement, and the secretary of state to affix the seal of the state thereto, the form of such agreement to be first approved by His Excellency the governor.

\* **JOINT RESOLUTIONS** in reference to the death of Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold.

No. 4.  
Passed Feb. 16,  
1880.

**WHEREAS**, The death is announced of the Hon. SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD, who has during the last thirty years rendered most honorable and efficient service to the people of this state in the various and prominent official positions of power and trust to which they have from time to time called him, as well as in his capacity as a private citizen,

*Resolved*, By the general assembly, the senate concurring herein, that we recognize in this event a loss to the state of which he was an honored son, to be deplored not only on account of his official services, which were characterized by great ability, patriotism, fidelity and zeal, but still more in the greater benefits conferred upon the people by his literary labors in securing to them in an enduring form a record of the early history of our state, which must ever enhance in the minds of all an abiding and patriotic interest in Rhode Island traditions, principles and institutions.

*Resolved*, That with the expression of our profound regret at so great a loss to the state, we hereby extend to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their bereavement, and direct the secretary of state to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect we adjourn in order to attend the funeral services.

No. 5.  
Passed Feb. 18,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** appointing a joint special committee to consider and settle the claims of the state against Pawtucket Light Guard.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. T. Mumford Seabury, of Newport, and Daniel W. Lyman, of North Providence on the part of the senate, and Messrs. George B. Carpenter, of Hopkinton, James E. Chace, of Providence and William F. Teston, of Woonsocket, on the part of the house of representatives, be constituted a joint special committee with full authority to compromise, adjust and settle all claims which the state has against the Pawtucket Light Guard, and its armory; and also with authority to make such disposition of the property secured to the state as said committee may deem proper and right, reporting their doings to the general assembly.

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No. 6.  
Passed Feb. 27,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** accepting the portrait of Judge Sylvester G. Shearman.

*Resolved*, That the portrait of the late Honorable Sylvester G. Shearman, formerly a judge of the supreme court, offered to the state by Daniel W. Fink, Esq., is hereby accepted, and the thanks of the general assembly are tendered to Mr. Fink for his acceptable gift.

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No. 7.  
Passed Mar. 4,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for telephone in the state house at Newport.

*Resolved*, That the sum of twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of placing a telephone in the state house at Newport, and for the rent of the same from September first, 1879 to September first, 1880, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for said sum, upon the receipt by him of a properly authenticated voucher.

**RESOLUTION** directing Sheriff of Providence county to make Telephone connections with offices of State Auditor and Secretary of State.

No. 8.  
Passed Mar. 5,  
1880.

*Resolved*, The honorable senate concurring herewith, that the sheriff of Providence county be and he is hereby directed to connect the office of the secretary of state and also the office of the state auditor, with the Providence Telephone line. And the general treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the expense thereof, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**RESOLUTION** appointing a committee to procure plans and estimates for enlarging the Senate chamber and hall of the House of Representatives and improving the ventilation thereof.

No. 9.  
Passed Mar. 2,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, and John F. Tobey, of Providence, of the senate, and Messrs. Henry H. Fay, of Newport, David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingstown, and Israel B. Mason of Providence, on the part of the house of representatives, be a committee to procure plans and estimates for enlarging the senate chamber and hall of the house of representatives, and improving the ventilation thereof.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the enlarging and repairing the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives in the State House in Providence and improving the ventilation thereof.

No. 10.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, and John F. Tobey, of Providence, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Henry H. Fay, of Newport, Edward L. Freeman, of Lincoln, and Israel B. Mason, of Providence, of the house of representatives, be a committee to cause the senate chamber, and the hall of the house of representatives to be repaired and en-

larged, and the ventilation thereof to be improved and the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose to be expended under the direction of said committee, and to be paid by the general treasurer upon the receipt of properly authenticated vouchers, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 11.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation to purchase new desks and chairs for the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives in the State House in Providence.

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, and John F. Tobey, of Providence, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Henry H. Fay, of Newport, Edward L. Freeman, of Lincoln, and Israel B. Mason, of Providence, of the house of representatives, be a committee to procure new desks and chairs for the senate chamber and the hall of the house of representatives in the state house in Providence; and the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose to be expended under the direction of said committee, and to be paid by the general treasurer upon the receipt of properly authenticated vouchers, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 12.  
Passed Mar. 9,  
1880.

**RESOLUTIONS** in relation to the Northern Boundary Line of the State.

*Resolved*, That His Excellency the governor be and he is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a commission with full power and authority to cause to be removed the stone monuments erected to mark the conventional line between this state and the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the easterly line of the state of Connecticut to Burnt Swamp



Corner, by the commissioners in 1847 and 1848, and and that said commission cause suitable monuments to be erected on the true jurisdictional boundary line from said easterly line of the state of Connecticut to Burnt Swamp Corner.

*Resolved*, That said commission be and hereby are authorized to meet, for the above purpose, any commission that may be appointed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*Resolved*, That the governor of this state be requested to cause a certified copy of these resolutions to be sent to the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[NOTE.—The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed March 16, 1880, as commissioners for the foregoing purpose, Messrs. Francis B. Peckham, Jr., of Newport, Robert Sherman, of Pawtucket, and William T. Haines, of Providence.]

**RESOLUTION** providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and report concerning the obstructions to navigation which exist near India Point in Providence and in the Seekonk River.

No. 13.  
Passed Mar. 17,  
1880.

*Resolved*, The house concurring therein, that a commission consisting of three persons shall be appointed by His Excellency the governor, to make a thorough examination of the obstructions to tidal flow and navigation which exist near India Point in Providence, and in the Seekonk River between Providence and Pawtucket, and to report the result of their investigations to the general assembly at the next May session thereof, together with such suggestions and recommendations concerning the removal of said obstructions and the improvement of navigation in said river, as to them shall seem fit and proper.

[NOTE.—The governor appointed, March 23, 1880, as the members of the foregoing commission, Messrs. Jonathan Chace of Lincoln, J. Herbert Shedd, of Providence, and Joseph P. Cotton, of Newport.]

No. 14.  
Passed Mar. 23,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** providing for a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State.

*Resolved*:—A majority of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly concurring herein, that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the state, and that the secretary of state cause the same to be published and printed copies thereof to be distributed, in the manner provided in article XIII of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE

No registry tax shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall the payment of such tax, nor the performance of military duty, be required as a qualification of an elector.

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No. 15.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

**RESOLUTIONS** relative to purchase or lease of property for the use of the Reform School, and in relation to the future management of said school.

*Resolved*, That the board of state charities and corrections be and they are hereby authorized to purchase or hire, in their discretion, for the state from the city of Providence for the use of the State Reform School, the personal property owned by said city and now used in connection with the Providence Reform School; and also be authorized and directed to lease the real estate occupied by said Reform School for the term of one year from and after July 1st, A. D. 1880, with the privilege of extending said lease from year to year, not exceeding three years, at a rental of not exceeding five thousand dollars per year.

*Resolved*, That the board of state charities and corrections be and they hereby are appointed a commission to consider and report a full and comprehensive plan concerning the future and permanent management and needs of the Providence Reform School, and that said commission make report to the general assembly as soon as may be.

**RESOLUTION** to provide a clerk's desk for the House of Representatives.

No. 16.  
Passed Feb. 18,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That the sheriff of Providence county be and he is hereby directed to provide a suitable desk for the clerks of the house of representatives at a cost of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

**RESOLUTION** for repairs on the armory of Battery A, in the city of Providence.

No. 17.  
Passed Feb. 26,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That the sum of seventy-five dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing the floor in the basement of the armory of battery A, in the city of Providence, to be expended under the direction of the quartermaster-general; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the same on the presentation of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** appropriating six hundred dollars to purchase History of Third Rhode Island Regiment.

No. 18.  
Passed Mar. 17,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed to purchase a sufficient number of copies of "Shot and Shell" (the history of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Regiment) to furnish each and every public library in the state with one copy, and to distribute other copies as directed in section 5. of chapter 19, of the General Statutes; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for six hundred dollars, which sum or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the above purpose, and to be paid (when properly vouched) out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Provided that so much of section 5 of said chapter 19, as relates to the distribution of copies of said book to libraries out of the state and of thirty copies to the Rhode Island Historical Society is excepted from the operation of this resolution.

No. 19.  
Passed Mar. 25,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for educational purposes.

*Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the state board of education for the purpose of providing lectures and addresses, and distributing documents relating to public education in the different parts of the state, and otherwise promoting the interests of education; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

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No. 20.  
Passed April 2,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** providing for the continuance of the School for the Deaf.

*Resolved*, That the state board of education be and are hereby authorized to continue the school for the deaf already established by the authority of the general assembly, and that said board of education are hereby authorized to appoint such indigent deaf mutes and semi-mutes, being residents of this state, as state beneficiaries at said school, as they may deem proper; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for the payment of the expenses of said school, to an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars for the current fiscal year, upon the receipt by him of the properly authenticated vouchers.

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No. 21.  
Passed Mar. 26,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the Insane Asylum at the State Farm.

*Resolved*, That the sum of fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the state board of charities and corrections, in the purchase of singing birds and cages therefor, to be placed in the various wards of the insane asylum at

the state farm ; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the general treasurer for said amount, payable to the order of the chairman of said board, to be paid out of any money otherwise unappropriated in the treasury.

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**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Sheriff of Washington county to make certain repairs on the Washington County Jail and outbuildings.

No. 22.  
Passed Mar. 30,  
1880.

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*Resolved*, That the sum of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making necessary repairs on the Washington county jail and outbuildings, to be expended under the direction of the sheriff of said county ; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt of proper vouchers therefor.

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**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Shell Fish Commissioners to re-survey the private oyster beds.

No. 23.  
Passed April 1,  
1880.

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*Resolved*, That the shell fish commissioners be authorized and empowered to cause the private oyster beds within the waters of this state to be re-surveyed at an expense not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and the state auditor is directed to give his order on the general treasurer for the payment of the same upon properly authenticated vouchers therefor.

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**RESOLUTION** appropriating money for State Law Library.

No. 24.  
Passed April 12,  
1880.

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*Resolved*. The senate concurring herein, that the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars be appropriated out of the treasury for supplying deficiencies in the state law library, and the sum of fifty

dollars for binding of books, the same to be expended under the direction of the supreme court as heretofore.

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No. 25.  
Passed April 13,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the Sheriff of Bristol County to make certain repairs on the Bristol County Court House and Jail.

*Resolved*, That the sum of not more than four hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making necessary repairs on the Bristol county court house and jail, to be expended under the direction of the sheriff of said county ; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt of proper vouchers therefor.

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No. 26.  
Passed April 13,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** making an appropriation for the purchase of uniforms for the use of the State Militia.

*Resolved*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of uniforms for the use of the Rhode Island militia, in accordance with sections 64, 65 and 66, of chapter 760, Public Laws of 1879.

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No. 27.  
Passed April 15,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** advising and consenting to appointment by the Commander-in-chief of a board in relation to uniform for the State Militia in accordance with Section 66, of Chapter 760 of the Public Laws.

*Resolved*, That the general assembly advise and consent to the appointment by the commander-in-chief of adjutant-general C. Henry Barney, quartermaster-general Charles R. Dennis, judge advocate-general Pardon E. Tillinghast, Col. John Hare Powel

and Hon. James M. Pendleton, as a board for the purposes named in section 66, of chapter 760 of the Public Laws.

**RESOLUTION making appropriations to certain Agricultural Societies.**

No. 28.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

*Resolved*, The Hon. senate concurring, that the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated for the use of the following societies, viz. :

The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, five hundred dollars.

The Aquidneck Agricultural Society, five hundred dollars.

The Washington County Agricultural Society, five hundred dollars.

The Woonsocket Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society, five hundred dollars.

The said sums to be distributed by said societies as premiums at the fairs, which they may hold during the present year; provided, however, that said premiums shall be paid to citizens of this state only, and shall be limited to agricultural and horticultural products, neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural and mechanical implements and inventions, and all products of the farm, mill, workshop and household; and the general treasurer shall pay to said societies respectively, such parts of said appropriations as the state auditor shall certify, have, to his satisfaction, been paid or awarded to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

No. 29.  
Passed Feb. 27,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Saint Michael's Church, of the town and county of Bristol, to ratify and confirm a lease.

*Resolved*, The senate concurring with the house in the passage hereof, that the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the lease, made and executed on or about the 2d day of July, A. D. 1800, by John Usher, minister and warden of St. Michael's Church in Bristol, Nathaniel Munroe, warden, Simeon Potter, Hezekiah Usher, Richard Pearse, Lemuel Clarke, William Cox, George Oxx, James Munroe, William Pearse, Ellery Sanford and Edward Talbee, vestrymen of said church, to Jeremiah Ingraham, of a certain farm in Bristol lying at the south end of "Popesquash Neck," so called in said lease, bounding North on farm then of John Brown, Esq., and east, south and west on the salt water, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, from the 25th day of March, A. D. 1801, and to continue until the 25th day of March, A. D. 2800, on certain conditions and for certain rents, therein specified, granted, reserved, and contained, which said lease is recorded in the town clerk's office in said Bristol, at page 108 of book No. 7, of the records of land evidence in said Bristol, be and the same is hereby validated, approved, ratified and confirmed as a valid, existing conveyance of the lands and estates therein described for the term of years and upon the rents and conditions therein granted, reserved and contained.

No. 30.  
Passed Feb. 18,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the continuance of Walter A. Eddy and James McGinn as State Beneficiaries at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn.

*Resolved*, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to continue for a period not



exceeding two years, Walter A. Eddy and James McGinn, at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., at the expense of the state, and he is hereby authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for the expense thereof, not to exceed in each case the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum, for board and tuition, and for the sum of not exceeding twenty dollars yearly in each case for the purpose of furnishing necessary clothing to said beneficiaries.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Wm. J. Brightman and others, co-partners as William J. Brightman & Co., for leave to extend their wharf sixty feet into the waters of Mount Hope Bay.

No. 31.  
Passed Mar. 18,  
1880.

*Voted and Resolved*, The honorable senate concurring, that the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said William J. Brightman, Albert Gray, Isaac Brown and George F. Nickerson, co-partners under the firm name of William J. Brightman & Co., be and the same are hereby authorized and empowered to build an addition to or extension of their wharf into the waters of Mount Hope Bay, from its present location near the "Stills," in said Tiverton, said addition or extension to be not exceeding sixty feet in length and sixty feet in width.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Daniel A. Chapin and William J. Brightman for leave to build a wharf at Tiverton.

No. 32.  
Passed April 9,  
1880.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said petitioners are hereby authorized and empowered to construct a wharf not to exceed one hundred and fifty feet in length and sixty feet in width, from the bank or beach opposite the residence of said William J. Brightman in said Tiverton, into the waters of Seconnet River.

No. 23.  
Passed Mar. 25,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of the town of New Shoreham and of the two Baptist churches located in the said town praying for reasons therein stated that they may be authorized and empowered to sell so much of a tract of land set apart by the original proprietors of the said town for the ministry as remains undisposed of, consisting of a tract of land comprising about twenty-two acres, bounded northerly by lands of Simon R. Sheffield, and partly by lands of William Littlefield, easterly by lands of said William Littlefield, southerly by lands of J. Chase Smith, by lands of Hiram D. Ball and partly by lands of Hiram A. Ball, and westerly by the highway, and a certain shore, sand hills and shore right east of the before mentioned lands of the said William Littlefield.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the said town of New Shoreham, by a committee duly authorized for that purpose, and the First Baptist Church in the said New Shoreham, by a committee duly authorized for that purpose, and a committee of the Free Will Baptist Church of the said New Shoreham authorized by said church as aforesaid, be and they hereby are authorized to contract for the sale and to sell the lands aforesaid at either public or private sale for such price and upon such terms and conditions as the said committees by their concurrent action may approve; upon the making of such sale and the certifying of the same by the said three committees to the town treasurer of the said town of New Shoreham, said town treasurer shall convey the said parcels of land to the purchaser or purchasers thereof and receive the money, or money and securities the same shall be sold for, and shall hold the same, and be liable therefor under his bond as town treasurer until the same shall be invested as is hereinafter provided, that is to say, to hold one-half part thereof for the use and benefit of the said first Baptist Church, and the other half part thereof for the use and benefit of the said Free Will Baptist Church;

and whenever either of the said churches shall certify to the town council of the town of New Shoreham that they are ready to purchase a house and lot suitable for a parsonage or to purchase a lot of land and to erect a parsonage thereon, to be used in connection with said church the town council may direct the town treasurer to pay the share of the said money held in trust for the church applying therefor, for and towards the said parsonage estate, provided that the parsonage estate be and remain unincumbered; and so, upon the like application to order the share of the said money held in trust for the church secondly applying therefor and upon such application being approved by the said town council and being certified to the town treasurer, the town treasurer shall under the direction of such town council pay over the said money so held by him in trust for the said churches respectively and upon such payment he shall be discharged therefrom, and the title to the said respective parsonages shall be taken in the name of the town treasurer to be forever held by him and his successors in said office for the use and benefit of the said churches respectively forever.

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**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Lorenzo Littlefield and others of New Shoreham, praying for liberty to erect a wharf near Sands Landing, at said New Shoreham, along the westerly and northerly sides of what is known at said place as the Basin.

No. 24.  
Passed Mar. 25,  
1880.

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*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said petitioners be and they hereby are authorized to erect a wharf along the westerly side of the said basin and along the northerly side thereof, extending no further east than a line to be drawn from the abutment at the opening on the west side of the said basin to a spile buoy in a northwesterly direction from the said abutment, and that the same shall in no way obstruct the entrance to the said basin, and the same

shall not exceed fifty feet in width. Provided, however, that this resolution shall not take effect until the said petitioners shall obtain the assent of the secretary of the Department of War of the United States to the erection thereof.

No. 35.  
Passed Mar. 30,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Darius B. Dodge, of New Shoreham, praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized to erect a wharf at Blood Island, extending easterly from the highway into the sea near a place commonly called "Coe's Corner."

*It is Voted and Resolved*, that the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Darius B. Dodge be and hereby is authorized to construct and complete a wharf to extend easterly from the highway at that place into the sea not exceeding three hundred feet in length and of a width not exceeding sixty feet.

No. 36.  
Passed April 12,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Albert Allerson Smith, of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated for a change of his name.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the name of the said Albert Allerson Smith be and the same hereby is changed to that of Albert Vinton Allerson, and that by the latter name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have had and been subject to had his name not have been changed.

No. 37.  
Passed April 12,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of John McCarron for change of name to John Francis McCarron.

*It is Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petitioner be and the same is hereby granted, and that

the name of the said John McCarron be and the same is hereby changed to John Francis McCarron, and that by this latter name he be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been entitled and subject to had his name not been changed.

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**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Joshua T. Durfee, trial justice of the town of Tiverton, for refunding of fine and costs.

No. 38.  
Passed Mar. 31,  
1880.

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and the general treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to Thomas W. Wood, the clerk of the court of common pleas, the sum of twenty-five dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of fine and costs, paid to the general treasurer by mistake, in the case of Thomas Carroll, convicted before said trial justice.

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**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Charles Cornell, commissioner of the Narragansett Indian tribe, for authority to apply the proceeds of the sale of certain lands of Anstrus Noka, a member of said tribe (now deceased) to the payment of the expenses of the last sickness and burial of said Anstrus Noka, deceased.

No. 39.  
Passed April 2,  
1880.

*Voted and Resolved*, That said petition be continued to the next May session of this general assembly and that in the meantime, the petitioner give notice of the pendency thereof by posting notices containing the substance of said petition in the following public places in the towns of Charlestown and Richmond, to wit: at the post office in Cross's Mills, at the Indian meeting-house and at the post office in Carolina Mills, for three weeks before the commencement of said May session.

No. 40.  
Passed April 15,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Charles J. Jordon, of Coventry, in the county of Kent, representing that by means of a conviction and sentence to prison, he lost his privilege of being qualified to vote unless he was restored thereto by the General Assembly, and for reasons therein set forth he prays that the said privilege be restored to him, it is therefore

*Voted and Resolved*, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Charles J. Jordon be and he hereby is restored to the right to be qualified as a voter and upon his showing to the proper board of canvassers that he is otherwise qualified according to law, he shall be placed upon the voting list and be allowed to vote in the same way as if he had never been convicted or sentenced.

No. 41.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of William G. Roberts praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the Newport county jail.

[In Senate. Passed January 28, 1880.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said William G. Roberts, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the sheriff of Newport county be directed to release said William G. Roberts from his said imprisonment forthwith.

No. 42.

**RESOLUTION** upon the petition of Simeon P. Clark and others praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison of Edward Ellis of the town of Richmond.

[In Senate. Passed March 11, 1880.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition for the pardon and release from imprisonment of the said Edward Ellis, as recommended by His Ex-

cellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Edward Ellis from his said imprisonment forthwith.

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RESOLUTION upon the petition of John Malbone praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

No. 43.

[In Senate. Passed March 24, 1880.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said John Malbone, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said John Malbone from his said imprisonment forthwith.

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RESOLUTION upon the petition of George A. Wells and others praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison of Amos E. Whitford.

No. 44.

[In Senate. Passed April 2, 1880.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition for the pardon and release of the said Amos E. Whitford, as recommended by His Excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Amos E. Whitford from his said imprisonment forthwith.

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RESOLUTION upon the petition of Francis Hughes praying for a pardon and release from imprisonment in the State Prison.

No. 45.

[In Senate. Passed April 18, 1880.]

*Voted and Resolved*, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of the petition of the said Francis Hughes, as recommended

by His excellency the governor, and that the warden of the state prison be directed to release said Francis Hughes from his said imprisonment forthwith.

No. 46.  
Passed Mar. 5,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** to pay Jotham S. Smith, Jailer of Kent County Jail for board of Charles H. Branch, a poor tort debtor.

*Resolved*, (the senate concurring) That the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying Jotham S. Smith, jailer of Kent county jail, for board of one Charles H. Branch, a poor tort debtor, now confined in said jail and where he has been so confined since June 20, 1879, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the payment of the same out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

**RESOLUTIONS** for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

*Resolved*, That the following accounts against the state be, and the same are hereby allowed and ordered to be paid; and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amounts out of any money unappropriated in the treasury :—

No. 47.	William D. Lake, deputy sheriff Newport county, for warning members of the general assembly to meet pursuant to proclamation of His Excellency the governor, November 8, 1879.....	\$22 50
No. 48.	Christopher Holden, sheriff of Provi- dence county, for services of depu- ties in serving governor's war- rants for special session, Nov. 8, 1879.....	102 50



Lewis T. Fisher, sheriff of Bristol county, for services in serving said warrants.....	\$7 65		
George W. Burlingame, sheriff of Kent county, for same.....	18 60		
Samuel L. Tillinghast, dep'y sheriff of Kent county, for same.....	18 20		
Henry Whipple, sheriff of Washington Co., for services of self and deputies in serving said warrants.	34 25		
	<hr/>	181 20	
Rhode Island News Company, for stationery, etc., furnished at the special session Nov. 8, 1879.....		7 62	No. 49.
Charles W. Jencks & Bro., for 90 boxes to order for house of representatives.....	9 00		No. 50.
J. Harry Welch, for goods, etc., furnished Prov. county court house..	185 19		
Dr. Wm. Howard King, for examining twelve disabled soldiers for Soldiers' Home at Augusta, Me..	36 00		
	<hr/>	230 19	
B. Lapham, for expenses in attending a meeting of the trustees of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Antietam, June 28, 1877.....	60 42		No. 51.
James H. Taylor, supplies furnished Newport county court house.....	6 85		
Theo. W. Fisher, M. D., services as medical expert in case of State vs. George H. Brown.....	159 00		
	<hr/>	226 27	
John P. Sanborn, for printing for use of the general assembly and sheriff's office, Newport county...		10 00	No. 52.
Henry Whipple, sheriff of Washington county, for cash paid for arrest of escaped prisoners from Washington county jail, etc. ....		28 15	No. 53.
Pardon K. Potter, for services and expenses as warrant officer.....		8 80	No. 54.

No. 55.	Edward Tucker, keeper of Wash- ington county jail, for board of Cornelius O'Sullivan, S. M. Ha- koun and John Moran, poor tort debtors, etc.....	\$9 44	
	T. & W. Breck, mail bag for house of representatives.....	5 75	
	Davis & Pitman, for advertising meeting of committee on militia.	2 00	
		<hr/>	17 19
No. 56.	Davis & Pitman, for advertising meeting of committee.....	1 50	
	E. L. Freeman & Co., rubber stamps, etc.....	17 00	
		<hr/>	18 50
No. 57.	L. W. A. Cole, for advertising notice to contractors for proposals to build wall at inlet to Charlestown Pond.....		6 75
No. 58.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson for advertising notice to contractors in the matter of proposals for wall at inlet to Charlestown Pond.....	14 00	
	S. B. Cushing, for services as en- gineer in copying plats of eastern boundary.....	13 00	
		<hr/>	27 00
No. 59	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, for advertising committee meetings of general assembly.....		35 99
No. 60.	Providence Press Co., for advertising committee meetings.....		24 88
No. 61.	Narragansett Press Co., for advertis- ing proposals in the matter of Devil's Breach.....	5 00	
	Narragansett Press Co., for adver- tising Indian meeting, July 30, 1879.....	3 00	
		<hr/>	8 00
No 62.	Narragansett Press Co., for adver- tising meeting of committee in the matter of opening breach-way of Point Judith Pond.....	4 00	

Pardon E. Tillinghast, judge advocate-general, for professional services rendered the adjutant-general.....	90 00	
Town of Pawtucket, for two years' rent of office for clerk of the justice court, from April, 1878, to April 1880.....	300 00	
State board of education for travelling expenses, viz :		
George L. Locke.....	4 00	
E. K. Parker.....	9 10	
Samuel H. Cross.....	21 20	
Thomas H. Clarke .....	8 21—	42 51
		<hr/> 436 51
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, for advertising proposed constitutional amendment in the "Providence Daily Journal," "Evening Bulletin," "R. I. Country Journal," and "Manufacturers and Farmers Journal".....	18 80	
Providence Press Co., for same in "Providence Evening Press" and "Morning Star".....	14 25	
A. Crawford Greene, for same in the "Advertiser and Gazette," Prov..	3 50	
Brown & Corbett, for same in the "Providence Herald".....	4 00	
Democrat Publishing Co. for same in "R. I. Democrat".....	9 60	
Nickerson & Sibley, for same in the "Pawtucket Gazette & Chronicle"	9 00	
E. L. Freeman & Co., for same in the "Weekly Visitor," Central Falls.	8 00	
S. S. Foss, estate, for same in the "Woonsocket Patriot," (daily and weekly).....	14 25	
LeRoy B. Pease, for same in the "Evening Reporter," Woonsocket.	9 00	
John P. Sanborn, for same in the "Newport Mercury".....	9 00	

	Davis & Pitman, for same in the "Newport Daily News," and "Newport Journal," (weekly).....	17 10	
	C. A. Greene, for same in the "Bris- tol Phoenix" .....	6 00	
	W. H. Martin, for same in the "Warren Gazette" .....	5 00	
	Daniel C. Kenyon, for same in the "R. I. Pendulum," East Green- wich .....	9 00	
	L. W. A. Cole, for same in the "Wood River Advertiser," Hope Valley..	5 25	
	John H. Campbell, for same in the "Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner," Phe- nix .....	8 00	
	Duncan Gillies, for same in the "Narragansett Times," Wakefield	4 00	
	G. B. & J. H. Utter, for same in the "Narragansett Weekly," Wes- terly .....	4 00	
	D. H. Whittemore, for same in the "Burrillville Gazette," Pascoag...	6 00	
		<hr/>	163 7!
No. 64.	M. Golrick, for putting on snow guards on court house roof.....		168 4!
No. 65.	A. C. Titus, for repairing flag and flag-staff at Newport. ....		6 7!
No. 66.	Morlock & Bayer, for furniture for house of representatives.....		60 7!
No. 67.	Bills for furnishing H. R. finance committee room, etc. —		
	William Barstow & Co., carpets	95 72	
	Cleveland Bros. repairing fur- niture, etc.....	33 75	
	Samuel Cliff, painting senate chamber, etc.....	28 00	
	R. B. Lawton, stucco work.....	14 65	
		<hr/>	172 15

**Joint standing committee on printing for services and expenses, viz :**

No. 68.

Daniel W. Lyman.....	5 00	
James Chase.....	5 00	
Frank M. Bates.....	5 00	
Wm. B. Monroe.....	5 00	
John P. Sanborn.....	5 00	
David S. Baker, Jr.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	30 00

**Special committee on the Narragansett Indians, for services and expenses, viz. :**

No. 69.

D. R. Adams.....	50 28	
G. Carmichael, Jr.....	33 00	
G. B. Carpenter.....	24 50	
G. W. Millard.....	93 05	
Legal expenses.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	210 83

**H. M. Coombs & Co., for binding, folding, etc. the ninth annual report of the commissioners of inland fisheries .....**

No. 70.

9 65

**H. M. Coombs & Co., for binding reports for general assembly, etc.**

No. 71.

11 16

**Witnesses before committee on elections, viz :**

No. 72.

Carmichael Potter.....	4 90	
Job Wordell.....	4 50	
James H. Manchester.....	5 10	
Benjamin C. Borden.....	3 50	
Daniel T. Church.....	3 50	
Rodney Bennett.....	3 50	
Green Tripp.....	3 50	
George N. Durfee.....	8 80	
Jonathan Hart.....	4 50	
J. Aborn Gardiner, officers' fees	1 10	
	<hr/>	42 90

**Anthony Buchly, of Washington, D. C., for coffining the body of a soldier of the Ninth R. I. Vols...**

No. 73.

56 46

	Charles T. Northup, for balance of account in settling up the affairs of the state constabulary in 1875.	137 00	193 46
No. 74.	Rhode Island News Co., for news- papers furnished the legislature, January session, 1880.....		558 93
No. 75.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 566, 568, 616, 617, 618, 620, 621, 622, 623, 646, 694, 696, 697. ....		155 16
No. 76.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 615, 636, 640, 641, 647, 663, 664, 665, 686, 693, 695.....		151 24
No. 77.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 705, 707, 711, 712, 713, 716, 717, 719, 728, 731, 742.....		226 28
No. 78.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 708, 709, 710, 714, 715, 720, 721, 726, 727, 729, 730, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 743, 718.....		224 08
No. 79.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 749, 754, 769.		72 36
No. 80.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing as per vouchers Nos. 750, 752, 755, 757, 764, 767, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775.....		82 76
No. 81.	E. L. Freeman & Co. for sundry articles for use in house of repre- sentatives . . . . .		40 60
No. 82.	E. L. Freeman & Co., for printing 150 acts (for senate) to increase the revenue of the state.....		2 89

**RESOLUTION** upon the election for Senator in the town of Richmond, held April 8, A. D. 1879.

No. 83.

[In Senate. Passed April 14, 1880.]

*Resolved*, That at the election held in the town of Richmond, April 8, A. D. 1879, (it being an adjournment from April 2d, A. D. 1879,) Clark B. Lillibridge, received a majority of the legally constituted voters in said town, and that he is entitled to a seat in this honorable senate.

**RESOLUTION** to print copies of the Public Laws of the present session.

No. 84.  
Passed April 14,  
1880.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause two thousand copies of the Public Laws passed at the present session to be printed for distribution to such as have already received or may hereafter receive copies of the General Statutes.

**RESOLUTION** to suspend Joint Rules Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

No. 85.  
Passed April 15,  
1880.

*Resolved*, The Hon. senate concurring herein, that joint rules Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 be suspended for the remainder of the session, and the engrossing clerk is hereby directed to suitably engross all such bills and acts as may finally pass either house in concurrence, after the close of the present session.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state and the speaker of the house of representatives are hereby authorized to respectively sign such acts and bills as may finally pass the respective houses in concurrence, after the close of the present session.

No. 86.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION for the pay of officers and attendants at the January Session, A. D. 1880.**

*Resolved*, That the following sums be paid to the following persons, officers and attendants of the general assembly at the November session, A. D. 1879, and the January session, A. D. 1880.

Nathaniel P. S. Thomas, clerk, senate.....	\$400 00
Geo. Lewis Gower, clerk, house of reps .....	400 00
Arthur D. Payne, " " .....	400 00
Augustus S. Miller, sec'y <i>pro tem</i> , senate....	10 00
Christopher Holden, sheriff.....	162 00
J. Aborn Gardiner, deputy sheriff.....	108 00
Frederick N. Goff, " " .....	108 00
Clarence A. B. Sherman, page, senate.....	120 00
Nathan M. Wright, " " .....	120 00
Otto W. Monroe, " house.....	120 00
Earle T. Walker, " " .....	120 00
Arthur W. Joyce, " " .....	120 00
Warren B. Holden, " " .....	120 00

and the state auditor is directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the said several amount out of any money otherwise unappropriated in the treasury.

No. 87.

**RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency Charles C Van Zandt.**

[In Senate. Passed April 16, 1880.]

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the senate are due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency governor Van Zandt, for the eminently impartial, dignified and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the past year.



**RESOLUTION** of thanks to Hon. Henry J. Spooner,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 88.

[In House of Representatives. Passed April 16, 1880.]

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this house are due and are hereby tendered to the speaker, Hon. Henry J. Spooner, for the ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations during the past year.

**RESOLUTION** of thanks to the Clerks of the House.

No. 89.

[In House of Representatives. Passed April 16, 1880.]

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the house be and they are hereby tendered to Messrs. George Lewis Gower and Arthur D. Payne, clerks of the house of representatives, for the courteous and able manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

**RESOLUTIONS** of adjournment.

The general assembly by concurrent vote adjourned:  
From Wednesday, February 18th, to Tuesday, February 24th;

No. 90.

From Friday, April 2d, to Thursday, April 8th.

No. 91.

**RESOLUTION** of adjournment.

*Resolved*. (the house of representatives concurring herein.) That when this general assembly adjourns on Friday, April 16, 1880, it adjourn to meet according to law.

No. 92.  
Passed April 15,  
1880.

No. 98.  
Passed April 16,  
1880.

**RESOLUTION** continuing unfinished business to the next  
May Session.

*Resolved*, That all unfinished business pending before either house of this general assembly at the time of adjournment this day, is hereby continued to the next May session of the general assembly.

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**SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,**

**PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.**

I certify the acts, resolutions, record of officers elected, and reports contained in this volume to be true copies of the originals on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of  
the state, this            day of  
A. D.

## APPENDIX.

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### ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden by adjournment at Providence on the fourth Tuesday in January, (being the twenty-seventh day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of independence the one hundred and fourth.

#### PRESENT:

His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor  
and *ex-officio* President of the Senate.

His Honor ALBERT C. HOWARD, Lieutenant-Governor  
and *ex-officio* Senator.

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#### SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.....	T. MUMFORD SEABURY.
Providence.....	JOHN F. TOBEY.
Portsmouth.....	EDWARD T. DEBLOIS.
Warwick.....	DAVID PIKE.
Westerly.....	SAMUEL H. CROSS.
New Shoreham.....	RAY S. LITTLEFIELD.
North Kingstown.....	JOHN H. SPINK.
South Kingstown.....	DANIEL SHERMAN.
East Greenwich.....	RUSSELL VAUGHN.
Jamestown.....	THOMAS C. WATSON.

Smithfield.....	JABEZ W. MOWRY.
Scituate.....	ALBERT JOHNSON.
Glocester.....	PHILIP W. HAWKINS.
Charlestown.....	ORIN COLE.
West Greenwich.....	JOHN A. BROWN.
Coventry.....	DEXTER B. POTTER.
Exeter.....	ANSON GREENE.
Middletown.....	JAMES CHASE.
Bristol.....	AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.
Tiverton.....	ANDREW H. MANCHESTER.
Little Compton.....	ALBERT T. SEABURY.
Warren.....	CHARLES H. HANDY.
Cumberland.....	STAFFORD W. RAZEE.
Richmond.....	CLARK B. LILLIBRIDGE.
Cranston.....	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton.....	ELISHA P. CLARK.
Johnston.....	RODNEY F. DYER.
North Providence.....	DANIEL W. LYMAN.
Barrington.....	LEWIS B. SMITH.
Foster.....	CYRUS F. COOKE.
Burrillville.....	FAYETTE E. BARTLETT.
East Providence.....	ALVORD O. MILES.
Pawtucket.....	PARDON E. TILLINGHAST.
Woonsocket.....	ARIEL BALLOU.
North Smithfield.....	SMITH THAYER.
Lincoln.....	ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD.

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State, and *ex-officio* Secretary.

NATHANIEL P. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

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REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Providence.</i>
William P. Sheffield,	Abraham Payne,
Henry H. Fay,	Stillman White,
Clark H. Burdick,	Charles Sidney Smith,
John P. Sanborn,	Benjamin T. Eames,
William C. Townsend.	George H. Burnham,

Henry J. Spooner,  
James E. Chace,  
Andrew Winsor,  
Amos M. Bowen,  
Israel B. Mason,  
Walter R. Stiness,  
Walter B. Vincent.

*Portsmouth.*

Stephen A. Watson.

*Warwick.*

Thomas Arnold,  
Israel R. Sheldon,  
Henry D. Heydon,  
George W. Spencer.

*Westerly.*

James M. Pendleton,  
Albert L. Chester.

*New Shoreham.*

Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr.

*North Kingstown.*

David S. Baker, Jr.

*South Kingstown.*

Elisha C. Clarke.

*East Greenwich.*

Thomas E. Kenyon.

*Jamestown.*

Isaac B. Briggs.

*Smithfield.*

Simon S. Steere.

*Scituate.*

Martin S. Smith.

*Glocester.*

Fenner R. White.

*Charlestown.*

Billings D. Macomber.

*West Greenwich.*

Charles Capwell.

*Coventry.*

Eugene F. Warner,

Joseph Tillinghast.

*Exeter.*

Z. Herbert Gardner.

*Middletown.*

Nathaniel Peckham.

*Bristol.*

William H. Spooner,

Le Baron B. Colt.

*Tiverton.*

Joseph Osborn.

*Little Compton.*

Benjamin F. Wilbur.

*Warren.*

Obadiah Chace.

*Cumberland.*

Joseph E. Tingley,

John F. Clark.

*Richmond.*

Clark Barber.

*Cranston.*

Henry Whitman,

John Beattie.

*Hopkinton.*

George B. Carpenter.

*Johnston.*

William A. Pirce,

Robert K. Atwood.

*North Providence.*

Olney W. Randall.

*Barrington.*

John C. Burrington.

*Foster.*

Clarke H. Johnson.

*Burrillville.*

Albert Buffum.

Laurence Prendergast.

*East Providence.*

Oliver Chaffee.

*Pawtucket.*

Darius B. Davis,

James Davis,

Charles E. Chickering,

Thomas P. Barnefield,

Edwin Jenckes,

Frank M. Bates.

*Woonsocket.*

Albert A. Smith,  
Francis L. O'Reilly,  
Clinton Puffer,  
William F. Teston.

*North Smithfield.*

Davis Aldrich.

*Lincoln.*

John P. Gregory.  
Henry A. Stearns,  
William B. Munroe,  
Edward L. Freeman.

HENRY J. SPOONER, *Speaker.*

GEORGE LEWIS GOWER, } *Clerks.*  
ARTHUR D. PAYNE, }

## PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

PROVIDENCE, FRIDAY, March 5th, 1880.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of electing a brigadier-general of the Brigade of R. I. Militia, an assistant attorney-general, a commissioner of sinking funds, a trial justice of the justice court of the city of Newport, notaries public and justices of the peace, and to nominate candidates for state scholarships in Brown University.

The following persons were elected to the offices named, viz :

*Brigadier-general of the Brigade of R. I. Militia.*—Elisha H. Rhodes, of Providence.

*Assistant attorney-general.*—Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol.

*Commissioner of sinking funds.*—William Binney, of Providence.

*Trial justice of the justice court of the city of Newport.*—Darius Baker, of Newport.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC ELECTED.

*Providence county.*—Clarence A. Aldrich, D. Homer Batchelder, Charles E. Boon, Newton S. Calhoun, Eugene A. Dean, Ezra Gifford, Benjamin D. Hopkins, Levi Lincoln, Henry Mann, C. A. Peirce, William Y. Potter, James W. Urquhart, John F. Ward, Wanton A. Weaver.

*Washington county.*—John A. Allen, Beriah C. Kenyon, Edwin A. Kenyon.

*Newport county.*—Daniel Rogers Case, Charles Acton Ives.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

*City of Providence.*—Caleb A. Burbank, Warren C. Greene, Freeman P. Little, Warren R. Perce, Charles A. Bay, Philip B. Stiness, George J. West.

*Scituate.*—Auldis Barden.

*Woonsocket.*—James W. Greene.

*Charlestown.*—Horace Babcock.

The following candidates for state scholarships in Brown University were nominated, viz :

*City of Providence.*—Frank H. Andrews, Robert W. Greene, Clarence O. Williams, James W. Williams.

*Pawtucket.*—James L. Jencks.

*Woonsocket.*—Arthur Barrows.

*Bristol.*—Lyndon L. Anderstrom.

*Westerly.*—Andrew Newhall.

*South Kingstown.*—Nathaniel C. Peckham, 3d.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, April 13, 1880.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed DAVID SMITH, of Westerly, as a member of the state board of health, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of ELISHA DYER, JR., (whose term expires April 12th, 1883.)

REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS JAN-  
UARY SESSION, 1880.

Governor's message.

Annual reports of the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, surgeon-general, and judge advocate general.

Annual statement of the condition of the banks and institutions for savings.

Fifth annual report of the license commissioners in and for the city of Providence.

Annual report of the railroad commissioner.

Fourth annual report of the harbor commissioners.

Ninth report of the commissioners of inland fisheries.

Eleventh annual report of the board of state charities and corrections.

Annual report of the state auditor.

Report of the select committee of the house of representatives relative to abolishing the tribal relations of the Narragansett Indians.

Annual report of the general treasurer.

Annual report of the women's board of visitors to the penal and correctional institutions of the state.

Annual report of the commissioners of shell fisheries.

Report of the joint special committee in relation to the Providence Reform School.

Annual report of the state board of pharmacy.

Report of the secretary of state on the state library.

Annual report of the city council of Newport on the "Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund."

Report of board appointed by the governor upon the purchase of uniforms and camp equipage.

[The foregoing reports are printed in the Appendix.]

Tenth annual report of board of education, and twenty-fifth annual report of the commissioner of public schools.

Seventeenth annual report of the corporation of Brown University in reference to the United States land scrip grant for agricultural college.



Annual report of the pilot commissioners.

Forty-second annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.

Report of the treasurer of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

Report of the commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company to the legislatures of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Twenty-sixth annual registration report of births, marriages and deaths.

Report of committee on repairs on Newport county jail.

Report of senate committee on elections on contested elections for senator in Tiverton and Richmond.

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PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION, ETC., CONTINUED  
TO THE MAY SESSION, WITH ORDER OF NOTICE.

Petition of George T. Paine and others for an act to incorporate the Akerman Company.

Petition of W. F. Sayles and others for an act to incorporate the Argyle Mills.

Petition of Samuel P. Colt and others for an act to incorporate the "Bristol Hotel Company."

Petition of Samuel P. Colt and others for an act to incorporate the "Bristol Steam Ferry Company."

Petition of H. B. Metcalf and others for an act to incorporate the Campbell Machine Company.

Petition of Joshua Wilbour and others for an act to incorporate the Colorado Investment Company of Rhode Island.

Petition of William H. Davenport and others for an act to incorporate the Davenport Arms Company.

Petition of Simon W. Dexter and others for an act to incorporate the Dexter Yarn Company.

Petition of Elijah C. Baker and others for an act to incorporate the Earle Phosphate Company of Providence, R. I.

Petition of William H. Pope and others for an act to incorporate the Enfield Mills.

Petition of Byron S. Cooke and others for an act to incorporate the Excelsior Brewing Company.

Petition of German W. Foss and others for an act to incorporate the "Foss Publishing Association."

Petition of E. L. Freeman and others for an act to incorporate the Freeman Company.

Petition of Soloman B. Ulmann and others for an act to incorporate the Geneva Worsted Mills.

Petition of George M. Morse and others for an act to incorporate the Holden Mills.

Petition of W. F. Sayles and others for an act to incorporate the Interlaken Mills.

Petition of John S. Kellogg and others for an act to incorporate the Kellogg Printing Company.

Petition of Joseph P. Manton and others for an act to incorporate the Manton Windlass and Steam Engine Company.

Petition of Rowland Hazard and others for an act to incorporate The Narragansett Pier Navigation Company.

Petition of Alexander Agassiz and others for an act to incorporate the New England Mining and Land Company.

Petition of John N. A. Griswold and others for an act to incorporate the Newport Casino.

Petition of Thomas Coggeshall and others for an act to incorporate the Newport Steam Heating Company.

Petition of John E. Weeden and others for an act to incorporate the Niantic Woolen Company.

Petition of W. F. Sayles and others for an act to incorporate the Pawtucket and Central Falls Steam Heating Company.

Petition of Benjamin H. Cheever and others for an act to incorporate The Providence and Boston Central Railroad Company.

Petition of Alanson Steere and others for an act to revive the charter of the Providence, Ponaganset and Springfield Railroad Company.

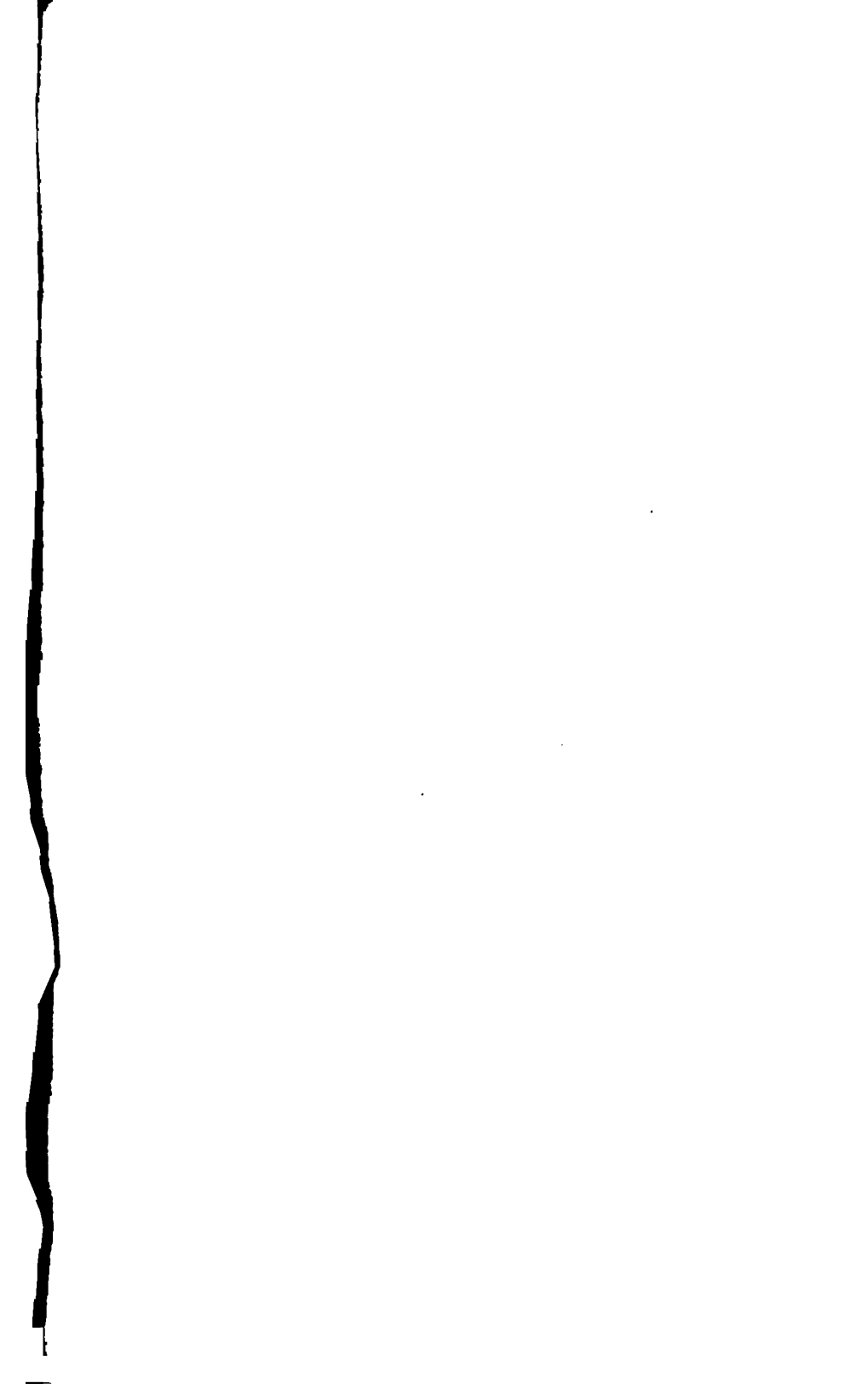
Petition of Henry W. Gardner and others for an act to incorporate the Providence Steam Heating Company.

**Petition of Henry Howard and others for an act to incorporate the Providence Telephone Company.**

**Petition of P. M. Mathewson and others for an act to incorporate the Rhode Island Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Company.**

**Petition of L. A. Phillips and others to incorporate the West Providence Horse Railroad Company.**







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# MESSAGE

OF

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

Governor of Rhode Island,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.





## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of  
the State of Rhode Island:*

I have pleasure in presenting my Third Annual Message, which in some respects is more detailed than heretofore, because I consider it a succinct and comprehensive manner of conveying to you the results of the several departments of our State government during the year, together with the recommendations which I consider it expedient to make, and I have also endeavored to make it a ready and accurate means, through you, of informing the people of the State of the general administration of their public concerns.

### FINANCE.

I have received from the General Treasurer the following statement of the financial interests of the State:

Receipts from January 1 to December 31, 1879.....	\$970,072 68
Amount owing the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Com- pany at the close of the fiscal year Dec. 31, 1878...	102,225 10
Payments from January 1 to December 31, 1879.....	703,211 82
	<hr/>
	\$805,436 92
Balance in the Treasury December 31, 1879.....	\$164,635 76

The bonded debt of the State amounts to.....	\$2,534,500 00
From which may be deducted the amount available in the Sinking Fund.....	702,037 05
Leaving the present indebtedness.....	<u>\$1,832,462 95</u>

## STATEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

Received from General Treasurer's checks.....	\$643,000 00
Interest received on investments to January 1, 1880....	89,591 97
Premium on gold.....	1,172 27
Total amount of Sinking Fund.....	<u>\$733,764 24</u>

## INVESTMENTS.

Bonds of the city of Providence, par value \$300,000, costing.....	\$324,000 00
Bonds of the town of Burrillville, par value \$35,000, costing.....	37,312 85
United States 4½ per cent. consols, par value \$192,000, costing.....	199,332 80
United States 4 per cent. consols, par value \$130,000, costing.....	132,275 00
Bonds of the State of Rhode Island, par value \$29,000, costing.....	31,727 19
Total.....	<u>\$724,647 84</u>
Balance on hand not invested.. . . .	9,116 40
	<u>\$733,764 24</u>

The Rhode Island State bonds, costing \$31,727.19, which appear above as an investment, were cancelled immediately upon purchase, as required by law, and are therefore not available.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The following summary, derived from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, presents the salient facts in regard to our public schools for the year ending April 30, 1879:

## SCHOOL CENSUS.

Number of children from 5 to 15 years enumerated.....	49,562
Number of children reported as attending public schools	32,793
“ “ “ “ “ “ Catholic “	4,374
“ “ “ “ “ “ select “	1,782
“ “ “ “ “ “ not attending any “	10,549

## DAY SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled.....	41,810
Average number belonging.....	30,001
Average attendance.....	26,939
Number of schools.....	819
Average length of schools.....	9 months, 2 days.
Number of teachers regularly employed.....	888
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$98,619 86
Amount paid female teachers.....	\$309,780 52

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled .....	3,890
Average number belonging.....	2,677
Average attendance.....	1,796
Number of schools.....	33
Average number of teachers employed.....	154
Average length of the schools.....	14½ weeks.

## RECEIPTS.

State appropriation for day and evening schools.....	\$92,923 00
Town       "       "       "       "       " .....	\$340,237 36
"       "       for land, buildings, etc.....	\$83,034 31
District taxation.....	\$31,785 59
Registry taxes, school funds and all other sources.....	\$52,227 93
Total.....	\$600,208 19

## EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages and other current expenses of day schools.....	\$452,711 15
Teachers' wages and other current expenses of evening schools.....	\$16,831 42
School supervision.....	\$9,521 58
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....	\$118,683 04
Total.....	\$597,747 19

## COST OF INSTRUCTION.

Current expenditure for day schools <i>per capita</i> of pupils enrolled.....	\$11 02
Current expenditure for day schools <i>per capita</i> of average attendance.....	\$17 11
Current expenditure for day schools for each pupil's instruction per month....	\$1 81

## SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Number of school buildings.....	446
Estimated value of all property used for school purposes.	\$2,654,148 00

## TAXATION.

Average town tax for public schools on each \$100, reckoned upon the basis of the State valuation, 1873.....	10 cents.
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We have this year, for the first time, the returns of the school census. An examination of the facts therein contained fully confirms the views heretofore held as to the pressing need of some definite action which shall tend to check the growth of illiteracy. The sooner we attend to this duty the less will be the burden of ignorance and crime which we shall transmit to our posterity.

By a reference to the statement of expenditures for school purposes, it will be noticed that the amount paid for school supervision, which includes the salaries of all school officers, is only \$9,521.58; a fraction over two per cent. of the amount paid for the current expenses of the schools, and about one and a half per cent. on the total expenditure.

To any one at all familiar with the work of organizing and carrying on any kind of systematic labor, the mere statement of this fact will reveal the exceeding weakness of this branch of our educational system. If, now, we consider for a moment, the special needs of our schools in this connection, if we reflect upon the facts, that three-fourths of the children are now taught in graded schools, so connected together that an intelligent direction and control is indispensable to their successful and economical working, and that a large proportion of the teachers in our schools are comparatively young and inexperienced persons, who require counsel and even positive guidance and assistance, we must be convinced of the total inadequacy of the present means for carrying on this work.

The direct interest of the State in this matter, to say nothing of the indirect, is large, nearly one-quarter of the whole amount expended for teachers' wages being paid out

of the State treasury. It is a question, therefore, for the State to consider whether it is at present obtaining as large a return from the annual investment in the public schools, as they ought to yield; whether the money is so expended as to produce those results which may reasonably be expected; and if not, then to consider in what way the desired improvements may be effected.

It would seem to be clearly the duty of the State in such a case either to provide directly for an increase both in the amount and in the efficiency of school supervision, or to offer to coöperate with the several towns in an effort to secure this most desirable improvement. Unless experience in all other departments of labor fails, the additional cost will be returned many fold in the increased value which will be given to the appropriations already made.

The present is unquestionably an important period in the history of popular education. The conditions under which it is compelled to labor, such as the varied nationalities of the people to be educated, the rapid increase of towns and villages and the depopulation of the country, the demand and also the necessity for juvenile labor, and lastly the great changes in our social life and customs, create difficulties that can be surmounted only by the wisest use of *all* the means we possess. To that end, I think, the efforts of the State should be steadily directed. Every agency which can be utilized should be brought into service; those already employed should be developed to their highest degree of efficiency. Conspicuous among the latter is the free public library. It is but a few years since the State formally recognized this as one of the elements of her educational

system, and yet it possesses capacities for usefulness, second only to those of the schools themselves. It is to be hoped that a liberal policy will be pursued by the State in this direction, and also in that of promoting the better equipment of our schools with those essentials in the line of apparatus and works of reference, which are as indispensable, even to the best teacher, as tools to the skilled workman.

Before leaving this topic I desire to call your attention to one department of the work, which though humble in its origin and present condition, is nevertheless doing a most worthy and valuable work, and gives promise of rising to a high place of usefulness in our State. I refer to the School for the Deaf, which is located in Providence, in the school-house corner of Benefit and Halsey streets.

This school was begun in April, 1877, by Mr. J. W. Homer, under the provisions of a resolution of the General Assembly appropriating a few hundred dollars for the education of certain deaf mute children, whose parents did not wish to send them away from home to obtain their education, and who were yet unable to provide suitable means for securing the same. It was also a special object of this school from its beginning to give to its pupils specific training in the use of spoken language, in order that the children might grow up in the possession of the same means of communicating and receiving ideas which others use, instead of being restricted to a language of signs, with which but few are acquainted.

At the end of the first year the success of the school was so decided that the appropriation, which had been already

slightly increased, was still farther added to, and the school was placed under the charge of the State Board of Education. It has now been under their care for two years, and I think it is their unanimous opinion that it is in every respect a most worthy institution, and one that is destined, if properly sustained and directed, to confer great benefits not only upon the unfortunate persons who are the direct recipients of its advantages, but upon the State at large, by tending to reduce numerically the class of individuals who through bodily infirmities are dependent upon their fellows.

From five pupils, with which the school opened, the number has increased to thirteen, varying in age from five to nineteen and of all degrees of acquirement. With most of the pupils, particularly the younger ones, the experience of these three years is sufficient to warrant us in believing that it is feasible to instruct the deaf in the use of spoken language, so that they can both use it intelligibly, and also understand its use by others. It is indeed true that the process of training is a slow one, but if it be commenced at an early age that difficulty is removed.

The importance of this school will therefore be seen when we consider, first, its purpose,—to prepare its pupils for an active participation in the affairs of life through the usual channels; second, that it is necessary that the work of instruction be begun at an earlier age than it is found to be feasible or desirable to remove a child from its home; third, that the home life is an essential factor in the proposed training; and fourth, that the cost to the State directly is less than under the old plan. Hence I trust the school will re-



ceive the personal attention of the members, and that at no distant day the requisite steps may be taken to formally incorporate it among the educational institutions of the State, and to provide for it a permanent home.

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The work done by this school during the past year, has been eminently satisfactory. On Thursday, January 23d, 1879, the building on Benefit street, Providence, now occupied by the school, was dedicated to its perpetual use. The public exercises on that occasion elicited much interest. It is admitted by those competent to judge, that this building, in its location, and in its adaptation to the work of a normal school, is one of the best in New England. Under the careful management of the joint committee of the General Assembly, it has been provided at a very moderate expense.

I am not surprised at the interest generally felt in all that pertains to the welfare of our Normal School. So far as the State fails to prevent pauperism and crime, it must incur the expense of these evils. The most effective means of prevention is the proper training of the children of the State; for this end public schools are maintained. Whatever else is done for our schools, they utterly fail of their object unless good teachers are provided. Hence we, as well as other states who have tested the value of the common school, cheerfully maintain, on the ground of necessity and economy, a normal school.

With a single purpose to improve the schools of the State, through the work of its graduates, and with an energy of

administration that knows no rest, so long as anything touching the welfare of the public schools can be accomplished, our own Normal School is steadily modifying the methods of instruction, and raising the standard of teaching throughout the whole State. The progressive spirit, the devotion to their work, and the success of the graduates in schools of every grade, are the deserved, as they are the best, evidences of the value of the school.

All good citizens should do their part in making this school, and through it, the schools in their own communities, more effective. They should discountenance the employment of teachers who have not received a thorough special training, or who are not fitted by a long and successful experience, for their work. They should encourage every one who intends to teach to complete a course at the Normal School.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE UPON SCHOOL QUESTIONS.

I am informed that petitions will be presented to you, signed by many of the best men and women of the State, requesting you to take the necessary steps to secure to the women of the State the right to vote upon all school questions under the same conditions as men now exercise that privilege. I believe this would advance our best moral and intellectual interests, and would strengthen the school system and add a new and beneficial element to direct and foster the pupils. A similar provision has operated harmoniously and well in other states, and I recommend its favorable consideration to you.

## THE MILITIA.

In my last annual message, I made certain recommendations which I considered would increase the efficiency of our militia force. Many of the provisions then suggested were embodied in the new militia law passed in April, and although that law has had as yet but a short trial, I am satisfied of the wisdom of the changes then made in the militia system of the State.

A year ago the military force of the State consisted of one division of two brigades, commanded by a major-general and two brigadier-generals, and three independent chartered organizations, subject only to the orders of the commander-in-chief, the whole numbering 1,978 officers and men. In the division were five battalions of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one of artillery, each battalion being officered with the full field and staff of a regiment. The number of companies in the division was twenty-eight. Shortly before the passage of the present law, the light battery at Pawtucket was changed to an infantry company, upon their own application, approved by the brigadier and major-generals then in command. The division, therefore, comprised, at the passage of the new law, twenty-four companies of infantry, three of cavalry and one battery of light artillery.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature of 1878-79, the reorganization of the militia under the provisions of the new law claimed my attention. This law provided that the militia of the line should be arranged in one brigade only, and allowed several companies less than were in existence at the time of its passage. It also af-

forded an opportunity for any of the chartered military organizations, choosing so to do, to join the brigade.

All companies in the State were therefore given an opportunity to enlist their men as required by the law, and the 20th of May was fixed as the date at which they should report to the Adjutant-General with at least forty men, the minimum number allowed by law. Upon that date it was found that all of the twenty-eight companies composing the division of militia had recruited to the minimum or over, but that none of the independent chartered commands had chosen to accept the provisions of the new law. As only twenty-three of the twenty-eight companies could be accepted, four were selected for disbandment, one at Newport, one at Providence, one at Pawtucket and one at Woonsocket; and the three colored companies at Providence were consolidated into two, thus bringing the number down to that allowed by law.

The selection of companies to be disbanded was made after mature deliberation and consultation with the principal military officers of the State, and, I believe, was generally conceded to be the most proper that could have been made.

The companies retained were next assigned to battalions, in such a manner as to form five battalions of infantry, — three of four companies, one of six companies, and one of two (colored) companies, one two-company battalion of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. Although the law authorized me, in my discretion, to form regiments of eight or more companies, I deemed it best, for the present, at least, that smaller battalions should be constituted as

above. These small battalions have, however, a less number of field officers than under the old law, being commanded by lieutenant-colonels and majors only, in accordance with the custom in the United States army.

The battalions having organized, the field officers thereof met in convention for the purpose of nominating a Brigadier-General of the brigade. The names of several candidates were presented, but the choice of the convention finally rested upon Elisha H. Rhodes, formerly Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, in the late war, and he was unanimously nominated to me for the position. The General Assembly not being in session, I appointed him Brigadier-General until such time as the office could be filled by a regular election. General Rhodes has shown zeal and ability in the management of the brigade.

The re-organization of the militia, although involving many and radical changes, was accomplished with less difficulty than was anticipated. The class of men enlisted was of good quality, and the brigade is, as a rule, well officered. The maximum number of the militia of the line allowed by the present law is considerably less than was allowed by the former law. The actual reduction during the year is 525 officers and men, the aggregate of our militia, including the independent organizations, being 1,453 at the time of the last reports.

Among the officers rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged in the re-organization, was Major-General William R. Walker. This officer's long and faithful service in the militia, and his hearty approval and support of the

new law, — although himself legislated out of office by it, — deserve mention.

Brigadier-Generals Miller and Chace were also retired, after many years of honorable and intelligent devotion to the interests of our State Militia.

At the last May Session of the Assembly, appropriations were made of \$7,500 for camp equipage, and \$2,500 for uniforms for the militia. To expend these sums, I appointed a board consisting of Adjutant-General Barney, Quartermaster-General Dennis, Senator Tillinghast of Pawtucket, also Judge-Advocate General of the State, Hon. J. M. Pendleton, member of the House from Westerly, and ex-Col. John Hare Powel, of Newport. With the \$7,500, purchases were made of sufficient tents and rubber blankets for the use of the troops in their annual encampment. As many woolen blankets were bought as the balance of the appropriation would admit of, not enough, however, for the brigade by some three hundred. I recommend an appropriation for the purpose of purchasing additional woolen blankets. With the \$2,500, one infantry company (at Pawtucket), was furnished both a full dress and fatigue uniform complete, except overcoats, and several other companies supplied with fatigue caps, blouses and trowsers. The Board adopted a full uniform for the State Militia, which conforms closely in appearance to that of the regular army, and all the articles purchased were made to conform to the pattern so adopted.

In their report made to me, the Board unanimously recommend that all the State troops be furnished with the uniform adopted. In my last message I favored such action,

giving the reasons why I believed it to be true economy on the part of the State. I have seen no reason to change my opinions on this subject, but am rather strengthened in them. The uniforms now worn by the militia are their private property, although purchased largely with State money. They are of various colors and patterns, and many of them are becoming shabby. I deem it a wise policy on the part of the State to at once equip its troops, at least with State fatigue uniforms and overcoats, and I earnestly recommend action in that direction before the close of the present session. If so clothed, and provided with the new equipments and knapsacks now being manufactured for them, and with the haversacks and canteens which it is expected to obtain in a few months, our militia would be fitted for any duty or any emergency that might arise.

Among the greatest advantages of the new militia system is the consolidation of the duty of the year into an annual encampment for the purposes of instruction in the duties of soldiers in the field. The brigade encamped at Oakland Beach, upon grounds leased for the purpose, on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of September. From reports made to me, and from personal observation, on the last day, I am enabled to state that the camp was admirably laid out, well conducted, and productive of substantial benefit to the militia. A full account of the encampment will be found in the report of the Adjutant-General. Subsequent years will undoubtedly be productive of still better encampments. Of one thing I am convinced, that the three days allowed by law is too short a time. Two more days should be added, and as the expense of the camp will not be proportionately

increased thereby, I recommend you to take such action as may be needed to make next year's encampment one of five days.

The total expense of the militia, for the year 1879, was \$17,491.26, about \$500 less than the appropriation for the year, an evidence of the care with which expenses have been kept down by the officers of the staff departments. But, in consequence of the change in the fiscal year, and in the time for the payment of the troops, a difficulty has arisen, which is explained in the reports of the Adjutant-General and of the State Auditor. Some action of your body is necessary, in order that the intent of the law may be carried out, and the expenses of each year made to coincide with the appropriation for that year, instead of, as latterly, paying the bills of one year mainly from the appropriation for the next.

The exposed condition of the records of the Rhode Island troops in the late war, which are now kept in wooden cases in the Adjutant-General's office, demands attention. I recommend that a suitable fire-proof safe be obtained in which these valuable documents may be kept, as they are constantly consulted in pension and bounty cases, and their loss would be irreparable.

It is proper that I should express my high consideration for the industrious efforts of Quartermaster-General Charles R. Dennis, during the year; and Adjutant-General C. H. Barney has devoted much intelligent and patient attention in perfecting the new system and reorganizing the militia. His experience in camp and field, during the late war, has been of great value to me and to all interested in



strengthening our militia. There is an immediate necessity for providing suitable accommodations for the storage and protection of the State property used for military purposes. The present State arsenal building is much out of repair, is leaking badly, and from its dampness liable to injure the ammunition and stores now on hand.

This subject has been referred to several committees within the past eleven years, and in each instance they have condemned the present arsenal building, but no measures have been taken to carry out their recommendation.

The Quartermaster-General has property, cannon, carriages, etc., stored at Woonsocket, Pawtucket and Newport, and tents stored in a sail loft, arms and equipments in Elizabeth Building, Providence, and at the armory of Battery A, and ammunition in a country powder house. These should all be placed where they can be easily prepared and put in use, and where they will be accessible and conveniently cared for with probably less trouble and expense.

I desire to call your attention to the armory formerly occupied by the Pawtucket Light Guard. This building stands on leased land, and is mortgaged to the State for \$6,000, in two mortgages, with a first underlying mortgage of \$1,000 to other parties, and there is no insurance upon it for the benefit of the State. The lease of the land expired about ten years ago. I am also informed that the town of Pawtucket, in widening the street upon the side of the armory, have paid about \$700 to the parties holding the armory, for damages to the building. The original cost of this building was about \$2,500, with subsequent considerable expenditures for enlargement and repairs. Unless

some immediate measures are taken by the State to protect its interests, I apprehend that the amount advanced upon the property will be a total loss.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS IN CRANSTON.

In May, 1869, the State Farm, in Cranston, was selected as a site for the State Institutions. Ten years have elapsed, and we find there five institutions and a population of more than eight hundred persons. A brief history of the establishment of these institutions may help us to appreciate the work accomplished during this period.

In May, 1869, the State purchased the Howard farm, and in the following month, the Brayton farm, containing together about 398 acres; in 1870, the Burlingame lot, nineteen and seven-tenths acres, for the purpose of using a brook running through it, for a water supply; in 1871, the Pardon Williams lot, three and one-half acres, entirely surrounded by land previously obtained, and in 1877, the Thomas Grace lot, eleven and one-half acres; in all, about 433 acres, at a cost of \$34,300.

At the May session, 1869, an act was passed constituting the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and establishing at the State Farm, a Workhouse, a House of Correction, (these two institutions being afterwards consolidated into one,) an Asylum for the Incurable Insane, and an Almshouse.

The Board held the first meeting June 1, 1869, and speedily entered upon their duties, so that on July 1, the

Workhouse was opened for inmates, one of the farm buildings having been hastily prepared for their reception. The number sent by the courts was larger than was anticipated, and additions were made, until the building, now the Alms-house, and almost in its present form, was constructed. This, however, proving too small, and too slightly built to hold the inmates securely, the present stone Workhouse and House of Correction was begun in 1872, and completed at the close of 1873, the removal of the inmates taking place early in 1874.

In 1873, the workshops and the laundry, in the rear of the Workhouse, and the small building on the north front corner of the Workhouse enclosure, were also erected, the cook-house and bakery, on the south front corner of the same enclosure, having been built in 1872, after the loss by fire, in that year, of a wooden structure erected in 1869, near the old Workhouse, for a chapel, cook-house and laundry.

The store-house and ice-house, an extension of the cook-house, were built in 1875. The laundry, cook-house, bakery, store-house and ice-house, although grouped with the Workhouse, and operated by Workhouse inmates, are for the use of all the institutions except the Prison and Jail. In the past year a small addition, containing five cells, was made to the Workhouse on the women's side.

The construction of an Asylum for the Insane was next undertaken by the Board, soon after the establishment of the Workhouse; and, at the close of 1869, the two wooden pavilions were nearly completed; but it was not until the cottage for excited patients was finished, in November, 1870, that the institution was opened for inmates. Since then, the

latter building has been enlarged, by adding fourteen rooms to each wing, and two dining-rooms to the centre, and a two-story cottage, for the deputy and his family, and two stone pavilions, one for men and the other for women, have been erected; the first of these buildings in 1875, the second in 1878, and the last in the past year.

The Almshouse was not established, except by law, until the summer of 1874, although the Board was urged quite strongly by some of the towns to take the State poor at an earlier date. As soon as it was determined to build a new Workhouse, the Board decided to await the completion of that institution, and to use the old Workhouse for an Almshouse. Accordingly, soon after the building was vacated, the cells were removed, some changes were made in the interior, additional stairways were put in, and in August, 1874, the institution received the first inmates. Since that time its capacity has been somewhat enlarged by moving into the yard, and fitting up, in 1877, a frame building, formerly used as a store-house, and temporarily as a laundry.

The stone barn, one of the largest structures of the kind in New England, was mostly built in 1875, although it was not completed until two years later, the piggery and shed having been added in 1877. The area covered by the barn is 12,320 square feet; by the piggery, 3,264 square feet, and by the shed, 6,511 square feet, in all, 22,095 square feet, more than one-half acre.

The water works, consisting of dam and pond, pump, boiler and house, reservoir, distributing mains and hydrants, were begun in 1870, and completed the following year. Several extensions of the mains have since been made, as

new buildings and further protection against fire demanded.

The Brayton farm-house, an old building very much out of repair, was fitted up in 1878, as a residence for the chaplain and his family, and as a home for ten or twelve of the older children of the Almshouse.

The Prison and Providence County Jail, built by a commission distinct from the Board of State Charities and Corrections, the chairman of the latter body having been, however, *ex-officio* member of the former, was begun in 1874, and completed in 1878. The transfer of prisoners to the new buildings took place without accident at the close of November of the latter year. During the past year a small stone stable has been built by the Board, within the Prison yard.

More than one thousand inmates can be comfortably accommodated in these institutions. The present number is not far from 800, exclusive of officers and members of their families, of whom there are about sixty.

It would seem that after so much has been accomplished, but little should remain to be done at the State Farm. The Board have frequently called the attention of the General Assembly to the need of a new Almshouse, but not urgently, hoping that the State would, before long, direct them to begin the construction of a larger and more comfortable building for its poor.

Many minor items of improvement, however, remain incomplete, and it will doubtless be a long time before all the grading, building of walls and roads, planting of trees and other work of this kind are accomplished. It would be very gratifying when visiting the institutions, to see the surround-

ings complete and beautified, as they will be when the plans adopted by the Board have been carried out; but I approve the method now pursued of doing the work slowly, yet constantly and economically, with the labor of the institutions, drawing but lightly therefor from the treasury, and leaving unexpended, almost every year, a portion of the appropriation made for their use, as the large undrawn balances frequently reported will attest.

The past year has been an uneventful one at the State institutions, and but little has been done except the usual routine work. The heads of all the departments remain the same as a year ago.

The Prison and Jail has stood the test of a year's experience without disclosing any weakness, no prisoner having escaped from within its walls. This gives equal evidence of vigilance in the management, and of strength in the construction.

The grading of the grounds, in accordance with a plan adopted by the Prison Commission, has proceeded as rapidly as the limited number of men not employed on contract work would allow. Already several acres have been brought to grade and laid down to grass. The work has been done during the year entirely by inmates of the Jail, a portable railway apparatus, consisting of small cars and several hundred feet of movable track, having been procured for the purpose. This undertaking, which may require several years to complete, will greatly improve the appearance of the Prison, the lines of grading having been so arranged as to make the building seem to stand on rising

ground, a device in landscape gardening which has elsewhere been successfully used.

The report of the Board will show that the expense of maintenance in the new Prison and Jail has been, as was anticipated, considerably larger than in the old. This is due to the increase of space to be heated, lighted and cleaned, and to the necessity of employing a larger number of officers in a more extensive establishment. The labor of all the men committed on sufficiently long sentences is let to contractors, and the receipts from this source are satisfactory.

The receipts for board, however, have lessened considerably, as the City of Providence, now sends but few of its offenders to the Jail. The law limiting the stay of these persons at the Jail to ten days, was amended at the January Session, 1879, and they may now be kept for thirty days to work out fines and costs, a change, the result of which has proved generally beneficial to the offenders.

The other three institutions, well officered and well managed, present no new features for comment or criticism. The aggregated average number of inmates during 1879, has not varied materially from that of the previous year. The statistics of the Asylum for the Insane, however, show an increase from an average of 218 patients in 1878, to 238 in 1879. The cause of the marked increase in the number of the insane of late years has not been satisfactorily determined. The experience of our State Asylum, in which the average number of patients has steadily advanced from 148 in 1872, to that of the past year, 238, is not exceptional.

The problem thus presented is one of interest to our legislators; how long, it may be asked of those who have made insanity a subject of study, must we continue to add to our asylums and enlarge the appropriations for the care of the inmates, the most costly class of dependents on public charity? To meet the requirements of the insane poor of our State, the Board has been obliged to add to the accommodations at the Asylum almost yearly, so that the institution now consists of five buildings, besides the residence of the deputy, all one story in height, of an aggregate length of about nine hundred feet, and having a capacity of two hundred and seventy-five beds.

The labor of the Workhouse has been employed mostly on the farm and in making necessary improvements, such as drains, roads and other work of this description, for the greater part of which the management receives but little credit, as it is not seen by the public.

The question is often asked, whether a farm is a benefit to a group of institutions such as ours. To this query the Board give an answer, which is better than any array of figures representing amounts of crops raised. By a calculation made at the close of the first three quarters of the past year, it appeared that the cost of the subsistence purchased up to that time for the three institutions, Workhouse, Insane Asylum and Almshouse, and for the Superintendent's and the Chaplain's houses, was less than seven cents per day for each person, including officers and families. Adding the entire cost of the farm, including purchases of stock, wagons, and everything used upon it and deducting receipts for produce



sold, the cost of subsistence for each person per day was less than eight and one-half cents. No deduction was made in the calculation for the considerable amount of work of construction and improvement done by the farm teams.

To complete the conditions of prosperity at the State institutions, means of rapid and easy transportation were greatly needed. This want exists no longer. On January 1, 1880, the Pawtuxet Valley Branch of the Stonington Railroad went into operation, and five passenger trains now pass daily both ways through the State Farm.

The following accounts of the Treasury with the Board, show the balance of appropriations, January 1, 1879, the appropriations made at the January Session, 1879, the sums paid into the Treasury by the Board, the sums drawn out, and the balance December 31, 1879:

*Rhode Island State Treasury in account with Board of State Charities and Corrections, January 1, 1880.*

APPROPRIATION OF 1878 FOR SUPPORT OF STATE FARM.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of appropriation of 1878, undrawn		
January 1, 1879. . . . .	\$23,910	90
Money paid into the Treasury from January		
1, to April 30, 1879 . . . . .	4,903	15
Payments for support of State Farm, same		
period. . . . .		\$21,214 05
Balance expired by limitation, April 30,		
1879. . . . .		7,600 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,814 05	\$28,814 05

## APPROPRIATION OF 1878 FOR SUPPORT OF STATE PRISON.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance, January 1, 1879.....	\$12,559 26	
Money paid into the Treasury from January 1, to April 30, 1879.....	4,261 98	
Payments for Prison expenses, same period,		\$11,919 04
Balance expired by limitation, April 30, 1879.....		4,902 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,821 24	\$16,821 24

## APPROPRIATION OF 1879 FOR THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation January Session, 1879, (May 1, to December 31, 1879).....	\$40,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury, same period,	31,350 15	
Payments for support of State Institutions, same period. ....		\$58,548 14
Balance expired by limitation, December 31, 1879. ....		12,802 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$71,350 15	\$71,350 15

APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF THE NEW PRISON, TRANSFERRED  
FROM PRISON COMMISSION TO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES  
AND CORRECTIONS, JANUARY SESSION, 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance, January 1, 1879.....	\$1,355 93	
Payments.....		\$150 00
Balance, January 1, 1880. ....		1,205 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,355 93	\$1,355 93

## APPROPRIATION OF 1879 FOR REPAIR OF OLD PRISON.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation, January Session, 1879 ...	\$100 00	
Payments . . . . .		\$50 87
Balance, January 1, 1880. . . . .		49 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$100 00	\$100 00

APPROPRIATION FOR THE REPAIR OF THE ROAD FROM PROVIDENCE  
TO THE STATE FARM, (PONTIAC AVENUE).

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of appropriations of 1877 and 1878,	\$158 58	
Drawn by Board of State Charities and Cor- rections in 1879, and returned to the Treasury, for work done by State Farm men and teams. . . . .		\$158 58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$158 58	\$158 58

From the foregoing statements of accounts (excluding that of repair of the old prison,) it appears that the total of payments from the treasury for the Board, in 1879, was \$91,988.81. During the same period the Board collected for labor, for board of inmates, and from sales of produce, and paid into the Treasury, \$40,515.28, making the net amount provided by the Treasury, \$51,463.53; of this the report of the Board will show that the sum of about \$7,000 was for construction (new building for Insane Asylum, addition to Workhouse, and stable at the Prison), and about \$1,600 for the removal of paupers, a branch of their work distinct from the maintenance of the institutions. Deducting these sums, the net cost of maintenance for the year is

about \$43,000. Assuming the average number of inmates in the several institutions to have been 800, a low estimate, the expense of maintenance of each inmate per week, defrayed by the Treasury, was about \$1.04.

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The members of the Board, with one exception, remain the same as at the date of organization. At the January Session, 1879, Dr. C. H. Fisher, a member from Providence County, and also Secretary of the Board, deeming that the sanitary interests of the State would be better subserved by an addition to the Board, resigned his position as a member, but retained his place as Secretary and executive officer. With the advice and consent of the Senate, I appointed Dr. Oliver C. Wiggin, of Providence, to fill the vacancy. The prescribed work of the Board has been prosecuted with commendable diligence during the last year. The Secretary has found the office work constantly increasing on his hands, and the other duties not diminishing. There is a constantly increasing correspondence with persons in all parts of the State, asking for information and advice, as well as an increasing interest in relation to the promotion and maintenance of the public health.

The Secretary has been advised by monthly reports, of the prevailing sickness in all the towns, and their connection so far as known with preventable causes. The work of securing as complete and accurate returns of vital statistics of the State as possible, and bringing them into proper order and arrangement by classification and tabulation, has de-

manded much of the time and attention of the Secretary. The complaints of individuals, of removable nuisances, and of neglect by town authorities, have diminished during the year.

There has been increased attention to their duties as Cattle Commissioners. By the census of 1875 there were more than 21,000 horses in the State, with an estimated valuation of over \$4,000,000. Without reckoning other live stock, it will be seen how disastrous to the pecuniary interests of the State would be the extending of an incurably, infectious disease, like glanders, among horses alone. Great precautions have been taken to prevent such an event. More than 2,000 horses in Providence and vicinity, in locations and under circumstances most likely to harbor or perpetuate the disease, have been inspected during the past summer by a veterinary expert, under the supervision of the Secretary.

The Secretary complains of the inadequate legal provisions for the best prosecution of the work in his hands. It is hoped the General Assembly will give the matter consideration, and make such enactments as the sanitary interests of the State demand.

#### HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Congress appropriated by act approved March 3, 1879, \$60,000 for the improvement of Providence river and Narragansett Bay, thus making the total appropriation by the United States government, resulting from action initiated in 1877, by the Harbor Commissioners, under Section 4, Chap-

ter 611, of the Public Laws, amount to the sum of \$110,000. The work with this money has proceeded under the direction of Gen. G. K. Warren, United States Engineer for this district. The party contracting in August, 1878, to do dredging at 11½ cents per cubic yard, under the appropriation of \$50,000 of June 18, 1878, abandoned the contract, after removing 72,314 cubic yards of material; the contract called for the removal of 391,000 cubic yards. In August, 1879, a contract was made at 16 cents per cubic yard, for dredging, under the last appropriation, and what remained of the first—in all, some \$90,000. The contract requires between 400,000 and 500,000 cubic yards excavation, which, when accomplished, will have made a channel twenty feet deep between Fox Point and Field's Point, where the depth was from twelve to twenty feet, and will have cut through the Pawtuxet shoal a channel 200 feet wide, and twenty-three feet deep, where at present the ruling depth is seventeen feet. Up to December 1, 1879, the contractor had removed 85,271 cubic yards of material from Providence river, above Sassafras Point, making a depth of twenty feet at mean low water.

A contract has been made by the United States government for the removal of Bulkhead Rock to a depth of twenty feet at mean low water. This work will be commenced in the spring of 1880, and the rock will probably be removed to the required depth during the season.

Harbor lines have been designed, after legal notices and hearings, on the east side of Providence River; also in the Seekonk River near India Point, and on the east side of the

harbor to Kettle Point. These lines were established by acts of the General Assembly, on the 10th day of April last.

After notices and hearings, harbor lines have been designed from above Sassafras Point to Field's Point, and on both sides of the Barrington River, south of the railroad bridge. Riparian owners guaranteed the contingent expenses of the latter line. These lines will be submitted for approval at the present session.

Licenses have been issued as follows :

1. To Dewing & Monsell to extend wharf near Doubloon street, on the east side of Providence River.
2. To Henry G. Russell to repair wharf of "Winsor Line," opposite India street.
3. To New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, to build a wharf and retaining wall near Sassafras Point. Approval of construction of bulkhead at Sabin's Point was given to Smith & Wright, without license. Assent was also given to the closing, by the Old Colony Railroad Company, of their drawbridge at Tiverton, for the purpose of repairs.

The city of Providence has not proceeded with the dredging required by the Commissioners, in Seekonk river, in compensation for the filling into that river by acts of the Brook street committee.

Suitable dumping grounds for dredged material have been designated, and notices have been issued to parties dumping in unsuitable places, and the practice stopped.

The study of the condition of the Seekonk navigation near its mouth, begun in 1877, has confirmed the Board in the opinions expressed in its reports, of the very urgent necessity for action relative to the bridges there situated. The chief cause, as well as one of the worst features, of the present deplorable condition, is the dilapidated Washington Bridge, with its piers and foundations.

I feel it incumbent upon me to urge the appointment of a commission, by the State government, which shall take into consideration the whole subject of obstructions to tidal flow and navigation in the Seekonk river, and after a thorough study of the question, shall report its conclusions for action by the General Assembly.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries having been deputed by Chapter 751 of the Public Laws, passed March 28, 1879, to carry out the provisions of said law, have devoted their attention to the bay fisheries the past year, and in their report to the Legislature, give their views on this important matter. They supervised the trap fishing from May 10th to June 25th, and the heart seines in the bay from May 1st to August 1st, appointing three deputies to assist them. Their report is accompanied with maps showing the location of the traps at the south end of the Island of Rhode Island and at Seaconnet Point, and the location of the heart nets or pounds in the bay.



## THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

My attention has been repeatedly called to the inadequacy of existing laws upon this important subject, and the avoidance and neglect to enforce the requirements already upon our statute book, and I have been frequently approached by prominent citizens who have not favored a prohibitory system, so-called, and yet inform me of a disastrous and pervading demoralization in many of our communities, from this cause. The bonds which licensed liquor dealers give are rarely sued, although many of them are constantly violated. I do not understand that good character and moral integrity are considered indispensable pre-requisites to obtain a license to sell liquor, by the bodies who grant the licenses.

I am informed that the larger dealers are bondsmen for the smaller vendors, until the same names, in certain cases, are found upon so many bonds, as sureties, that if, upon suit and recovery upon any considerable number of forfeited bonds, the sureties should be required to respond, they would prove pecuniarily inadequate.

My frequently expressed convictions upon the moral aspect of this matter are strengthened, and the immediate monied advantage obtained by the State and the municipalities from the license system is greatly counterbalanced, even in that regard, by the increased expenses incurred in our courts and charitable and penal institutions.

I again urge upon your attention the necessity for a radical change in our laws upon this subject, to be accompanied by the efforts of all good people, to create and strengthen a

healthy sentiment in favor of sound laws and their rigid, unvarying enforcement.

It would meet my approbation if the General Assembly would carefully consider the wisdom of creating a small, special body of officers to be largely under the direction of the Governor, to aid him in rendering operative and effective Section 2, of Article VII, of the Constitution of the State, which requires that "The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

The report of the Bank Commissioner exhibits an improved condition of our institutions for savings, and although the amount of individual deposits has somewhat diminished, yet, relatively, the decrease is less than in other New England States. The system has experienced a severe trial during the last few years, but I consider that I may say with confidence that it has emerged from this, strengthened and improved in itself, and more firmly established in the judgment and confidence of the community. The institutions that were, and are, in process of liquidation, have, with prudent management, secured better results than were anticipated, and the entirely solvent institutions are discreetly and profitably managed by the best and most conservative financial ability.

In contrasting our position in this matter with other commonwealths where savings banks are scarcely a recognized factor, it is evident that, controlled by prudent legislation

and managed by judicious and competent officers, there can be no organized plan for the secure investment of the earnings and savings of the laboring classes, which is as safe and profitable; and capital accumulated in our savings banks is properly directed to build up and strengthen our varied business interests, which reciprocally contribute to increase the earnings and savings of depositors.

#### NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The joint select committee appointed at the January Session upon this subject, have made a careful and laborious examination, and have visited Charlestown, and given public hearings. I understand they will finally report at the present session. I believe the annual appropriation for the Indian school is of no practical benefit, and should be discontinued.

The present Commissioner of the Indian school, the Rev. Charles S. Weaver, is an estimable man, and has exerted himself to make the school of some value, but entirely without satisfactory results. The building is very dilapidated, the situation inaccessible, and the attendance very small at best, and at times there are no pupils.

I recommend the abolition of the tribal authority of the Narragansett Indians, and the repeal of all distinctive legislation connected with them; but this should be carefully and considerably accomplished in a way least injurious to the towns directly interested in it. I am informed that the committee will present in their report a well digested plan to

accomplish these results, together with their views as to the equitable disposition of the tribal lands.

#### OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Early in the month of September, I had the pleasure of entertaining His Excellency Governor Head of New Hampshire, and the members of his staff. This was done in recognition of many courtesies and hospitalities extended to me officially, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the members of my staff and other State officers, by the chief Executives of New Hampshire. Our visitors accompanied me in my visit to the camp at Oakland Beach, and were present at the review and made a careful examination of the brigade. Governor Head, from his long experience during the war as Adjutant-General of his State, expressed a high degree of satisfaction and made valuable suggestions. On the succeeding day we visited a number of our public institutions including the State Farm and State Prison. At the Farm we were entertained by the Board of Charities and Corrections. In the evening His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howard gave a pleasant reception in honor of our guests, at his residence in East Providence.

#### THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE.

I desire to call your attention to the matter of the Northern boundary line of the State. While the Eastern boundary was settled by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1861, no conventional

line for the Northern boundary has been agreed to between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The General Assembly at the January Session, 1845, appointed commissioners, "to meet such commissioners as are or may be appointed on the part of Massachusetts, with full power to ascertain and settle the whole dividing line between said States from the North-west corner of Rhode Island to the ocean; and in case of a difference of opinion, to adjust and agree upon such dividing line as they shall deem proper, either by compromise or otherwise; which said dividing line so ascertained or agreed upon, when ratified by the legislatures of both said States, shall forever thereafter be and remain the dividing line between said States; any charter, agreement or reputed line to the contrary notwithstanding."

At the May Session, 1847, the commissioners reported an agreement entered into by them and a line for the Northern boundary, which was ratified and established by the General Assembly, — "this ratification to take effect and become binding whenever the aforesaid agreement and boundary line shall be ratified by the State of Massachusetts." The commissioners reported at the January Session, 1848, the monuments by them located on the line.

The General Court of Massachusetts in April, 1848, refused to ratify the agreement of the Joint Commissioners and the boundary line reported by them, but rejected the same.

The General Assembly of this State, at its January session, 1849, continued the commissioners formerly appointed, clothing them with the same powers.

The matter of the Northern boundary seems to have then remained in abeyance for several years,—the Eastern boundary being in the meanwhile settled, as above stated, by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The General Court of Massachusetts, in 1865, passed a resolution, establishing the boundary between the two States from the line of the State of Connecticut to Burnt Swamp Corner,—the line established being the same, with the exception of an error, probably clerical, as that reported by the commissioners of both States in 1847.

This resolve, with certain communications from the Executive Department of that Commonwealth, was referred to a special commission, who reported at the May session, 1867, and presented an elaborate survey of the jurisdictional line, as also of the line previously proposed. They called attention to the fact that “by exchanging the jurisdictional line for the proposed straight line this State would lose considerably more territory than we should gain, the balance against us amounting to three hundred and forty acres; while the balance against us of taxable property, real and personal, would be quite large;” and also suggested a consideration of perhaps greater force than the loss of property, which was “the general disfavor with which that line appears to be regarded by the people most immediately interested, those whose residence and property it would transfer from one State to the other.” The commission recommended that a Joint Commission in behalf of both States be appointed, with authority to locate and propose for adoption a new conventional line. Here the matter seems to have rested till the present time.

It will be remembered that in 1831 a suit was brought by this State against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to secure possession of a large tract of territory lying on our northern border and within the actual jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and claimed to belong to this State. In 1845, this suit was dismissed, it being understood that the court in its decision virtually determined that the jurisdictional line was the true boundary line.

It is, however, urged against the jurisdictional line that it is crooked and indented, sometimes running north of a straight line and sometimes falling south of it; furthermore, that the means of determining accurately where the line runs, the marks which are recognized and familiar to the older inhabitants, are liable to be obliterated in time and their recollection to disappear, as those familiar with them pass away.

The monuments set up by the commissioners in 1847, still remain, as I am informed; and though not recognized as of any authority, may tend to mislead those uninformed. The difficulties which may in time arise from a conflict of jurisdiction in regard to taxation, the service of legal process, and from other causes, readily suggest themselves.

It would, therefore, seem desirable, if a conventional line cannot be agreed upon, that the jurisdictional line should be marked by such permanent bounds as will avoid the possibility of any future controversy, and that measures should be taken for the removal of the bounds established on the line proposed by the commissioners of 1847.

## THE STATE BENEFICIARIES.

Being unable, by reason of other engagements, to visit the State beneficiaries supported at institutions without the State, I requested the Secretary of State to make the necessary inspection and examination into their condition, which duty he has satisfactorily discharged. At the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., the State has six beneficiaries; at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston, ten; and at the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded youth, South Boston, there are two in attendance. All of these, with one exception, are now pursuing the regular courses of instruction and training; and at the two institutions first named are acquiring valuable aid toward making themselves self-supporting. They labor under serious disadvantages at best in their struggle for existence; but with the assistance of the studies pursued and the trades taught them, their chances for success are vastly increased. The usual exhibitions given by pupils of these institutions, and which illustrate so well the course of study and training therein pursued, will be repeated, if agreeable to the General Assembly, at such time during the session, as may be desired.

## LAWS RELATING TO INSOLVENCY.

Our present system of insolvency was adopted at a special session of the General Assembly convened by me in April, 1878, in view of the pending repeal of the United States Bankrupt Law (so-called,) and was modified at the ensuing



May Session. The subject was necessarily briefly considered and the results incomplete. The business men of the State are dissatisfied with many of its provisions; and in the present rapid development of trade, leading to large extensions of credit, our interests demand a simple and just system providing for the speedy and equitable division of the property of an insolvent debtor among all his creditors, divested so far as practicable of technical embarrassments and provisions of doubtful legal construction.

I commend the early consideration of this subject by the proper committee.

#### SHERIFF OF NEWPORT COUNTY.

On the 13th day of December last, George Manchester, of Portsmouth, the sheriff of Newport county, died, after a lingering illness. Mr. Manchester was a man of integrity and ability, and has rendered the State excellent services.

On the 17th day of December, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, I appointed George F. Crandall, of Newport, to fill the vacancy in the office of sheriff until the General Assembly shall elect, and I caused Mr. Crandall to be duly commissioned, and he is now in the proper discharge of his official duties.

#### THE PROVIDENCE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Joint Select Committee appointed at the last May session, to consider the matter of the Providence Reform School are expected to report at an early day. This import-

ant question demands, and should receive, your earliest attention, most careful consideration and prompt action, as but little time can be given to it at the next May session, and the year during which the city of Providence gave the State the use of the present buildings will expire July 1st, 1880.

The school at present occupies the anomalous position of being controlled by trustees appointed by the City Council of Providence, to whom they must report their proceedings, and yet is maintained in whole by appropriations made by the General Assembly of the State. It is apparent that this condition of affairs should not exist, and the school is already suffering from it. I understand the present main building requires considerable repairs, and one of the outer walls is settling and insecure. The permanent location, character and maintenance of the Reform School appear to me to be one of the most serious matters that is presented for your action.

#### THE OLD STATE PRISON BUILDING.

The buildings and land formerly occupied by the old State Prison and Providence County Jail are unoccupied and disused, and the buildings rapidly deteriorating, and for more than a year this valuable property has been the source of no revenue to the State. I recommend the appointment of a commission to consider this subject, with power to negotiate and make sale of the premises at such time, manner and price as they may deem most beneficial and prudent, the money received therefrom to be paid into the treasury

of the State, to be disposed of as the General Assembly may provide.

It has occurred to me that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund might be a discreet and well informed body to discharge this trust, comprised as the board is of the Governor, General Treasurer, State Auditor, the chairmen of the Finance committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and two citizens of well-known financial ability.

#### RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The Railroad Commissioner reports to me that the annual returns from the railroad corporations are as yet so incomplete, owing to causes beyond his control, that he is unable to furnish me with the usual statistics ; but his annual report, when presented, will contain tables much more minute in statistical information than any previous report.

During the year, the Pontiac Branch Railroad Company have completed their road between Auburn and Pontiac, a distance of about four and a half miles. The Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company have extended their track from River Point to Pontiac. Both of these roads are leased to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and regular trains have run since January 1st. I am happy to say this gives direct railroad connection with the State Farm, and greatly accelerates and cheapens the transportation of individuals and supplies.

The general railroad business of the year shows a satisfactory result, while a large majority of the accidents reported

are caused by the neglect and carelessness of those suffering.

I am inclined to disapprove the establishment of any farther grade crossings. The Commissioner, in his report, will make valuable suggestions upon this subject.

#### FIRE MARSHALS.

It would secure greater protection to life and property from destruction or injury by fire, if the General Assembly would enact a law requiring each of the cities and larger towns, by their councils, to elect annually an officer to be called Fire Marshal, whose duty it shall be to investigate minutely the causes and effects of all fires occurring in his precinct, which destroy life or valuable property. The provisions of this act should allow the smaller towns optionally to appoint this officer. The Fire Marshal should have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths and to make legal complaint when he considers it necessary, without giving surety for costs. He should also make stated reports of his doings to the council appointing him, and should receive a reasonable compensation for his services and expenses. A law of this description would not only furnish valuable facts and reliable statistics for general use, but would protect life and property, and lead to the more certain detection and punishment of crime, and enable our citizens to secure insurance upon their property at diminished rates, as the proper observance of the law would decrease incendiarism and increase carefulness in buildings where fire is used for domestic or mechanical purposes.

*Senators and Representatives :*

A kind Providence has favored us with returning prosperity, and all the varied business interests of our State are reviving and strengthening. We should convene for the renewed discharge of our legislative duties with hearts full of gratitude and devotion to Him without whose blessing our labors are of no avail.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.





# REPORT.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Providence, December 31, 1879. }

*His Excellency* CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

GOVERNOR :

In accordance with the requirements of the **Militia Law**, I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1879.

Foremost in importance among the matters engaging the attention of this office during the past year has been the entire

## REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA

under the law passed by the General Assembly on the 10th of April last. At the beginning of the present year, the Militia of the State comprised twenty-three companies of infantry, three of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery, (not including the three independent chartered organizations.) This force was organized in one division of two brigades. Shortly before the passage of the new law, the light battery at Pawtucket applied for a change of their arm of service from artillery to infantry, and this application being approved by the intermediate commanders, was authorized by Special Orders No. 8, series of 1879, from this office.

The new law authorized only twenty companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery, to be arranged into one brigade, thus rendering necessary the disbandment of four companies of infantry and one of cavalry.

But the most radical change made by the new law, was that requiring all members of the militia to be *enlisted* for a term of years; virtually, the new law abolished entirely our former militia system, and necessitated a new organization.

The plan of reorganization adopted was as follows:—the commanding officers of all companies in the State were appointed recruiting officers for the enlistment of such of the men of their respective commands as might desire to enlist, and also of such suitable recruits as might present themselves. Blank enlistment papers were prepared as required by law, and full and detailed instructions were promulgated for the guidance of each recruiting officer. Similar authority in regard to recruiting was at the same time conferred upon the commanding officers of such independent chartered organizations as might desire to accept the provisions of the new law, as it was considered, at that time, probable that one or more of such organizations would accept the law and become attached to the line.

It being necessary to fix some limit to the time allowed for recruiting, the 20th of May was announced as the date previous to which all companies desirous of a position in the reorganized militia must report with at least forty enlisted men, the minimum number allowed by law. As the order authorizing recruiting was dated April 12th, the period allowed was about thirty-five days.

At the expiration of the specified period, it was found that all of the twenty-eight companies composing the Division of Rhode Island Militia, had recruited to the required number, while of the independent organizations, none had so recruited, and but one had made the attempt.

It, therefore, became necessary to select five companies for disbandment, in order to reduce the force to the number allowed by law. The following companies were disbanded by General Orders, No. 4, from this office, dated May 28, 1879:

Co. B, 5th Battalion of Infantry,	. . . .	at Pawtucket,
" E, " " " "	. . . .	" Woonsocket,
" D, 6th " " "	. . . .	" Newport,
" A, 1st " " Cavalry,	. . . .	" Providence.

By the same order, Companies A, B, and C, of the old 6th Battalion of Infantry at Providence, were consolidated into two companies, thus leaving, of the whole number, only the twenty-three authorized by law. These companies were mustered into the State service on the 9th of June by mustering officers appointed for that purpose, a medical officer being also assigned to each organization for the purpose of approving the physical character of the recruits. The class of men enlisting in the several companies was remarked as being very superior, and consisted of the best men of the old militia force, together with considerable first-class new material, or, men not previously identified with the militia, and who were now induced to unite with it, by the change in the system.

The militia having been accepted and mustered into service, company officers were chosen on the 9th of June, battalion officers on the 16th, and on the 23d of the same month, the field officers elect, in convention assembled, nominated Elisha H. Rhodes for Brigadier-General of the reorganized brigade. The General Assembly not being in session, your Excellency approved the nomination and appointed General Rhodes on the 25th of June. This completed the reorganization of the militia of the State, officers in commission at the passage of the new law, who were not reelected or reappointed to positions in the reorganized force, having been honorably discharged as fast as their services could be dispensed with.

The reorganization, one of the most radical ever attempted in the history of our militia, was accomplished in as successful a manner as the most ardent friends of the new system could have dared to hope for; many delicate questions, among them the selection of the companies to be disbanded, were decided in a manner which, while it could hardly be expected to give universal satisfaction, yet commended itself to the militia generally as the best action for the good of the whole force. The entire reorganization was accomplished with much less friction than might reasonably have been expected.

The brigade of militia as now constituted, consists of three battalions of infantry, of four companies each, one of six, and one (colored) of two companies,—one two company battalion of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery attached directly to brigade headquarters. All of the battalions are now officered to assimilate with the United States Army. It may be of interest to state that in the reorganizing of the militia, there was a reduction of forty-seven officers and four hundred and seventy-eight men.

#### UNIFORMS.

During the year, a step has been taken in the direction suggested by me in my last annual report, viz:—the furnishing by the State to its troops of a substantial, serviceable uniform, which should remain and be accounted for as public property, instead of, as heretofore, making special appropriations to enable different organizations to purchase such style and color of dress as might suit their individual fancies, such uniforms becoming the property of the organization themselves, and the State having no claim thereon.

The new law contains the provision that the State *may* provide each enlisted man with a uniform, and that *all* appropriations for uniforms *shall* be expended by a Board appointed for that purpose, and that all clothing so purchased shall remain State property.

At the last May session of the General Assembly, an appropriation of \$2500 was made for uniforms, which was expended by a Board appointed by yourself, and of which I had the honor to serve as Chairman. This Board having rendered to you a detailed report of their proceedings, it is only necessary to state here, that as a result of their labors, a State uniform for all branches of the service was established, which conforms very closely in color and facings to the uniform of the Army of the United States. With the small appropriation made, one company was fitted with dress and fatigue uniforms complete, (except overcoats,) two others were furnished with forage caps, blouses and pants, and one with blouses and pants only. In addition, a sufficient number of pompons were purchased to replace

the great variety of hat plumes in use in the brigade, and thus ensure a certain degree of uniformity in the head-dress when on parade together.

The uniform adopted has commended itself to the officers of the militia generally, as well as to military men from abroad who have examined it, and is believed to be well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

As most of the uniforms now belonging to the militia, purchased with the assistance of appropriations made by the State some six or seven years since, are becoming shabby, it is very desirable, for many reasons, that our entire brigade be furnished with the State dress at the earliest possible date. Especially is it important that, before another annual encampment, the troops should be furnished throughout with forage caps, blouses and pants, and I would earnestly recommend that you call the attention of the General Assembly to this subject. Comparatively, a small sum would equip our little militia with the above mentioned fatigue dress and with overcoats, and they would then be thoroughly prepared — as far as clothing is concerned — for duty in camp, or for any emergency that might arise.

#### CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

In my last report, I called attention to the destitution of the State as respected camp and garrison equipage. An appropriation of \$7500 made last spring by the Assembly, has been expended in procuring an excellent outfit of tents, woolen and rubber blankets for the use of the militia at its annual encampment. The articles purchased were of substantial material, and are well adapted for service. Unfortunately, the General Assembly made the appropriation \$500 less than the estimate furnished from this office, and the estimate being a close one, some three hundred woolen blankets which were needed, and which \$500 more would have purchased, could not be obtained. I recommend that this deficiency be supplied as soon as possible. This done, the State will be furnished with camp equipage sufficient for several years' ordinary service.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

No change has been made in the arms and equipments of the militia during the year. The cartridge-boxes now in use are obsolete and not adapted for the metallic breech-loading ammunition at present used. I am happy to report, however, that as the result of negotiations with the Ordnance Department at Washington, the State troops will, in a few months, be supplied with the new style of equipments, as well as a sufficient number of improved knapsacks for the entire brigade. These much-needed articles will be procured without expense to the State Treasury, being drawn from the appropriation annually made by the general government for arming and equipping the militia. As soon after the knapsacks are procured, as the state of our account with the general government will permit, I would recommend that carbines be obtained for the cavalry, and canteens and haversacks for the entire militia.

## ENCAMPMENT.

The consolidation of the three days' scattered duty performed under the old law, into a three days' encampment, was claimed by the promoters of the new law as one of its chief advantages, and it must be conceded by all who have had the opportunity to judge, that their claim was well founded, and that our militia received more actual instruction in the duties of the soldier during the encampment of last September than could be acquired in years under the old system. The camp was pre-eminently one of instruction, and although the three days allowed by law is too short a time to afford the needed teaching and practice, yet the improvement from the first to the last day was very noticeable.

The encampment — officially designated as "Camp Van Zandt" — was held by brigade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 2d, 3d and 4th, on grounds leased for the purpose at Oakland Beach, and was under the command of Brigadier-General E. H. Rhodes, who, since his appointment in June last, has discharged the duties of his position with marked zeal and ability. Details from each company were sent into camp one day in advance of the rest of

the brigade, by which method the troops found the tents ready for occupancy upon their arrival, and much valuable time was gained for drill and instruction.

The grounds selected for the encampment were quite well adapted to that purpose, the camp was well laid out, and the general management of the same excellent. The report of General Rhodes, transmitted herewith, gives a detailed account of the camp and of the duties performed, which it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat here. Naturally, in this our first militia encampment, there could be found much to criticise. The faults noticeable were, as a rule, perceived by the officers themselves, and with the benefit of this year's experience, many of them will be avoided in future encampments.

The time available for instruction being so short, it was deemed undesirable to encroach upon it this year, by making a detailed inspection of the troops while in camp. I was, however, with my assistant, present in camp on each of the three days, and took occasion to observe, as carefully and thoroughly as circumstances would permit, the condition of the camp, and the manner in which duty was performed.

The attendance was excellent, with the exception of one battalion, in which, from causes that probably will not operate another year, the number present was unusually small. The percentage of attendance throughout the brigade was 86.6, which will compare very favorably with the encampments of any other State from which I have reports. The following table shows in detail the attendance from each organization:

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESENT.		ABSENT.		Percentage Present.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Brig.-Gen. and Staff.	7	..	1	..	88
Band.....	1	28	..	..	100
1st Batt. Infantry...	17	91	1	37	74
51 " " "	24	212	2	26	89
2d " " "	17	157	..	31	85
4th " " "	11	84	1	15	86
5th " " "	19	164	1	25	88
1st " Cavalry....	13	87	..	7	93
Battery A, Lt. Art'y.	4	54	..	6	91
Total.....	113	877	6	147	Average per ct. present, 86.6

The discipline of the camp was good, and much attention was paid to military courtesy and saluting. Deficiencies in both respects seemed to be the result of ignorance, rather than of intention. Guard duty was regularly performed,—not as well, however, as may be expected in future encampments, after the officers and men shall have become better instructed. The policing of the camp was fair, the company and other streets being generally kept clean; the interior of the tents were not, however, as well arranged and neatly kept as would be expected of older troops. The tents of the 1st Battalion were floored at their own expense, a desirable arrangement, which should, if possible, be followed by the entire brigade, as a floored tent is easier kept in order, and is much more comfortable in wet weather. Few tents, outside of the 1st Battalion, except those at brigade headquarters, were so floored.

The encampment, on the first two days, was favored with excellent weather, which was improved to the utmost in company and battalion drills. Believing that our militia should become proficient in the elementary and common branches of tactics, before attempting the higher ones, brigade drills were wisely omitted. It is hardly probable that our militia, if called out in an emergency, would ever be manoeuvred as a brigade, but rather by battalions, which should ever be regarded as the unit. The province of the brigade commander would therefore seem to be, to so supervise the instruction of the several battalions as to secure uniformity throughout the brigade, so that whenever he deemed it advisable to order brigade evolutions, they might be executed promptly, and without wasting the time of the troops in imparting information which should have been acquired in battalion drill.

In those drills which were held, a great improvement was noticed from one day to another, which demonstrated the advantage of the three days' continuous instead of scattered field duty, particularly to the horses of the cavalry and artillery. In the cavalry battalion, the improvement in position and drill was especially marked. The willingness, and even anxiety, of both officers and men, throughout the brigade, to obtain as much benefit as possible from the encampment, was noticeable.



At the review by myself on Wednesday, and at the one by your Excellency on Thursday,—although several errors were noticed, yet—the general appearance and marching, and the knowledge of duties evinced by officers and men were highly creditable, and won praise from the Chief Executive of the State of New Hampshire,—himself an ex-Adjutant-General of long experience,—and from the officers accompanying him. Brigadier-General Sutton and staff, of the Massachusetts Militia, who were among Wednesday's visitors, spoke of the encampment as being much in advance of what might reasonably have been expected as a first year's experience.

During Wednesday night, a severe rain-storm prevailed, which interfered to some extent with the morning duties of the last day, but the troops kept quite comfortable under canvass. The tents, however, were so thoroughly wet as to be unfit for taking down and packing by the brigade previous to its departure from camp, and a detail to take charge of all State property remained until Saturday afternoon, as referred to under the head of "Special Duty."

A number of cases of sickness, mostly of a mild type, occurred while in camp. The medical officers agree in attributing these cases mainly to indiscretion in diet, and to some extent to the change of water and mode of life.

As might, perhaps, be expected, under any circumstances, there was some grumbling at the catering, which was undertaken, by one firm, for the whole brigade. It is believed, however, that the caterers did as well as could have been expected under the circumstances, and that they fairly carried out their contract with the Commissary Department. In this respect, as in others, valuable knowledge has been gained by the first year's experience, and it is probable that another year, each battalion will arrange with a separate caterer, who will be able to attend more minutely to its wants.

#### SPECIAL DUTY.

Under special orders of the Commander-in-Chief, service has been rendered during the year as follows:

February 22d. Firing a salute in honor of the day, by a detachment of Battery A, First Battalion of Light Artillery.

March 20th. Escort duty at the funeral of a distinguished son of Rhode Island, the late Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. A., at Newport, by the Newport Artillery Company.

July 4th. Firing a salute in honor of the day, by a detachment of Battery A, Light Artillery.

September 5th and 6th. The guarding, striking and packing of tents and other public property at Oakland Beach, by a detachment of fifty-four men, detailed for that purpose from the several battalions of the brigade, under charge of Major Frank S. Arnold, Second Battalion of Infantry. This duty was rendered necessary by a severe rain-storm on the last night of the encampment, which so wet the tents that they could not be taken down by the troops before leaving camp, without great damage to the canvass from mildew.

#### INSPECTION.

As Inspector-General, I have to report that, for reasons already stated, no detailed inspection of troops was made in camp this year, either by the State officials or by the Assistant-Inspector-General of the brigade. In future encampments, such inspections are desirable. The Assistant-Inspector-General of the brigade is engaged in inspecting its different companies under orders of the Brigadier-General, and the State inspection ordered by yourself has been conducted by General Charles R. Dennis, who has been appointed for that duty, in connection with his annual inspection of armories, etc., as Quartermaster-General. These inspections differ from those heretofore made by the same officer, in the essential point that they are now held under orders, instead of voluntarily as under the old system. General Dennis reports the result of each inspection to this office, and a synopsis and tabulated statement of the same will be transmitted herewith for your information.

## RIFLE PRACTICE.

In my last report, I referred at some length to the necessity for systematic instruction of our troops in rifle practice. The statements then made in regard to the importance to the militia of such actual practice at the targets, as should serve to give them confidence and skill in the use of their weapons, are as true now as a year ago. I then expressed the opinion, that, in case an annual encampment should be authorized by law, a portion of the time should be devoted to rifle practice. But as only a three days' encampment was established, and as so many other important matters needed looking after during that period, no attention was paid to target firing. At the next encampment, especially should it be for a longer period than three days, a portion of the time should be used for instruction in this important part of a soldier's duty.

Although several members of last year's State Rifle Team desired to again contest at Creedmoor in the "Inter-State Military Match" this season, it was deemed unadvisable to encourage the formation of such a team, in view of the transition state through which our militia was passing at the time when it would have been necessary for the team to have commenced practice.

## ENROLLED MILITIA.

By the provisions of Chapters 745 and 760, Public Laws of 1879, the time for making returns of the enrolled militia in the several towns was changed from the fifteenth of November to the first Monday in April of each year. Consequently, no returns have been due since my last report, according to which, the whole number of persons in the State, liable to be called upon for the performance of military duty, was 42,969.

## OFFICE BUSINESS.

As might naturally have been expected, the reorganization of the militia has caused an unusual amount of office business during the

year. The office has been open about four hours daily, during which time myself or clerk have been present to answer inquiries and furnish information to the numerous applicants. The amount of business growing out of the late war is on the increase, daily applications being received for certificates of discharge, copies of soldiers' records, etc.

During the year 546 letters have been received and 433 have been written, 15 General Orders and Circulars and 49 Special Orders have been issued, the distribution of the same being about 2500 copies; 96 Commissions have been issued to officers of the militia, and 69 former Commissions have been renewed, in case of reëlected or re-appointed officers. Diplomas of soldiers and sailors of the late war have been issued to the number of 31, and 252 Certificates of service (to be used as evidence in cases where the discharge has been lost or destroyed) have been given during the year.

I would again call your attention to the fact that the valuable records of the Rhode Island Regiments, which served in the war of the rebellion, are still kept in paper boxes, in an open rack in this office, entirely unprotected from the irreparable damage which even a slight fire might occasion.

#### EXPENSE OF THE MILITIA.

Prior to April 10, 1879, the law provided that payment for services of the militia in any particular year should be made in January of the year next succeeding that in which the services were rendered. Certain other expenses, such as armory rents, armorers' fees, etc., were paid at the same time, and in consequence, there were paid in January, 1879, sundry bills incurred in 1878, amounting to \$13,046.43, all of which were—properly—charged by the Auditor to the appropriation for 1879. The present law provides that payment for all services of troops shall be made within thirty days after such service is rendered, and that *all* expenses of the year shall be settled before December 31st of the year in which they were incurred. But, as the military appropriation for 1879 was only \$18,000, from which over \$13,000 had been deducted for expenses of 1878, it was manifestly

impossible to comply with these provisions of the law, consequently the payment of the troops and of sundry other bills has been necessarily deferred until another appropriation shall be available. This delay has caused considerable disappointment and some hardship to the militia, and I would urge that you recommend the General Assembly to take such action as will remedy this *seeming* deficiency, (which is not really a deficiency,) so that, hereafter, each year's expenses may stand clearly by itself, the bills of each particular year being all paid from the appropriation for that year.

Believing that it will be of interest, in view of the change in the militia system, I submit herewith a statement of the actual expenses of the militia for 1879, exclusive, of course, of the special appropriations for clothing and camp equipage.

Of course this statement will not agree with the payments reported by the State Auditor for the year, for the reasons stated above. His report will include over \$13,000 of bills of 1878, and will *not* include about \$12,500 of bills of the present year, not yet paid. The following is believed to be a full and correct statement of the

EXPENSES OF THE MILITIA FOR 1879.

For rent of armories.....	\$2,173 66
(Included in this item is \$173.66 which accrued during the first five months of the year, by companies now disbanded, and which amount will not be required in future.)	
" Quartermaster-General's inspection of armories.....	200 00
" Ammunition.....	151 85
" Pay of troops and horses, regular duty, including salaries of armorers and allowance to Brigade and Battalion Headquarters for stationery and postage.....	9,199 33
(Included in this item is \$176.84 which accrued during the first five months of the year for salaries of armorers of disbanded companies, which amount will not be required in future.)	
" Pay of troops and horses (special duty).....	406 00
" Rations of troops..	2,498 00

For Forage for horses.....	\$264 50
“ Rent of camp-ground.....	200 00
“ Adjutant-General's Department, tactics, advertising, and sundry expenses.....	232 73
“ Transportation of troops and equipage,..	721 21
“ Quartermaster-General's Department, for freights, labor in store-house and at camp, supplies furnished troops in camp, repairs to public property, and sundries.....	1,366 41
(Of the supplies for camp, included in this item, there is now on hand about \$200 worth of pails, basins and tools, which are serviceable for several years to come.)	
“ Medical supplies in camp.....	77 57
Total.....	<u>\$17,491 26</u>

Deducting the \$350.50 which was paid for armory rent and armorers' salary to disbanded companies, leaves a year's actual running expense of the militia under the new system, \$17,140.76. The estimate presented by this Department last winter at the request of the Militia Committees of the General Assembly during the discussion of the present law, was for \$16,827.33.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

It may, perhaps, be expected that this report shall indicate an opinion as to the favorable or unfavorable working of the new Militia Law. Although that law agrees in the main features with the recommendations made in my last report, and although the original bill which, after some alterations, became the present law, was drafted by a Commission of which I had the honor to be President, yet I shall endeavor to speak without prejudice, when I say that the new system has proved as successful as anticipated by its most sanguine supporters, is approved and supported almost unanimously by the officers of the militia throughout the State, (a case without precedent in the history of Rhode Island military legislation,) and will, without doubt, if not changed, and if supported by proper appropriations, give us

in a very few years, a militia force superior to that of any State in the Union. Such a result is not to be expected in one or two years; old, erroneous ideas and habits,—some of them the growth of years,—are to be eradicated, incompetent and careless officers are to be weeded out, and a thorough knowledge of the numerous duties of the soldier under all circumstances in which he is liable to be placed, is to be inculcated, theoretically and practically, into the rank and file of our militia. It is supposed to take at least a year of *daily duty* to transform the recruit into a soldier in actual service; it may be judged, therefore, how unfair it would be to expect a perfect militia from such duty as is possible in a year's experience under the best law that could be devised.

In view of the satisfactory working so far, of the new law, I should consider it inadvisable to attempt any amendments at the approaching session of the General Assembly. That a few improvements might be made is not to be disputed; notably, a provision for battalion courts-martial, for the speedy trial of minor offences,—similar to that in the original bill,—should be inserted. But, in view of the danger that injurious amendments may be made if the subject is opened at all, I am of opinion that it is best to let well enough alone, until a longer trial of the system is had.

The things most important to the perfection of this system, viz.: two more days in camp and a State uniform for all troops, can be had without alteration in the law. All that is needed is the necessary appropriations, and I most respectfully urge upon you the recommendation of the same to the General Assembly.

#### ENCLOSURES.

The following enclosures are submitted for your information and made a part of this report, viz.:

(A.) Report of duty at Annual Encampment from Brigadier-General E. H. Rhodes, commanding Brigade Rhode Island Militia.

(B.) Returns of the Militia, showing the organizations in detail.

(C.) Abstract of the Annual Returns of the Uniformed Militia, 1879.

(D.) Roster of the Rhode Island Militia, 1879.

(E.) Copies of General Orders, Circulars, and more important Special Orders, issued from this office during the year.

(F.) Synopsis of Inspection Reports of the Annual Inspection made by Brigadier-General C. R. Dennis, A. A. I. General.

IN CONCLUSION,

I desire to congratulate you upon the successful inauguration of a substantial reform in the military department of our State, an event which must ever take rank as one of the most conspicuous achievements of your third term, and to thank you for the courtesy and consideration which you have ever extended to me in our official intercourse.

I have the honor to be,

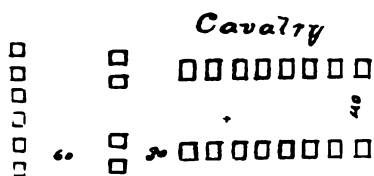
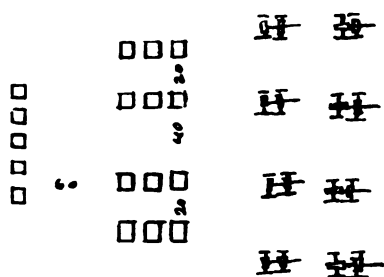
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General.*





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# APPENDIX.

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[A.]

## REPORT OF DUTY AT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT FROM BRIGADIER- GENERAL E. H. RHODES, COMMANDING BRIGADE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.

PROVIDENCE, December 1, 1879.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Rhode Island:*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders No. 32, c. s., Adjutant-General's Office, the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia went into camp at Oakland Beach on the morning of September 2d, and remained until the evening of September 4th.

The camp, named in honor of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief "Camp Van Zandt," was laid out under the direction of Captain John Howe, Brigade Engineer, and in accordance with a plan drawn by him and accompanying this report. Captain Howe is entitled to much credit for the admirable manner in which he carried out my suggestions, and the result of his labors was a camp not only beautiful in appearance, but adapted to the peculiar needs of the Brigade.

The following consolidated report shows the number of officers and men present and absent during the tour of camp duty:

*Consolidated Daily Report of Brigade Rhode Island Militia, at Camp Van Zandt, September 2d, 3d and 4th, 1879.*

	September 2d.										September 3d.										September 4th.											
	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					PRESENT.					ABSENT.					PRESENT.					ABSENT.						
	For duty.	Sick.	Total.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	With out leave.	Aggregate.	For duty.	Sick.	Total.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	With out leave.	Aggregate.	For duty.	Sick.	Total.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	Enlisted men.	Com. officers.	With out leave.	Aggregate.					
Brigadier-Gen'l and Staff.....	7		7	1		1			8	7		7	1		1			8	7		7	1		1			8					
Brigade Band.....	1	28	1	28					29	1	28	1	28					29	1	28	1	28					29					
First Battalion of Infantry.....	17	91	17	91	1	37	1	37	146	17	93	17	93	1	35	1	35	146	16	91	1	16	92	2	87	2	37	147				
Second Battalion of Infantry.....	24	212	2	18	8	2	26	264	24	211	2	19	8	2	27	264		24	205	6	24	211	2	19	8	2	27	264				
Third Battalion of Infantry.....	17	155	2	17	157	2	31	205	17	155	2	17	157	2	31	205		17	155	2	17	157	2	31	205		17	155	2	31	205	
Fifth Battalion of Infantry.....	19	164	1	25	1	25	209	19	164	1	25	1	25	209		19	164	1	25	1	25	209	17	162	2	28	2	28	209			
Fourth Battalion of Infantry.....	11	84	11	84	1	15	111	11	84	11	84	1	15	111		11	84	1	15	111	11	84	11	84	1	15	111					
First Batt'n of Cavalry.....	13	86	1	13	87	6	1	7	107	13	84	3	13	87	6	1	7	107	13	78	9	13	87	6	1	7	107					
Battery A, Light Artillery.....	4	54	4	54	6		6	64	4	50	3	4	53	7		7	64	4	51	9	4	53	7		7	64						
	113	874	8	113	877	6	121	26	6	147	1143	113	869	8	113	877	6	121	26	6	147	1143	110	854	30	110	874	8	126	8	128	1144

The attendance at camp averaged about eighty-six per cent. of the entire strength of the Brigade, and under the circumstances, being the first encampment under the new law, is deserving of commendation.

The grounds at Oakland Beach are well suited for camp purposes, and it would seem economy on the part of the State to purchase such portions as are required, and to erect a suitable store-house for the protection of the public property. Easy of access by land or water, this camp could be made available at short notice in case of an emergency.

The present practice of transporting camp equipage and Quartermaster's stores to and from camp is not only expensive, but destructive of State property.

The tents and stores issued by the Quartermaster-General were found to be of good quality, and did excellent service.

On Monday, September 1st, I caused details consisting of one non-commissioned officer and eight privates from each company, the whole in charge of Battalion Quartermasters, to report at camp as a working party, and the camp was pitched and in readiness on the arrival of the troops on the next day. This saved nearly one entire day for drills and field exercises, and was of great advantage to the troops.

I deemed it expedient and so ordered that Battalion drill should form the principle feature of the movements of the troops. As some of the Battalions had not been assembled since their formation, and none had the benefit of drill, I did not think it just to the officers or men to attempt Brigade movements, which must of necessity have placed them in an unpleasant position.

I am glad to report that marked improvement was made, both in individuals and organizations, by the strict attention which all seemed willing and anxious to give to both drill and guard duty. While the service was not perfect, a great advance was made, and the rudiments of a soldier's duty were in most cases thoroughly taught and learned.

The work of the Assistant Adjutant-General's Office was admirably performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip S. Chase, A. A. G., and much of the success of the camp is due to his faithful and soldierly work.

Want of time prevented a thorough inspection of the troops, but Major William J. Bradford, Assistant Inspector-General, was energetic in correcting errors and examining the arms and State property, besides doing efficient service as A. D. C. in the absence of my personal staff.

A system of inspection has been arranged and will be duly carried out by the Assistant Inspector-General which will without doubt add to the general efficiency of the Brigade.

In the Quartermaster's department much confusion necessarily existed, as the supplies were received in bulk and had to be distributed in camp. I trust before another year a proper supply of knapsacks will be furnished, which will simplify and reduce the work of the Quartermaster's department.

The subject of feeding so many men engaged the attention of the Brigade and Battalion commanders for several weeks preceding the encampment, and it was decided to contract with Messrs. Hopkins & Sears to furnish both officers and men. I can only say that considering all the circumstances attending the issuing of so many cooked rations, the work was in the main satisfactorily performed. The food was abundant, and as a rule well cooked; the officers, while eating in a separate tent, fared the same as the enlisted men; or in other words, the food was cooked at the same time and place.

Both the Medical Director and the Commissary made frequent inspections, accompanied by myself, and they agree that the contract was fulfilled as well as could be expected, considering the dilapidated condition of the mess-room.

Major George W. Carr, Medical Director, reports 284 cases of sickness in the Brigade during the three days, but mostly of a mild type, and but few of the men confined to their quarters. He adds "that most of the cases were the result of errors in diet, and some the result of unaccustomed exposure to the very hot weather, while some undoubtedly arose from the excessive use of the drinking water." He recommends that in case the site is used again for a camp, the spring which supplies an abundance of water be thoroughly cleansed.

As no supplies were furnished, I did not attempt to organize a Hospital service, but directed that cases of sickness be treated in quarters.

I recommend that the Medical Director be authorized to organize and furnish a proper Hospital service, including camp beds and clothing, chairs, tables, medicine chests and medical supplies. An estimate of the probable cost of such will be submitted for your consideration.

Two reviews were held during the camp: the first by the Adjutant-General of the State; the second by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by His Excellency Governor Natt Head and staff of New Hampshire.

A heavy fall of rain prevented breaking camp with the ceremonies that had been arranged, and I was obliged to leave the tents standing.

Major Frank S. Arnold, Second Battalion Infantry, was detailed to remain in command of a detachment of fifty-four non-commissioned officers and privates to guard the State property until sufficiently dry to be removed, and then to strike camp and ship the stores to Providence.

Major Arnold performed this duty exceedingly well, and is entitled to great credit for not only saving the State from loss by reason of the wet condition

of the tents and blankets, but for the instruction imparted to the men under his command as to the manner in which such work should be performed.

Major Arnold, in his report, compliments Sergeant John Franklin, Company B First Battalion Cavalry, for his soldierly conduct and efficient aid in this service, and pays a high tribute to the men who so patiently bore the inconveniences and hard labor incident to work of this character.

In conclusion I must say that, considering the disadvantages under which the Brigade labored, the first encampment was a success, and the officers and men are entitled to my hearty thanks for their coöperation and soldierly deportment.

The following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the proper authorities:

1st. In view of the fact that many of the companies are almost destitute of uniforms, I recommend that sufficient blouses, hats and caps of the regulation pattern be issued to clothe the entire Brigade. The blouse might be made to answer until the troops are supplied with the new State uniform. Unless this is done, some of the troops will be unable to appear by reason of the poor condition of their clothing.

2d. That one hundred breech-loading carbines be issued to the First Battalion of Cavalry. This is a necessity, if the State expects to receive any service from this Battalion in case of riot.

3d. That the time for camp duty be fixed at an earlier date, and that five days be allowed instead of three. At present the troops have the advantage of but one full day's duty. The first day is partly occupied in getting into camp, and the third in breaking camp. This leaves a very short time for drill and instruction. The increased expense of the added two days would not materially add to the aggregate expense of the camp.

4th. That if five days are allowed in camp, suitable butts be erected in order that the men may be drilled in target firing. Many of the men are entirely ignorant of this very important part of a soldier's duty, and they should all be made familiar with the handling of loaded arms.

5th. That a room be furnished at some convenient point in Providence for Brigade Headquarters, where regular hours for the transaction of business may be established. The increasing work of the Assistant Adjutant-General's Office will warrant, in my opinion, this expenditure. And in this connection I desire to urge the request that the sum of one hundred dollars be allowed for Brigade Headquarters under Section 113, Militia Law. The sum now allowed, viz.: twenty-five dollars, will not cover the postage account; and without the in-

creased allowance, a burden is imposed upon officers who ought not to be called upon to pay the expenses of running the Brigade.

The same is also true of the Assistant Inspector-General's Office, and I recommend that that officer be allowed his expenses when travelling under orders to inspect troops of the Brigade.

Respectfully,

E. H. RHODES,

*Brigadier-General Commanding.*



[B.]

# RETURNS OF THE MILITIA.

The following returns of the Militia, in detail, are compiled from the last quarterly reports of the Brigade, (October 1, 1879,) and from the annual returns of the independent organizations, and show the aggregate "present and absent" of the uniformed militia.

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers, Privates, &c.	Aggregate.
Commander-in-Chief.....	1	.....	1
Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	13	.....	13
<b>BRIGADE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.</b>			
Brigadier-General and Staff.....	10	.....	10
Brigade Band.....	1	28	29
First Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	7	4	11
Company A, Providence.....	3	31	34
Company B, Providence.....	3	31	34
Company C, Providence.....	2	34	36
Company D, Providence.....	3	29	32
Total First Battalion Infantry.....	18	129	147
Second Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	8	3	11
Company A, Warren.....	3	43	46
Company B, Newport.....	3	41	44
Company C, Bristol.....	3	37	40
Company D, Woonsocket.....	3	40	43
Company E, Providence.....	3	28	31
Company F, Pawtucket.....	3	45	48
Total Second Battalion Infantry.....	26	237	263
Third Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	7	4	11
Company A, Westerly.....	2	44	46
Company B, Westerly.....	3	45	48
Company C, East Greenwich.....	3	47	50
Company D, Apponaug.....	3	47	50
Total Third Battalion Infantry.....	18	187	205

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers, Privates, &c.	Aggregate.
Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	6	4	10
Company A, Providence.....	3	47	50
Company B, Providence.....	3	47	50
Total Fourth Battalion Infantry. ....	12	98	110
Fifth Battalion of Infantry, Field and Staff.....	8	4	12
Company A, Providence.....	3	46	49
Company B, Providence.....	3	47	50
Company C, Central Falls.....	3	47	50
Company D, Providence.....	3	45	48
Total Fifth Battalion Infantry.....	20	189	209
First Battalion of Cavalry, Field and Staff.....	7	4	11
Company A, Pawtucket.....	2	44	46
Company B, Providence.....	3	47	50
Total First Battalion Cavalry.....	12	95	107
Battery A, Light Artillery.....	4	40	44
Total Brigade.....	121	1,003	1,124
INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.			
Newport Artillery.....	11	118	129
United Train of Artillery.....	17	107	124
*Bristol Train of Artillery.....	4	58	62
	32	283	315
RECAPITULATION.			
Commander-in-Chief.....	1	.....	1
Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	13	.....	13
Brigade of Militia.....	121	1,003	1,124
Independent Companies.....	32	283	315
	167	1,286	1,453

\* No return received this year; number taken from last annual return.

[C.]

**ABSTRACT of the Annual Returns of the Active Militia of the State  
of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations  
for the year 1879.**

	General and Staff.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Heavy Artillery and Infantry.	Total of all Arms.
Commander-in-Chief.....	1				1
Brigadier-General.....	1				1
Aides-de-Camp.....	8				8
Adjutant-General's Department.....	3				3
Judge-Advocates.....	3				3
Quartermaster's Department.....	2				2
Subsistence Department.....	1				1
Medical Department.....	3				3
Inspection Department.....	1				1
Engineer's Department.....	1				1
Colonels.....				2	2
Lieutenant-Colonels.....				6	6
Majors.....		1		7	8
Adjutants.....		1		4	5
Battalion Surgeons.....		1		6	7
Battalion Assistant Surgeons.....				1	1
Battalion Quartermasters.....		1		7	8
Battalion Paymasters.....		1		8	9
Battalion Commissaries.....		1		8	9
Captains.....		2	1	25	28
First Lieutenants.....		2	2	22	26
Second Lieutenants.....		1	1	24	26
Chaplains.....		1		7	8
	24	12	4	127	167
Sergeant-Majors.....		1		7	8
Quartermaster-Sergeants.....		1		6	7
Commissary-Sergeants.....		1		5	6
Hospital Stewards.....		1		5	6
Sergeants.....		10	5	118	133
Corporals.....		12	8	152	172
Musicians.....		4	2	84	90
Artificers, Saddlers, Farriers, &c.....		2	4		6
Drivers.....			20		20
Privates.....		69	28	741	838
Total enlisted.....		101	67	1,118	1,286
Aggregate (this year).....	24	107	77	1,245	1,453
Aggregate (last year).....	39	162	152	1,625	1,978

[D.]

# ROSTER OF THE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA 1879.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, OF NEWPORT,  
Inaugurated May 29, 1877.

*Adjutant and Paymaster-General,*

Date of R

Brig.-General....C. Henry Barney.....Providence.....March 14

*Assistant Adjutant-General,*

Lt.-Col. .... William H. Turner.....Providence.....April 10,

*Quartermaster and Commissary-General,*

Brig.-Gen. .... Charles R. Dennis.....Providence.....March 26

*Assistant Quartermaster-General,*

Major.....

*Surgeon-General,*

Colonel..... John C. Budlong.....Centredale. ....March 24,

*Assistant Surgeon-General,*

Captain..... George R. Fisher.....Olneyville.....Nov. 24,

*Judge Advocate-General,*

Colonel..... Pardon E. Tillinghast.....Pawtucket .. April 10,

*Assistant Judge Advocate-General,*

Captain..... Thomas P. Barnefield.....Pawtucket.....May 12, 18

*Aids to Commander-in-Chief,*

Colonel..... Samuel R. Honey.....Newport.....May 29, 18

" ..... Charles Potter..... " ..... May 29, 18

" ..... A. Prescott Baker..... " ..... May 29, 18

" ..... William J. Cozzens..... " ..... May 29, 18

" ..... Frank G. Allen..... Providence..... May 29, 18

" ..... LeBaron B. Colt..... Bristol..... May 27, 18

BRIGADE RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Elisha H. Rhodes..... <i>Asst. Adjutant-General,</i>	Brig. General.	June 25, 1879.....	Providence.
Philip S. Chase..... <i>Medical Director,</i>	Lieut. Colonel.	June 27, 1879.....	"
George W. Carr..... <i>Asst. Inspector-General,</i>	Major.....	June 7, 1875.....	"
William J. Bradford..... <i>Quartermaster,</i>	Major.....	July 9, 1879.....	"
John J. Jencks..... <i>Commissary,</i>	Captain.....	July 9, 1879.....	"
C. C. Maixson..... <i>Judge Advocate,</i>	" .....	May 10, 1875.....	Westerly.
R. M. Bosworth, Jr..... <i>Engineer,</i>	" .....	May 4, 1875.....	Warren.
John Howe..... <i>Aide-de-Camp,</i>	" .....	July 9, 1879.....	Providence.
Theodore A. Barton.....	" .....	October 25, 1879...	"
Henry W. Farnum.....	" .....	October 25, 1879...	"

BRIGADE BAND.

<i>Bandmaster,</i> D. W. Reeves.....	2d Lieut.....	June 1, 1875.....	Providence.
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FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters—Providence.

Robert H. I. Goddard.....	Lieut.-Col.....	June 16, 1879.....	Providence.
Joseph H. Kendrick..... <i>Adjutant,</i>	Major.....	June 16, 1879.....	"
..... <i>Surgeon,</i>			
George W. Porter.....	1st Lieut.....	June 16, 1879.....	Providence.
..... <i>Quartermaster,</i>			
William H. Teel.....	1st " .....	April 29, 1872.....	"
..... <i>Commissary,</i>			
Henry L. Parsons.....	1st " .....	April 28, 1873.....	"
..... <i>Paymaster,</i>			
Thomas F. Fessenden.....	1st " .....	Sept. 20, 1876.....	"
..... <i>Chaplain,</i>			
Samuel H. Webb.....	1st " .....	April 29, 1872.....	"

Company A.—Providence.

Benjamin L. Hall.....	Captain.....	January 14, 1879...	Providence.
Amos M. Bowen.....	1st Lieut.....	June 24, 1879.....	"
Greenwood E. Soule.....	2d " .....	April 18, 1876.....	"

## FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Continued.

*Company B.—Providence.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADJ.
John B. Cooke, Jr.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence
Byron E. Daggett.....	1st Lieut.....	April 19, 1878.....	"
Henry B. Franklin.....	2d ".....	May 3, 1875.....	"

*Company C.—Providence.*

C. Henry Alexander.....	Captain.....	Dec. 13, 1877.....	Providence
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
George J. Knutton.....	2d ".....	August 14, 1873.....	Providence

*Company D.—Providence.*

Edwin Draper.....	Captain.....	May 3, 1875.....	Providence
Fred. A. Arnold.....	1st Lieut.....	August 20, 1879.....	"
Charles A. Winsor.....	2d ".....	August 20, 1879.....	"

## SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

## Headquarters—Warren.

Benjamin B. Martin.....	Lieut.-Col.....	June 16, 1879.....	Warren.
Frank S. Arnold.....	Major.....	March 27, 1879.....	Providence
<i>Adjutant,</i> W. Howard Walker.....	1st Lieut.....	August 5, 1879.....	"
<i>Surgeon,</i> William Von Gottschalk.....	1st ".....	June 26, 1878.....	"
<i>Quartermaster,</i> Frank E. Dana.....	1st ".....	Sept. 29, 1875.....	Warren.
<i>Commissary,</i> Charles W. Abbott, Jr.....	1st ".....	July 22, 1879.....	"
<i>Paymaster,</i> Richard A. Sanderson.....	1st ".....	Dec. 27, 1879.....	Woonsocket
<i>Chaplain,</i> Sidney Dean.....	1st ".....	Sept. 29, 1875.....	Warren.

*Company A.—Warren.*

William Munro.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Warren.
Charles D. Kelly.....	1st Lieut.....	May 10, 1876.....	"
Edward H. Coyle.....	2d ".....	April 18, 1878.....	"

*Company B.—Newport.*

James M. Jaques.....	Captain.....	April 27, 1874.....	Newport
Charles H. Peckham.....	1st Lieut.....	May 7, 1877.....	"
Philip F. Schneider.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Continued.

*Company C.—Bristol.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Thomas H. Brown.....	Captain.....	June 4, 1877.....	Bristol.
Gerald F. Brunell.....	1st Lieut.....	June 4, 1877.....	"
Thomas Dwyer.....	2d ".....	Nov. 13, 1876.....	"

*Company D.—Woonsocket.*

Fred W. Jenckes.....	Captain.....	Sept. 10, 1877.....	Woonsocket.
Frank M. Cornell.....	1st Lieut.....	July 10, 1876.....	"
Seth Arnold, Jr.....	2d ".....	June 9, 1879.....	"

*Company E.—Providence.*

William B. W. Hallett.....	Captain.....	Dec. 15, 1879.....	Providence.
George W. Barry.....	1st Lieut.....	Dec. 15, 1879.....	"
George A. Forsyth.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	"

*Company F.—Pawtucket.*

Charles Rittmann.....	Captain.....	July 22, 1879.....	Pawtucket.
Frederick W. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	July 22, 1879.....	"
Alfred H. Cheetham.....	2d ".....	July 22, 1879.....	"

THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters—Westerly.

J. Alonzo Babcock.....	Lieut.-Col.....	June 16, 1879.....	Westerly.
William E. Brown.....	Major.....	June 16, 1879.....	E Greenwich.
<i>Adjutant,</i>	1st Lieut.....		
<i>Surgeon,</i>			
Henry W. Rose.....	1st ".....	August 12, 1879....	Westerly.
<i>Quartermaster,</i>			
Arro N. Lewis.....	1st ".....	August 12, 1879....	"
<i>Commissary,</i>			
William R. Sharpe.....	1st ".....	August 12, 1879....	E. Greenwich.
<i>Paymaster,</i>			
Tom C. Brown.....	1st ".....	August 12, 1879....	"
<i>Chaplain,</i>			
John Evans.....	1st ".....	August 12, 1879....	Westerly.

*Company A.—Westerly.*

Rufus V. Woods.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Westerly.
.....	1st Lieut.....		
Eugene F. Stillman.....	2d ".....	May 7, 1877.....	Westerly.

## THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Continued.

*Company B.—Westerly.*

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. AD.
J. Albert Brown.....	Captain.....	August 29, 1872....	Westerly
Eugene B. Pendleton.....	1st Lieut.....	Dec. 22, 1879.....	"
Everett E. Whipple.....	2d ".....	Dec. 22, 1879.....	"

*Company C.—East Greenwich.*

Samuel W. K. Allen.....	Captain.....	June 9, 1879.....	E. Green
Lyman Aylesworth.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
Levi N. Fitts.....	2d ".....	June 9, 1879.....	"

*Company D.—Apponaug.*

Gideon Spencer.....	Captain.....	May 27, 1878.....	Apponaug
Richard W. Howard.....	1st Lieut.....	May 27, 1878.....	"
John W. Matteson.....	2d ".....	June 9, 1879.....	"

## FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

## Headquarters—Providence.

Albert E. Smith.....	Major.....	June 16, 1879.....	Providence
<i>Adjutant,</i> George T. Smith.....	1st Lieut.....	June 24, 1879.....	"
<i>Surgeon,</i> .....	1st ".....	.....	.....
<i>Quartermaster,</i> .....	1st ".....	.....	.....
<i>Commissary,</i> Stephen J. West.....	1st ".....	May 19, 1875.....	Providence
<i>Paymaster,</i> Lewis Kennebec.....	1st ".....	June 24, 1879..	"
<i>Chaplain,</i> Mahlon Van Horne.....	1st ".....	June 12, 1878.....	Newport

*Company A.—Providence.*

William H. Beckett.....	Captain.....	June 10, 1878.....	Providence
William H. Walker.....	1st Lieut.....	June 10, 1878.....	"
John S. Brown.....	2d ".....	June 9, 1879.....	"

*Company B.—Providence.*

Thomas Brinn.....	Captain.....	May 12, 1873.....	Providence
James K. Polk.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
John H. West.....	2d ".....	June 9, 1879.....	"



## FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

## Headquarters—Providence.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
James Moran.....	Lieut.-Col .....	June 16, 1879.....	Providence.
James Lyons.....	Major.....	May 13, 1878.....	Central Falls.
<i>Adjutant,</i> Edwin D. McGuinness.....	1st Lieut.....	June 16, 1879.....	Providence.
<i>Surgeon,</i> William F. Kenney.....	1st " .....	June 16, 1879.....	"
<i>Quartermaster,</i> James E. Downey.....	1st " .....	June 16, 1879.....	"
<i>Commissary,</i> William McPherson.....	1st " .....	June 16, 1879.....	"
<i>Paymaster,</i> Anthony Mungiven.....	1st " .....	June 16, 1879.....	"
<i>Chaplain,</i> Christopher Hughes.....	1st " .....	June 16, 1879.....	"

*Company A.—Providence.*

Thomas H. Powers.....	Captain.....	July 24, 1876.....	Providence.
Bernard Hackett.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
Edward J. Kavanagh.....	2d " .....	Oct. 8, 1877.....	"

*Company B.—Providence.*

John J. Dwyer.....	Captain.....	June 9, 1879.....	Providence.
Bernard McEntee.....	1st Lieut.....	Sept. 7, 1874.....	"
William H. Burke.....	2d " .....	Aug. 5, 1879.....	"

*Company C.—Central Falls.*

John P. Curran.....	Captain.....	Jan. 13, 1879.....	Central Falls.
Thomas W. Curran.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
Martin F. Moriarty.....	2d " .....	June 9, 1879.....	"

*Company D.—Providence.*

John McElroy.....	Captain.....	May 7, 1877.....	Providence.
James A. Moran.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
Cornelius J. Dunn.....	2d " .....	June 9, 1879.....	"

## FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

## Headquarters—Providence.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. AD.
George N. Bliss..... <i>Adjutant,</i>	Major.....	August 19, 1879....	Provid
Reginald C. Brown..... <i>Surgeon,</i>	1st Lieut.....	July 25, 1879.....	"
Charles Hayes..... <i>Quartermaster,</i>	1st ".....	July 25, 1879.....	"
M. H. Sullivan..... <i>Commissary,</i>	1st ".....	April 21, 1873.....	"
David S. Ray..... <i>Paymaster,</i>	1st ".....	August 26, 1879....	Watch
Hobert L. Gates..... <i>Chaplain,</i>	1st ".....	July 25, 1879.....	Provid
John W. Dick.....	1st ".....	May 28, 1878.....	Watch

*Company A.--Pawtucket.*

Alexander Strauss.....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874....	Pawtuc
John W. Leckie.....	1st Lieut.....	June 9, 1879.....	"
.....	2d ".....	.....	.....

*Company B.—Providence.*

David Lester.....	Captain.....	April 20, 1874....	Provid
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
Archibald L. McLaughlin.....	2d ".....	August 30, 1879....	"

## BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Horace G. Peck.....	Captain.....	August 4, 1879....	Provid
James A. Abbott.....	Sen. 1st Lieut.	June 9, 1879.....	"
John A. Russell.....	Jun. 1st Lieut.	August 4, 1879....	"
Samuel L. Carpenter.....	2d ".....	August 4, 1879....	"

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
George R. Fearing.....	Colonel.....	April 29, 1879.....	Newport.
George H. Vaughan.....	Lieut.-Col.....	April 29, 1879.....	"
Jere W. Horton.....	Major.....	April 30, 1878.....	"
George A. Brown.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1878.....	"
<i>Adjutant,</i> Henry T. Easton.....	1st Lieut.....	April 28, 1868.....	"
<i>Quartermaster,</i> B. B. H. Sherman.....	1st ".....	April 29, 1879.....	"
<i>Surgeon,</i> Sathaniel G. Stanton.....	Major.....	April 27, 1869.....	"
<i>Assistant Surgeon,</i> Henry E. Turner, Jr.....	1st Lieut.....	April 29, 1879.....	"
<i>Paymaster,</i> William G. Stevens.....	1st ".....	April 27, 1869.....	"
<i>Commissary,</i> William T. Stevens.....	1st ".....	April 30, 1878.....	"
<i>Chaplain,</i> Thatcher Thayer.....	1st ".....	April 25, 1876.....	"

UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

.....	Colonel.....	.....	.....
.....	Lieut.-Col.....	.....	.....
Edwin R. Holden.....	Major.....	Sept. 10, 1878.....	Providence.
<i>Adjutant,</i> .....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
<i>Quartermaster,</i> Edgar W. Salisbury.....	1st ".....	April 28, 1879.....	Providence.
<i>Paymaster,</i> Albert G. Carpenter.....	1st ".....	April 28, 1879.....	"
<i>Commissary,</i> Horace E. Metcalf.....	1st ".....	April 26, 1869.....	"
<i>Surgeon,</i> George H. Kenyon.....	Major.....	April 29, 1878.....	"

*Company A.—Providence.*

John L. Metcalf.....	Captain.....	April 21, 1879.....	Providence.
Edward M. Clarke.....	1st Lieut.....	April 21, 1879.....	"
William J. Nichols.....	2d ".....	April 29, 1878.....	"

*Company C.—Providence.*

Andrew J. Cartwright.....	Captain.....	April 30, 1877.....	Providence.
George L. Downing.....	1st Lieut.....	May 20, 1879.....	"
Manson H. Nujac.....	2d ".....	May 20, 1879.....	"

*Company D.—Providence.*

Oliver S. Alers.....	Captain.....	October 21, 1878.....	Providence.
Allen T. Johnson.....	1st Lieut.....	April 30, 1877.....	"
Harry B. Welch.....	2d ".....	April 28, 1879.....	"

## BRISTOL ARTILLERY.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK	P. O. AD.
John H. Adams .....	Colonel. ....	April 29, 1878. ....	Bristol.
Henry F. Card .....	Lieut. Colonel.	April 29, 1878. ....	"
.....	Major. ....	.....	.....
William F. Fish .....	Captain. ....	April 29, 1878. ....	"
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	.....	.....	.....
William B. Burnham. ....	1st Lieut. . .	April 29, 1878. ....	"

These officers were those in office last year: the company have held no position during the present year, and have rendered no returns.

[H.]

## ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

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### EXECUTIVE MILITARY ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
PROVIDENCE, March 26, 1879. }

*Executive Military Order* }  
No. 1. }

The General Assembly having omitted to elect the successors of the members of the General Staff Department of the State, whose terms of office are about to expire on this date, it is hereby ordered that the present incumbents be continued in their respective offices until such time as the General Assembly in Grand Committee shall choose their successors.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Official:

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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### GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, April 12, 1879. }

*General Orders,* }  
No. 1. }

1. The General Assembly having passed, on the 10th of April, 1879, an act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the several acts of the State relating to the Militia," the same will be published in pamphlet form and distributed as soon as practicable. In advance of such publication, the following more important provisions of the new law are announced for the information of the officers and soldiers of the Rhode Island Militia.

1st. The reduction of the active militia to one brigade of thirteen hundred men, comprising twenty companies of infantry, and two companies of cavalry of fifty men each, and one battery of light artillery of eighty-eight men. The companies to be arranged by the Commander-in-chief into battalions, (or regiments, if he shall deem it advisable). Battalions of less than four companies are to be commanded by a major, and battalions of four or more companies to be allowed a lieutenant-colonel and major. Regiments of not less than four companies are to be officered by a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major.

2d. The consolidation of the office of paymaster-general with that of adjutant-general, and the office of commissary-general with that of quartermaster-general.

3d. The enlistment and muster in to the State service of all non-commissioned officers and privates for the term of three years.

4th. The election of company officers for three years, and of field officers for four years.

5th. The Spring, Summer and Fall parades are abolished and the duty year consolidated into an annual encampment of three days, to be held at any time during the months of July, August or September; camp equipage, rations and forage to be furnished by the State; the pay and allowances provided by former law remaining unchanged, except that the amount allowed for horse reduced from three dollars to two-and-a-half dollars per diem, and the allowance of the armorer of the battery is increased to two hundred dollars per annum.

6th. Payment for all military services within thirty days after its performance, instead of at the close of the year.

7th. Schools of instruction for officers.

II. During the re-organization rendered necessary by the new law, the organization of Rhode Island Militia and all the organizations thereof will remain as present constituted, and the commissions of all officers in the same will continue in full force until further orders.

III. The commanding officers of all companies now composing the Division of Rhode Island Militia are hereby appointed as recruiting officers for the recruitment as required by law of the men of their respective commands, and of suitable recruits as may present themselves. Blank enlistment papers will be sent to each recruiting officer, and full instructions for his guidance, as well as full information to the men in regard to the matter of enlistment, will be promulgated in subsequent orders.

The same authority in regard to recruiting is also conferred upon the commanding officers of such of the independent chartered military companies as the State as may desire to accept the provisions of the new law.

Thirty days from the 20th inst., will be allowed in which to recruit all companies to the required minimum of forty men, and to notify the Adjutant General thereof.

IV. After the 20th day of May next, elections of officers will be ordered in such companies as shall have reported on or before that date; the several

panies to form the new organization will be mustered into the State service by an officer detailed for that purpose, and battalion assignments will be made. Should more than the twenty infantry and two cavalry companies allowed by law report within the specified time, a selection of those to be accepted will be made by the Commander-in-chief, and the remainder will be disbanded. After making due allowance for geographical location, etc., the selection will be determined by competitive inspection.

V. The battalions being constituted, elections of field officers will be ordered, and subsequently a convention of the field officers for the nomination of a brigadier-general.

VI. Officers now in service, who may not be re-elected, and officers whose commands may be disbanded upon the re-organization of the militia will be honorably discharged in orders, whenever their services are no longer required.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, April 14, 1879. }

*General Orders,* }  
No. 2. }

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of recruiting officers in enlisting members of the Rhode Island Militia under the new law.

In accepting enlistments, preference will be given to the men now composing the several companies. This is desirable, that there may be as little change and confusion as possible in the progress of re-organization, and that the present members of the militia may have an opportunity of perfecting and carrying out in camp the knowledge of military matters which they have already acquired, while the State retains the services of men more familiar with the duties of the soldier than entirely new recruits would be.

Recruiting officers will, therefore, take especial pains to explain the enlistment clause of the law to their men, in order to overcome any reluctance that may exist and correct any misapprehension that may arise. The plan contemplated is the same as adopted in nearly all states which have an organized militia, and under which the best organizations of the neighboring States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York are all enlisted. While it is not intended to encourage discharges for trivial causes, no difficulty need be apprehended by any enlisted man, in obtaining a discharge for good and sufficient reasons, except at such times as there may be a prospect of impending trouble, which would require the services of the militia. The oath of enlistment is substantially the same which has been required of commissioned officers for many years past.

The blank enlistment papers will explain themselves with the aid of the printed notes. One copy of these papers will be forwarded direct to the Adju-

tant-General; of the other two copies, one will be retained with the com records, the other given to the officer who shall be sent to muster the com to be by him placed in charge of the battalion headquarters, when suc established.

Recruiting officers will enlist none but men apparently free from physi mental disability, of good moral character, and between the ages of eig and forty-five years, and not less than five feet and four inches in height. sicians may, however, be enlisted of less than the above specified ag stature, and recruiting officers may enlist men now connected with the m who are more than 45 years of age. In case of minors, the written cons the parent or guardian must be obtained.

The physical examination will be made at the time of muster, by a su accompanying the mustering officer, and the certificate upon the enlis papers will be left for his signature.

Recruiting officers will make weekly reports (direct to the Adjutant-Ge between this date and May 20th, stating the number of men enlisted durin week. Blank forms will be furnished. The first report will be dated Ap 1879, and a report will be made on every succeeding Tuesday, to May : clusive.

The copies of the enlistment papers required to be sent to the Adjutan eral will be forwarded with these weekly reports.

Recruiting officers will use all possible diligence to secure *good* men number required by law, in order that the re-organization of the militia not be long retarded.

Any further information desired will be furnished on application to the of the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-Gener*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, April 17, 1879

*General Orders* }  
No. 3. }

1. The following named officers, having been elected and commission their respective offices on the 10th day of April, 1879, are announced as bers of the staff of the Commander-in-chief, viz:

Brigadier-General C. HENRY BARNEY, Adjutant-General and Paym General.

Brigadier-General CHARLES R. DENNIS, Quartermaster-General and Co sary-General.

Colonel JOHN C. BUDLONG, Surgeon-General.

Colonel PARDON E. TILLINGHAST, Judge-Advocate General.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.



2. The separate offices of paymaster-general and commissary-general having been abolished by law, the following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the State, viz :

Colonel JABEZ C. KNIGHT, Paymaster-General.

Colonel WILLIAM GILPIN, Commissary-General.

In issuing this order, the Commander-in-chief desires to express his regret at severing the official relations between these officers and himself and to suitably acknowledge their long and faithful services to the State, extending, as they do, in the case of each of them, over a period of about a quarter of a century.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1879. }

General Orders, }  
No. 4. }

1 Twenty-four companies of infantry, three companies of cavalry and one battery of light artillery having recruited to the minimum specified by law, and reported in conformity to General Orders, No. 1, C. S., from this office, and there being an excess of the twenty infantry and two cavalry companies allowed by law, the following organizations have been selected by the Commander-in-chief from the whole number reporting, and such organizations will constitute the re-organized militia of the State. The present designation of the companies is given, with the company letter which will hereafter be borne by them, and the number of the battalion to which they are hereby assigned.

Co. A 1st Battalion of Infantry to remain as Co. A,  
" B " " " " " B,  
" C " " " " " C,  
" D " " " " " D,

of the First Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia.

Co. A 2d Battalion of Infantry to remain as Co. A,  
" B " " " " " B,  
" C " " " " " C,  
" D " " " " " D,  
" E " " " " " E,

The Unattached Company of Infantry to be Co. F,  
of the Second Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia.

Co. A 3d Battalion of Infantry to remain as Co. A,  
 " B " " " " " B,  
 " C " " " " " C,  
 " D " " " " " D,  
 of the Third Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia.

Cos. A, B and C, of the 6th Battalion of Infantry to be consolidated into three companies, to be designated as Cos. A and B of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia. Col. Lewis Keneggee is charged with the duty of this consolidation.

Co. A 5th Battalion of Infantry to remain as Co. A,  
 " F " " " to be " " B,  
 " C " " " to remain " " C,  
 " D " " " " " D,  
 of the Fifth Battalion of Infantry, Rhode Island Militia.

Co. C 1st Battalion of Cavalry to be Co. A,  
 " B " " " to remain as Co. B,  
 of the First Battalion of Cavalry, Rhode Island Militia.

Battery A 1st Battalion Light Artillery to be Battery A. Light Artillery, Rhode Island Militia.

II. These companies will be mustered into the State service as soon as possible, by the Adjutant-General, or by some officer designated by him. Company commanders or recruiting officers will prepare duplicate muster-in-rolls of the respective companies, upon blanks which will be furnished from this office. Officers in charge of companies will receive due notice in advance of the date of the visit of the mustering-officer.

III. The following named organizations, being rendered supernumerary and hereby disbanded, and the officers and men thereof are honorably discharged from the service of the State. The Quartermaster-General will, without delay, take possession of all State property now in the hands of such organizations, as provided in Section 11 of the Militia Law.

Co. B 5th Battalion of Infantry, R. I. M.  
 " E " " " "  
 " D 6th " " "  
 " A 1st " Cavalry, "

IV. Such officers and men of Cos. A, B and C, 6th Battalion of Infantry, who may not be accepted in the consolidation of these companies will be honorably discharged from the service of the State so soon as such consolidation is effected.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, May 29, 1879. }

General Orders, }  
No. 5. }

I. Elections for company officers of the several companies accepted by General Orders, No. 4, C. S., from this office, to compose the Rhode Island Militia, will be holden, in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law, on Monday, June 9th, 1879.

The officer now in charge of each company will issue an order for the election to be held in his command, and cause a written or printed notice to be served to each member of the company at least one week before such election is held, which notice shall specify the hour and place of holding said election.

II. The following named officers are hereby designated to preside at the company elections, viz:

Col. R. H. I. Goddard,	for Cos. A and B, First Battalion Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Kendrick,	for Cos. C and D, First Battalion Infantry.
Col. Benj. B. Martin,	for Co. A, Second Battalion Infantry.
Col. Wm. J. Cozzens,	A. D. C., for Co. B, Second Battalion Infantry.
Major Frank J. Arnold,	" " C, " " "
Capt. Albert E. Greene,	" " D, " " "
Lieut.-Col. Benj. P. Swarts,	" " E, " " "
Major A. K. Goodwin,	" " F, " " "
Col. A. N. Crandall,	" Cos. A and B, Third Battalion Infantry.
Capt. Geo. G. Stillman,	" Co. C, " " "
Major Stephen T. Arnold,	" " D, " " "
Col. Lewis Keneggee,	" Cos. A and B, Fourth " "
Col. John McManus,	" " B and D, Fifth " "
Lieut.-Col. Hammill,	" Co. A, Fifth Battalion Infantry.
Major James Lyons,	" " C, " " "
Capt. R. C. Brown,	" " A, First Battalion Cavalry.
Col. J. Lippitt Snow,	" " B, " " "
Capt. Clarence I. Anthony,	" Batt. A, Light Artillery.

III. Each officer will be separately voted for, and the presiding officer will immediately notify the person elected of his election, and make return thereof to the Adjutant-General, *direct*.

IV. The term of office of all company officers now in commission will expire on Monday, June 9th, next, and all such officers not re-elected to positions in the Militia, will be honorably discharged from and after that date. The newly elected officers will be recognized as such from the date of their election.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 3, 1878

*General Orders, }*  
*No. 6. }*

I. The several companies accepted by General Orders, No. 4, C. S., from this office will be mustered into the State service, on Monday, 9th inst., at the hour and place, as designated by company commanders for the election of officers.

II. The following named officers are hereby appointed as Mustering Officers and Examining Surgeons for the companies set opposite their respective names.

Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l C. H. Barney; *Surgeon*—Surg.-General, J. C. Budlong.

Co. A, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Col. B. B. Martin; *Surgeon*, Surg. Wm. Von Gottschalk.

Co. B, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Col. W. J. Cozzens; *Surgeon*, Surg. N. G. Stanton.

Co. C, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Maj. F. S. Arnold; *Surgeon*, Ass't Surg.-Gen'l W. H. King.

Co. D, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Capt. Albert E. Greene; *Surgeon*, Surg. George W. Porter.

Co. E, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l C. H. Barney; *Surgeon*, Surg.-Gen'l J. C. Budlong.

Co. F, 2d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l C. R. Dyer; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. H. Stanley.

Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cock; *Surgeon*, Surg. A. N. Lewis.

Cos. C and D, 3d Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l Thomas Chace; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. T. Perry.

Cos. A and B, 4th Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Lieut.-Col. V. Turner; *Surgeon*, Surg. Charles Hayes.

Cos. A, B and D, 5th Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l Miller; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. W. Carr.

Co. C, 5th Battalion Infantry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l C. R. Dyer; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. H. Stanley.

Co. A, 1st Battalion Cavalry—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l C. R. Dyer; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. H. Stanley.

Co. B, 1st Battalion Cavalry—*Mustering Officer*, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Turner; *Surgeon*, Surg. Charles Hayes.

Battery A, Light Artillery—*Mustering Officer*, Brig.-Gen'l Fred. Miller; *Surgeon*, Surg. Geo. W. Carr.

III. Officers now in charge of companies, will, upon receipt of this order, once notify the Mustering Officer and Surgeon detailed to visit their respective commands of the hour and place at which their companies will assemble on Monday, 9th inst., and they will also communicate the same information to the officers detailed by General Orders No. 5, C. S., from this office, to preside at the company election.

IV. Companies will parade for muster-in, in citizen's dress, with forage cap, whenever practicable.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 3, 1879. }

*General Orders,* {  
No. 7. }

The following appointments upon the staff of the Commander-in-chief are hereby announced:

Col. SAMUEL R. HONEY, of Newport, to be A. D. C. (Re-appointment.)

" CHARLES POTTER, of " " " "

" A. PRESCOTT BAKER, of " " " "

" WILLIAM J. COZZENS, of " " " "

" FRANK G. ALLEN, of Providence, " " " "

" LE BARON B. COLT, of Bristol, " " (vice Col. Geo. T. French, about to remove from the State,) to rank from May 27th, 1879.

Lieut. Col. WM. H. TURNER, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, to rank from April 10, 1879. (Re-appointment, and promotion from Major by change in law.)

Capt. WM. HOWARD KING, of Providence, to be Assistant Surgeon-General. (Re-appointment.)

Capt. THOMAS P. BARNEFIELD, of Pawtucket, to be Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, to rank from May 12, 1879.

These officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 5, 1879. }

*General Orders,* {  
No. 8. }

1 Elections for field officers of the several battalions of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, will be holden in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., at the places herein-

after named; at which time the Captains and Lieutenants of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Battalions of Infantry will elect a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and the Captains and Lieutenants of the 1st Battalion of Cavalry will elect a Major for their respective battalions.

II. The elections for the several battalions will be holden as follows:

1st Battalion of Infantry,	at their Armory.
2d " "	" at the Armory of Co. E, 2d Battalion Infantry.
3d " "	" " of Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion Infantry.
4th " "	" at their Armory.
5th " "	" at the Armory of Co. A, 5th Battalion of Infantry.
1st " Cavalry,	" " " " B, 1st Battalion Cavalry.

III. The following named officers are hereby designated to preside at the said elections, viz:

Brig.-Gen. Fred. Miller,	for the 1st Battalion of Infantry.
Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Chace,	for the 2d Battalion of Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Babcock,	" 3d " "
Col. John J. Jencks,	" 4th " "
Brig.-Gen. C. R. Dennis,	" 5th " "
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Hopkins,	" 1st " "

IV. Each officer will be separately voted for, and the presiding officer will immediately notify the person elected of his election, and make return thereof to the Adjutant-General, *direct*.

V. The term of office of all field officers now in commission will expire on Monday, the 16th inst., and all such officers not re-elected to positions of militia, will be honorably discharged from and after that date.

The term of office of all battalion staff and non-commissioned officers now in office, will expire on Friday, the 20th inst., and all such officers not re-appointed before that time, will be honorably discharged from and after that date.

The newly elected and appointed officers will be recognized as such from the date of their election or appointment.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 11, 1878.

*General Orders* }  
No. 9. }

The Field Officers of the several battalions, and the Captain of the Battery of Light Artillery, of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, will meet in convention on

at the Armory of the 1st Battalion of Infantry, in the City of Providence, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Brigadier-General of the Brigade.

The Adjutant-General will preside.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, June 25th, 1879. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 10. }

I. The nomination made by the officers of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia in convention assembled on the 23d inst., is approved by the Commander-in-chief and ELISHA H. RHODES is hereby appointed Brigadier-General of the Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, to rank as such from this date. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. The Brigade of Rhode Island Militia being now fully organized, and, with some few exceptions, fully officered, Brig.-Gen. Rhodes will at once assume command. He will exercise full powers in all matters of detail connected with the administration of his office, not specifically provided by law, or by orders from this office, and will issue, from time to time, such instructions to his command as will tend to establish a uniform system of drill and discipline, and a knowledge of soldierly duties.

III. Attention is called to Sec. 91, Militia Law, regarding the transmittal of official communications through the proper channels. The requirements of this section will be strictly enforced.

IV. Battalion commanders are hereby authorized to muster-in, or to authorize one of their field officers to muster-in such enlisted men as were not present with their respective companies on the 9th inst., as also such recruits as may from time to time be enlisted by any company commander, to bring his command to the maximum.

Duplicate muster-in rolls will be made for each detachment so mustered in.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 PROVIDENCE, June 26th, 1879

*General Orders* }  
 No. 11. }

Major-General William R. Walker, Brigadier-Generals Thomas W. Chace and Frederick Miller and such of their respective staff officers as have not been elected or appointed to positions in the re-organized militia, are hereby discharged from the service of the State, from and after this date, with thanks of the Commander-in chief for their long continued and efficient service in the militia.

The following resolution, passed at a convention of officers, held June 1879, is published for the information of the militia of this State.

" *Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Major-General William R. Walker, Brigadier-General Thomas W. Chace and Brigadier-General Frederick Miller for their valuable services and constant devotion to the interests of the State Militia."

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 PROVIDENCE, July 14th, 1879

*General Orders*, }  
 No. 12. }

The Examining Board of Officers constituted by General Orders, No. 4 series of 1878, from this office, is hereby dissolved.

The following named officers are hereby appointed as the Examining Board required by the Militia Law, viz:

Lieut.-Col. BENJ. B. MARTIN,	Second Battalion Infantry.
Capt. J. ALBERT BROWN,	Third " "
" DAVID LESTER,	First " Cavalry.
" EDWIN DRAPER,	" " Infantry.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, July 28th, 1879. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 13. }

In accordance with the authority conferred by Sec. 105, of the Militia Law, the following regulations are hereby established by the Commander-in-chief:

1. No officer shall absent himself from his command for a period of more than twenty days, without obtaining a leave of absence which can only be granted by the Commander-in chief. When troops are on active duty, an officer shall not absent himself from his command, for any period without obtaining leave. Under these circumstances, leaves, not exceeding three days, may be granted by the highest commander on duty with the troops.

An application for leave of absence must state whether the applicant desires to leave the limits of the State or of the United States.

An officer returning to duty from a leave of absence must report immediately in writing through superior commanders, if any, to the officer by whom his leave was granted and forthwith make himself acquainted with all orders issued during his absence.

2 Furloughs may be granted by battalion commanders and the captain of the light battery to the enlisted men of his command, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall deem consistent with the good of the service. Ordinarily however, not more than one-tenth part of any command should be on furlough at one time, and except in case of imperative necessity, no furlough should be given for more than six months. No enlisted man shall absent himself from the State for a period of more than fifteen days without obtaining a furlough.

When troops are on duty under law or orders, the highest commander present with them will regulate the issue of furloughs and passes as he may deem for the good of the service.

3. The following books, to be furnished by the State, will be kept at the several headquarters and by the company commanders, and will at all times be open to the inspections of the proper officers.

At Brigade Headquarters will be kept:

- I. Order Book.
- II. Record Book.
- III. Letter Book.
- IV. Letters Received.
- V. Endorsement Book.
- VI. Descriptive Book.
- VII. Brigade Roster.
- VIII. Medical Record.

Also in separate, adhesive or folded files, Orders and Circulars from the Adjutant-General's Office, copies of orders received from battalion commanders,

and such letters, vouchers and other papers as are retained at the headquarters

At the headquarters of each Battalion will be kept:

- I. Order and Record Book.
- II. Letter and Endorsement Book.
- III. Descriptive Book for Field and Staff, and non-commissioned Staff.
- IV. Battalion Roster and Roll of N. C. Officers.
- V. Medical Record.

Also in separate, adhesive or folded files, orders and circulars from the Adjutant-General's Office and Brigade Headquarters, and such letters, vouchers and other papers as are retained at the Headquarters.

In each company will be kept:

- I. Order and Record Book.
- II. Descriptive Book.
- III. Morning and Drill Report Book.
- IV. First Sergeant's Roll Book.

In separate, adhesive or folded files will be kept, all orders and circulars from the Adjutant-General's Office, Brigade and Battalion Headquarters, and such letters, vouchers and other papers as are retained with the company records. All of these books and files to be kept under the immediate supervision of the company commander.

4. The following instructions for keeping the above books will be observed and carefully followed:

#### ORDER AND RECORD BOOK.

In the Order and Record Book will be written all *orders*, general or special, and all circulars originating at the headquarters or from a company commander, each to be signed in the book by the officer issuing it. A First Sergeant or sign orders for the company commander. In the margin, against each entry, should be noted the date when it was communicated to the command. There will also be entered *records* of the meetings of field officers, of battalion commanders, and of the council of officers, with the attendance thereat and the business transacted, together with entries of duty, including drills, performed by the command or any part of it, meetings of non-commissioned officers, with entries to reports made and any other matters requisite to make the book a complete general history of the organization. All entries must be in the order of date, and it will facilitate reference, if the book should be fully indexed by subjects and names.

*Records of charter elections, or other business transacted by commands, under charter organizations, must not be entered in this book.*

#### LETTER AND ENDORSEMENT BOOK.

The letter and endorsement Book will be a complete record of all letters, reports, returns, etc., originating at the headquarters, or passing through it,

ing their nature, previous endorsements, date of receipt and final disposition. An important letter or paper will be entered in full. Letters and endorsements will be signed in the book by the officer who signs the original. Letters *may* be copied in an ordinary press copy book; but in such cases an entry should be made in the Letter and Endorsement Book, referring to them.

#### COMPANY REPORT BOOK.

The Company Report Book, and the attached report, will be used on all occasions of parade or duty, or of drill, when reports are required at battalion headquarters, and the blank will be headed "*Morning*," "*Drill*," or "*Quarterly*" Report, as the case may be.

In camp, report will be made up by the First Sergeant, each morning after Sick Call, it shows the actual effective strength present and also the total strength of the company. Under the head of *sick*, will be reported only those excused from duty by the Medical Officer.

The reason for any gain or loss in total strength of company will be stated fully in some unoccupied space on the report. The outer half of each leaf will agree in every respect with the stub, and will be torn out and forwarded to battalion headquarters at the prescribed time. Both the stub and the duplicate must be signed by the company commander and the First Sergeant daily.

Drill Reports will be made whenever required by battalion headquarters.

#### DESCRIPTIVE BOOK.

The Descriptive Book should show at all times the exact roll of the company. In it should be entered the information contained in the enlistment papers, immediately after the muster-in of recruits. All discharges, deaths, or transfers will be noted in the column of remarks, and the space devoted to each man should contain his complete military history. A red line should be drawn through the name and description of each man who ceases to be a member of the organization, and a reenlistment will be entered anew, with a reference to the page containing his previous record.

After reserving a sufficient number of the first pages of the book for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the remainder should be divided among the letters of the alphabet in proportion to the probable number required, so that the names may always be arranged alphabetically, until the book is used up.

#### ROLL BOOK.

The First Sergeant's Roll Book is for his use at roll-calls, and for keeping a record of details; in it will be entered the names of the enlisted men, of the company; first the Sergeants, next the Corporals, in order of seniority; then the musicians, followed by the privates in alphabetical order. The roll should be reentered as frequently as may be required by changes in the company. At the top of the columns is entered the date of the meeting, drill, or other duty. At roll-call the First Sergeant enters against each name, in the proper column, P, if the soldier answers to his name, A, if not so answering. From this book

can be made up the Morning Report and the Drill Reports required at quarters. In case the soldier is mounted, mark against his name "P. w. (*Present with Horse.*)

5. The reports of Enlistments, required to be made *weekly* during the organization of the militia, will hereafter be made out and forwarded *quarterly* on the first days of January, April, July and October, and will give the number of all recruits enlisted during the preceding three months. These Reports hereafter be forwarded through the intermediate commanders to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, August 2d, 1877

*General Orders* }  
No. 14. }

The following reports and returns will be made promptly by commanding officers of companies, battalions and the brigade. Blank forms can be obtained at this office and will usually be supplied in time without special request therefor; but a failure to furnish such blanks will not be considered as an excuse for omitting the required returns.

*From each Company will be required :*

1. Morning Report, daily, in camp.
  2. Quarterly Report, on first days of January, April, July and October.
  3. Drill Reports, whenever required by orders from Brigade or Battalion Headquarters.
  4. Quarterly Report of Enlistments, on 1st days of January, April and October.
  5. Muster-in-Rolls, with every squad of recruits mustered in.
  6. Muster Rolls, on last day of encampment, and within ten days after other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
  7. Muster and Pay Rolls, on last day of encampment, and within ten days after any other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
  8. Returns of Election, whenever election is held.
  9. Report of Death, whenever any member of company dies.
- All of the above reports will be forwarded to the Battalion Adjutant.
10. Property Returns, annually, on or before December 1st, to be sent direct to the Quartermaster-General. These returns will also be forwarded by all officers accountable for any public property.

*From each Battalion will be required :*

1. Consolidated Morning Report, daily, in camp.

2. Consolidated Quarterly Report, on 1st days of January, April, July and October.
3. Consolidated Drill Report, whenever required by Brigade Headquarters.
4. Muster-in-Roll, of any additions to non-commissioned staff.
5. Muster Rolls of Field, Staff and N. C. Staff, on last day of encampment and within ten days after any other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
6. Muster and Pay Rolls of Field, Staff and N. C. Staff, on last day of encampment and within ten days after any other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
7. Return of Election, whenever election of field officers is held.
8. Report of Death, whenever any member of field, staff or non-commissioned staff dies.

All the above reports will be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Brigade.

*From Brigade Headquarters will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.*

1. Consolidated Morning Report, daily, in camp.
2. Consolidated Quarterly Report, on 1st day of January, April, July and October.
3. Consolidated Drill Report, on the 1st day of each month or whenever required.
4. Muster Rolls, of Brig.-Gen. and Staff, on last day of encampments and within ten days after other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
5. Muster and Pay Rolls, of Brig.-Gen. and Staff, on last day of encampments and within ten days after other duty ordered by the Commander-in-chief.
6. Inspection Report, December 1st, annually, or oftener if required.
7. Detailed Reports of all encampments or other tours of duty performed by the brigade or any portion thereof; to be made as soon as practicable after the completion of such service.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12th, 1879. }

*General Orders* }  
No. 15. }

1. Brigadier-General CHARLES R. DENNIS, Quartermaster-General, is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Inspector General on the staff of the Commander-in-chief. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Upon the occasion of the annual inspection of armories and State property, to be made by the Quartermaster-General, during the next three months, the several organizations occupying such armories will parade, armed, formed and equipped for inspection, in accordance with Section 90 of the Military Law. Pay will not be allowed for this parade. State uniform will be worn by all companies to whom it has been issued in whole or in part. The books and papers of each command will also be examined, and the inspecting officer will make a full and detailed report to this office.

III. The dates on which the several organizations will be visited are as follows:

## 1879.

Dec.	8.	Cos. A and B, 4th Battalion Infantry.....	Providence.
"	9.	Newport Artillery Company.....	Newport.
"	11.	Co. D, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Woonsocket.
"	13.	" D, 3d " " .....	Apponaug.
"	15.	" C, 3d " " .....	East Greenwich.
"	16.	" F, 2d " " .....	Pawtucket.
"	18.	" B, 1st " Cavalry.....	Providence.
"	19.	" B, 2d " Infantry.....	Newport.
"	22.	" A, 1st " Cavalry.....	Pawtucket.
"	23.	" A, 5th " Infantry.....	Providence.
"	29.	" B, 5th " Infantry.....	"

## 1880.

Jan.	1.	" C, 5th " " .....	Central Falls.
"	2.	" D, 5th " " .....	Providence.
"	5.	Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion Infantry.....	Westerly.
"	6.	Co. E, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Providence.
"	8.	" C, 2d " " .....	Bristol.
"	8.	Bristol Artillery.....	"
"	12.	Battery A, Light Artillery.....	Providence.
"	13.	United Train of Artillery.....	Providence.
"	15.	Co. A, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Warren.
"	20.	Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion Infantry.....	Providence.

IV. The inspection will be made in each case in the evening of the day mentioned above, the hour to be notified by the inspecting officer in advance of his visit.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

MORE IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, March 18, 1879. }

*Special Orders,* {  
No. 4. }

Col. Aug. P. Sherman, commanding the Newport Artillery Company, is hereby ordered to report with his command to Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. A., on Thursday, 20th inst., at such time and place as may be designated by the latter named officer, for escort duty at the funeral of the late Major-Gen. Thos. W. Sherman, U. S. A.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, April 8, 1879. }

*Special Orders,* {  
No. 8. }

Upon the application of Battery B, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, approved by the brigade and division commanders, the arm of service of that organization is hereby changed from Artillery to Infantry. The organization will be temporarily designated as "The Unattached Company of Infantry, R. I. M.," and until further orders will report direct to Headquarters of the 2d Brigade.

The commanding officer of the company will at once make requisition for a sufficient number of Springfield B. L. Rifles and infantry equipments for the use of his command, and will as soon as practicable turn in to the Quartermaster-General all artillery, ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the company, with the exception of one piece, carriage and limber, and the necessary implements and equipments therefor.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, August 4, 1879. }

*Special Orders,* {  
No. 32. }

I. Brigadier-General E. H. RHODES will order an encampment of the Brigade Rhode Island Militia, at Oakland Beach, R. I., for three days, commencing

Tuesday, September 2d, 1879. He will issue the necessary instructions to this order into effect, and will assume control of the grounds at the Beach the day prior to the encampment of his command.

II. The brigade judge-advocate is hereby empowered during the encampment, with the authority specified in Sec. 88, Chap. 760, Public Laws of 1878.

III. The sum of eighty cents per day will be allowed for the subsistence of each officer and man actually in camp, and the sum of fifty cents per day will be allowed in full for the keeping and forage of each horse actually employed. To be paid upon the approval of the brigade commander.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will furnish the necessary transportation for the command.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4, 1879.

*Special Orders,* }  
No. 40. }

Brig.-Gen. E. H. RHODES, commanding Brigade R. I. M., will detail a sufficient number of men from his command, not exceeding two privates from each company, and one non-commissioned officer from each battalion, the whole to be under charge of a commissioned officer, to remain at Oakland Beach, Rhode Island, to care for the State property at that place, until such time as the weather will admit of its removal. The detail will be allowed the pay and rations by law and rations prescribed by orders, during their stay.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 24, 1879.

*Special Orders,* }  
No. 46. }

GEORGE R. FISHER, M. D., of Johnston, is hereby appointed Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Captain, *vice* W. H. King, resigned.

He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

C. H. BARNEY,  
*Adjutant-General*



[F.]

# REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, February 14, 1880. }

BRAIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Rhode Island:*

GENERAL:—In compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, November 12, 1879, I have the honor to make the following report.

Having by the above named order been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector, General, with instructions to make an inspection of the drill, discipline, books, papers, etc., of the militia of the State, in addition to, and while making, the usual annual inspection of Armories, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., required of me as Quartermaster-General, I visited the several organizations at their Armories upon the following dates, viz.:

1879.

Dec. 8.	Cos. A and B. 4th Battalion of Infantry.....	Providence.
" 9.	Newport Artillery Company.....	Newport.
" 11.	Co. D, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Woonsocket.
" 13.	" D, 3d " " .....	Apponaug.
" 15.	" C, 3d " " .....	East Greenwich.
" 16.	" F, 2d " " .....	Pawtucket.
" 18.	" B, 1st " Cavalry.....	Providence.
" 19.	" B, 2d " Infantry.....	Newport.
" 22.	" A, 1st " Cavalry .....	Pawtucket.
" 23.	" A, 5th " Infantry.....	Providence.
" 29.	" B, 5th " Infantry.....	"

1880.

Jan.	1.	Co. C, 5th Battalion Infantry.....	Central Fa
"	2.	" D, 5th " " .....	Providence
"	5.	Cos. A and B, 3d Battalion Infantry.....	Westerly
"	8.	" C, 2d " " .....	Bristol.
"	8.	Bristol Artillery.....	"
"	12.	Battery A, Light Artillery.....	Providence
"	15.	Co. A, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Warren.
"	16.	United Train of Artillery.....	Providence
"	19.	Co. E, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Providence
Feb.	12.	Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Battalion Infantry.....	Providence

Upon the 15th of November last, I issued circulars to each battalion company commander, giving notice of the day and hour I should visit for purposes of inspection, enclosing blank inventories to be filled, and returned previous to December 10th, and asking an acknowledgement of receipt. Of the twenty-six companies, I received acknowledgement from *seven*. The inventories of the greater number of companies were not received by me until the day of, or some days after, the inspection, and *three* have been received. Officers do not realize the importance of promptly answering or acknowledging communications.

The dates for inspection of several companies were changed by special orders issued by you, in response to requests made by them, viz: "Company C, 5th Battalion of Infantry," from January 6th to January 19th; "The United Train of Artillery," from January 13th to January 16th; and the "First Battalion of Infantry," from January 20th to February 12th.

In making this unusually extended inspection, I gave my usual attention to all State property, account of which will be found in the annual report of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

This being the first occasion of an inspection of the drill, discipline, &c. of the Militia, under the authority of an order, in commencing the work, I deemed it expedient, under the circumstances of the recently effected organization by the militia, with many new men enlisted, and many officers placed in new positions, to have the first drill and duties they are supposed to acquire knowledge of in the service of the company, and a portion of the manual of arms, as a test of their ability in performing the more advanced and complicated movements of company drill. The practice of holding "social assemblies" on the evening of drill, may be an incentive to the men to appear in larger numbers, but the drill, that is required for drill, is too often occupied by ladies and gentlemen, and the attention of the men taken from the *business* of the evening. T

a wide difference in the drill of the best and the poorest companies. A great part of this is owing to a want of tact in the officers, to instruct, but a larger part, to a misinterpretation and misapplication of the tactics. It would be beneficial to have present, at the drill of one company, officers and non-commissioned officers of others, but still greater benefits would be obtained by frequent battalion drills, a suitable place for which should be provided for the companies in Providence and vicinity.

Many officers, who have committed to memory a sufficient portion of the tactics to gain a commission through the Board of Examination, fail to put their theory into practice intelligently, or with anything like correctness. Officers and sergeants need more schooling to their positions.

Courtesy among officers and men is absolutely essential to good discipline, and it should be practiced and exacted; but I am obliged to say that in a few cases it is entirely ignored. Nothing so surely indicates the character and standing of company or battalion, as this. Attention should be also given to a correct and graceful salute by the hand, and at the proper time. In the manual of the sword, officers are too often deficient, and it is a *rare* thing to see an officer unhook his scabbard in drawing, or returning, his sword, while a very few salute with sword correctly. The manner of giving commands needs much attention, officers being called upon in battalion movements to give commands to other than their own companies, a uniformity is desirable. Too little attention is paid to the accoutrements by both officers and men; swords are hung incorrectly, waist belts below the rear buttons, plates not in centre of body, bayonet scabbards and cartridge boxes out of position. Swords and sashes for company sergeants have been abolished in the U. S. Army, and should be by the Militia. A few officers continue to wear the sash, which has been abolished for all officers below Brigadier-General.

It is gratifying to report that the general and personal staff of the Commander-in-chief, the Brigade-Commander and staff, and a large number of the field and company officers of the Militia, are uniformed and equipped, in accordance with the U. S. Army regulations, while the others intend to so uniform themselves, when the enlisted men of their commands are uniformed by the State. A proper *absence* of the usual show of watch-chains, and society badges, on the outside of the uniforms, was noticed. Commandants of companies should insist upon a uniformity of white collars, with either a black or white neck-tie, to be worn by their men. An important regulation to be enforced *strictly*, should be that of prohibiting men, especially those who *insist* on being classed with the *tobacco chewers*, from spitting on the floor.

I respectfully recommend, that the dress and equipment of all officers of the Militia, to be worn while on duty, be designated by authority.

The excellent system devised by you for the books and papers of the M is daily becoming better understood and appreciated, a better record of will no doubt be made at future inspections. In this connection, I wo spectfully recommend, the adoption of the "Regulations for the Vol Militia," published by the State of Mass., under sanction, and endorsement Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., as authority in *this* State, on all points, when no flicting with the laws of this State.

The consolidation and organization under the new law is beginning to good effect; the ratio of officers to men is very properly less than ever to the men enlisted, especially in the companies outside the city of Providence appear to be of splendid material, and, if properly instructed, and moulded the requirements of the soldier, the State will have cause to take greater in them than ever before. Our now small, well organized force, should quickly, and thoroughly uniformed and equipped for service, for no man say how near at hand is the day that our citizens will be glad to avail themselves of its protection; but that time surely comes, and at no great intervals.

The general interest manifested by both officers and men to do the best could, with their expressed desire to accomplish more during the present year, might deter me from making a detailed report were it *optional* with and not a part of my stated *duty*.

Much of the drill, as exhibited during the inspections, has been of an excellent and praiseworthy character. Such of these are but slightly commented upon; but, with no purpose of being over critical, it is believed that errors pointed out, will be corrected by those who commit them, and avoided by others, and I refer in this report to such as came to my notice during inspections.

As the inspections are necessarily for the most part held by companies, those are referred to as battalions who appear as such.

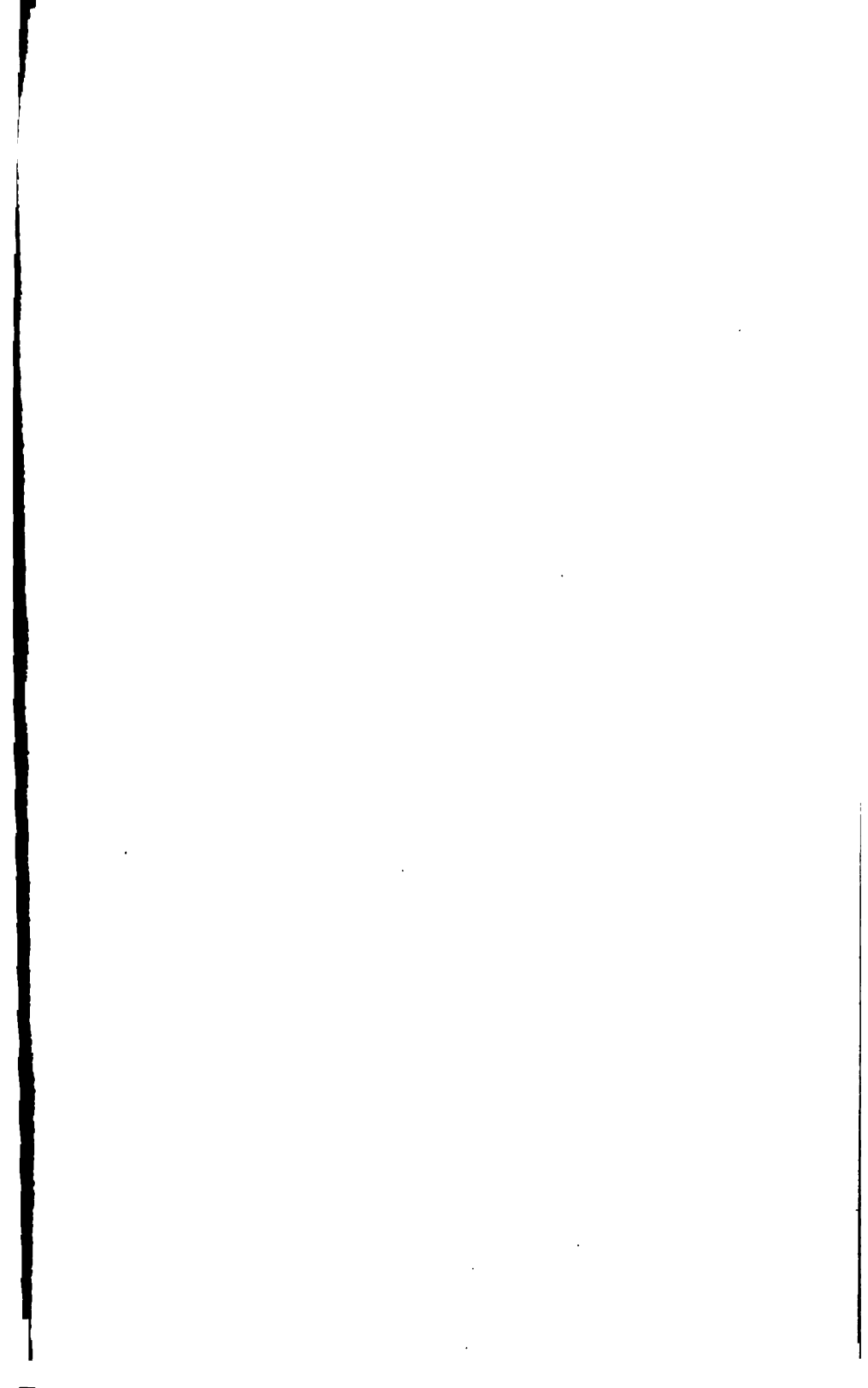
Annexed will be found tabulated reports of numbers present and absent rating of condition of arms, accoutrements, books, &c. Also a report in detail of the inspections.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the officers and men, for the spirit of soldierly courtesy with their desire to aid me, in a proper discharge of the onerous duties of the office.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

C. R. DENNIS,  
A. A. Inspector-General, S. R.



*Report of Inspection of Rhode Island Militia, made under*

ORGANIZATION.	Location.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspect'n.		Absent from Inspect'n.		Per cent. of attendance.	Personal Appearance and Military Bearing.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Brigade Headquarters....	Providence....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hdq'rs 1st Batt. Infantry.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	"	3	33	1	33	2	1	92	Good.
" B, " "	"	3	33	2	22	1	11	67	Good.
" C, " "	"	2	42	2	30	...	12	73	Good.
" D, " "	"	3	31	3	21	...	10	71	Good.
Hdq'rs 2d Batt. Infantry.	Warren....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	"	3	41	3	34	...	7	84	Good.
" B, " "	Newport....	3	41	3	40	...	1	98	Good.
" C, " "	Bristol....	3	37	3	27	...	10	75	Poor.
" D, " "	Woonsocket..	3	44	3	43	...	1	98	Good.
" E, " "	Providence...	1	30	1	24	...	6	81	Fair.
" F, " "	Pawtucket....	3	47	3	40	...	7	86	Excellent.
Hdq'rs 3d Batt. Infantry.	Westerly....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	"	2	44	2	25	...	19	60	Good.
" B, " "	"	3	43	3	23	...	20	58	Good.
" C, " "	E. Greenwich.	3	47	3	35	...	12	76	Good.
" D, " "	Apponang....	3	47	3	36	...	11	78	Fair.
Hdq'rs 4th Batt. Infantry.	Providence....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	"	3	47	3	27	...	20	60	Good.
" B, " "	"	3	47	3	23	...	24	52	Good.
Hdq'rs 5th Batt. Infantry.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	"	3	46	3	34	...	12	76	Good.
" B, " "	"	3	47	2	29	1	18	62	Fair.
" C, " "	Central Falls.	3	47	2	36	1	11	76	Poor.
" D, " "	Providence...	3	45	3	30	...	15	69	Good.
Hdq'rs 1st Batt. Cavalry..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co. A, " "	Pawtucket..	2	43	1	31	1	12	71	Good.
" B, " "	Providence...	2	47	2	32	...	15	67	Fair.
Battery A, Light Artillery.	"	4	44	4	36	...	8	83	Good.
Newport Artillery Co....	Newport....	16	118	9	70	7	43	61	Excellent.
United Train of Artillery.	Providence...	12	112	11	66	1	46	62	Excellent.
*Bristol Train of Artillery	Bristol.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Did not parade for inspection.

NOTE.—The inspections being held in the armories, and, except in two battalions, entire; they are, therefore, not reported in this table, except under the heading "Care of books and papers," which, if gathered, will be found noted in the detailed remarks, following the tables.

*General Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., dated November 12, 1879.*

Condition of Arms.	Care of Equip- ments.	Care of Books and Papers.	Discipline.	Military Courtesy.	KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES.				Policing of Armory.
					At Inspection.		Drill.		
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
		Excellent.							
		Excellent.							
Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
		Excellent.							
Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Excellent.
Excellent.	Good.	Poor.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Bad.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.
		Good.							
Excellent.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Excellent.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Excellent.
Excellent.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Poor.	Poor.	Bad.	Poor.	Bad.	Fair.
		Poor.							
Excellent.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Poor.
Excellent.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Poor.	Poor.	Poor.
		Fair.							
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Poor.
Poor.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Poor.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
		Fair.							
Good.	Good.	Poor.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Poor.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Poor.
Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.								Good.

companies, afforded little opportunity to inspect the officers attached to Brigade and Battalion Headquarters. Such information upon the condition of the various headquarters as the inspector was able to





# ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

65

series of 1879. showing the comparative standing of the Organizations inspected, as partially inspected, in an armory inspection, and any comparison would therefore be manifestly

Care of Equipments.	Care of Books and Papers.	Discipline.	Military Courtesy.	KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES.				Policing of Armory.	Total Credits.	Possible number of Credits.
				At Inspection.		Drill.				
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	41	53	
3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	36	53	
3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	38	53	
3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	37	53	
3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	39	53
3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	35	53
3	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	21	53
3	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	29	53
3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	28	53
3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	39	53
2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	32	53
2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	34	53
2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	30	53
2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	20	53
2	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	53
2	0	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	23	53
2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	39	53
3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	26	53
3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	22	53
3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	34	53
3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	53
2	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	28	53
3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	34	53
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	46	53
3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	38	53

Excellent.....	4
Good.....	3
Fair.....	2
Poor.....	1
Bad.....	0

## INSPECTOR'S DETAILED REMARKS.

## HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE R. I. M.

The books and papers at Brigade Headquarters, under the charge of Lient.-Col. P. S. A. A. G., are models of system, order and neatness. In the Order Book, General Orders are written in the first, and Special Orders in the second part; all properly arranged, numbered and addressed. The Record Book contains a full report of the movements of the Brigade, general and staff; and of their meetings. A system of indexing both names of parties addressed and those referred to, is used both in the Order and Letter Book. Letters received are properly and recorded, with same system of references, in red and black figures. The Endorsement is ruled properly, endorsements fully entered, numbered and signed by the proper officers. The roster not yet completed; *awaiting answers* to communications forwarded for information. Orders received, are kept in a book of adhesive files.

The business of the office is conducted in a superior manner, and the General Command of the Brigade is to be congratulated, in having secured the services of so valuable a staff of

## FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

*Headquarters.*—Order Book well written. General Orders in First and Special Orders and half, with proper marginal notes. Records fully written. Descriptive book correct and book good, endorsement book well written and reference numbers used. Battalion roster complete. Orders received, in book of adhesive files. Enlistment papers, muster rolls, reports, letters, &c., properly filed. Military courtesy good.

The Battalion was inspected in their new Armory, on South Main street, Providence, command of the Major, at 8.50 P. M. Inspector received properly, arms presented; colors and drums giving proper salute. After wheeling into column, the left guides were placed *correctly* without command "posts." Battalion dressed to *left*. Drummers did not march from right until *field and staff* took and then took post on *right flank* of companies, instead of in *line of file closers*. Staff did not accompany the Inspector and Major through the open column. Drum-Major took position of N. C. S. Adjutant gave "inspection arms" to color guard at *carry*. Markers did not open until directed. Column quite steady, men *fairly* set up, waist-belts on loose, colors open.

Arms in good order. Accoutrements, private property, in good order.

*Company A.—Providence*

Formation and roll-call correct. Right by twos, distance poor. Step and time good. Aim of arms good. In the loading and firing, rear-flank had too much distance, alignment poor. In aiming, do not place feet in proper position. Guides resume positions, after "cease firing" without command "posts." Captain gave commands prompt and clear. In wheeling march, pivot *marked time*. Order book *excellent*. Descriptive book *excellent*. Record book good. Roll book good. Orders received, and other papers, on proper files, well endorsed.

*Company B.—Providence.*

First Sergeant called roll of company with bayonets fixed, and, after reporting, passed to rear of Captain in going to his post. Lieutenant took *position*, with *sword drawn*, during *roll-call*. Captain commands *forward*, after fours, or twos right. In forming fours, No. 1 do not take the *short step*. Captain *omits* the cautionary command to "halt." In dressing company wheel, guides are placed too far from flank. Step *short*, manual of arms *fair*. Unfixed bayonet, with piece at *right side*; two men with pieces in *front of feet*.

Rear rank men, in aiming, take too much distance, and do not *place feet properly*. take posts *without* command after "*cease firing*."

Order book, good. Descriptive book, good. Roll book, fair. Record book, good. Drill report, good. Orders received, incomplete and not properly endorsed.

*Company C.—Providence.*

Roll called with bayonets fixed. Lieutenant took position at "*fall in*," and with *sword drawn*. Company formed with only *two* front in left four. Step short. Manual good. At "*order arms*," from unfixed bayonets, many men carry left hand to right side. Alignment of rear rank poor, and too much distance taken. In aiming, rear rank men do not place feet properly. After "*cease firing*" guides take post *without* command "*posts*,"

Order and record book, excellent. Drill reports, good. Descriptive book, correct. Roll book, fair. Orders received, on open files.

*Company D.—Providence.*

At roll-call, one corporal took position of *parade rest*, after order arms. Step short. Manual fair. Captain *omits* cautionary command at "*halt*." Distance in twos poor, Nos. 8 and 4 making *swivel* instead of *oblique* in "*right by twos*" and rear rank do not close up. In loading, rear rank carry right feet too far to rear, and in aiming, *do not move feet* to proper position. Left guide *did not* go to rear in firing, and right guide resumed position *without* command "*posts*." In oblique firings, pieces not in position, and at "*carry arms*," after command "*fire*," pieces not brought to *loading position* to eject shells.

Order and record book, fair. Descriptive book, good. Drill report, good. Roll book, fair. Orders received, on file, not well endorsed.

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

*Headquarters*.—Field and staff. Military appearance, excellent. Military courtesy, excellent, and as far as could derive information, knowledge of duties, good.

Order and record book, excellent. Letter and endorsement book, good. Descriptive book for F and S. and N. C. S., good. Battalion roster and roll of N. C. O.; only the commissioned officers *ordered*. Orders received and other papers not well filed.

*Company A.—Warren.*

Received the Inspector on time and correctly. Salutes good, and company properly formed. Ceremonies well performed, except "*open boxes*," and Lieutenants incorrectly took position of *parade rest* during inspection. The arms were in *excellent*, and accoutrements in *good* order. Armory clean and well lighted. The courtesy of the officers, discipline and appearance of the men were good. One officer and four men wore rubber overshoes. In company formation and roll-call by 1st Sergeant, company had bayonets *fixed*, otherwise the formation was good. Step is *slow*; backward step, *very slow*; side step, too *quick*; men *stamp* at command "*march*." Captain commands "*forward*" after "*fours right*." Distances in columns of fours and twos, poor, and file closers *change flanks* at "*fours right about*." Captain commands *right* "*backward march*." In wheeling from halt, the guides *back into line*, and carry the pivot to the rear. Stacking arms and manual fair, and officers display fair knowledge of drill. Some men carry left hands to right side in "*order arms*" from fix bayonet. Are not drilled in the loadings and firings.

Order book started wrong, now correct. Descriptive book, good. Record book, *excellently* written. Drill report, excellent. Roll book, good. Orders received, kept in package envelopes, *not numbered*.

*Company B.—Newport.*

Received the Inspector twenty minutes after time named. Inspection ceremonies very fairly performed, men presenting good appearance, and steady. Arms were in *excellent*, and accoutrements in *good* order. Armory clean, but small and poorly lighted. Company formation and roll-call by 1st Sergeant, good, but carries his piece badly and made poor salute. "*Count fours*," men count by rank, and turn heads to left. Step is slow; backward step *very slow*; feet shuffle on floor, and side step in *double* time. Carry arms in *three* motions. Manual of arms only fair; stacking arms poor. Loading and firing poor. Firing by rank, commenced with the *front* rank; firing by file, commence on right of first four *only*. Rear rank men do not move their feet, and

fire through *wrong intervals* in the "right and left oblique." Right and left guides did as line of *file closers* at command to "load." Dressing column of platoons, 1st Sergeant did to left of platoon. Wheel into line from platoons, guides moved out of *place*, and Capt. No. 1 man as a guide.

Order and record books, fair, but dated from *Headquarters*. Descriptive book, written with several names in space designed for but one. Drill books and roll books, fair. Orders are hung on wire hooks, and not endorsed.

#### *Company C.—Bristol.*

Received the Inspector on time, with proper salute. Captain commanded "inspection" with pieces at the carry. Inspection ceremonies fairly performed by men. Lieutenant about with swords at *order*, and took position of *parade rest*. Arms were in good countrements in fair order. Captain uses too loud voice for a *company*, or, in *armory*. Officers wear hats *badly*, and accoutrements of *both* are *carelessly* put on. Company formation drill, poor, with *fixed bayonets*. First Sergeant *had no roll book* present to call from, and received the report with his *sword drawn*, and improperly acknowledged the Sergeant's salute. Step, fair; backward step, very *short and slow*; side step, *double time*. Right guide's position in front of first four, at command "right forward." "Right by twos" and reform fours, distances bad. "On right into line," no command "to halt," or "dress," is given. Wheels by company, pivots move out of *place*, guides *back into position* during wheel, company *ed over* the new line before being halted, and Captain *pulls* guide on to the alignment. At face," file closers *pass around flanks to the rear*. Manual of arms very poor, in fixing bayonets the men turn partly around, and some place pieces in *front* of feet. Charge etc.; men *advance* their left feet, thumbs along the stock, and point bayonets higher than head. Rear rank, too open; file closers charge bayonet. Loadings and firings bad, in possible positions, Captain in *front*, and guides *remain on flanks*. Only one officer's understanding military courtesy. Armory in fair order, but poorly lighted and furnished.

Order book filled with general orders, circulars, &c., and no company orders written. not written in the record book. Descriptive book, names all entered on *first two pages*, with letters and N. C. O. *alphabetically* entered, and no descriptive blanks filled. Roll book and of file, *left at home or somewhere*.

#### *Company D.—Woonsocket.*

Received the Inspector twenty-five minutes after time named, with the present arm in *front of right file*. Salutes poorly rendered. Inspection ceremonies fairly performed by men of good size, with fine appearance and steady in line. Five men reported and for rear, *without uniforms*, company having none to furnish them. Arms and equipments in order. Armory fairly clean. Officers *halt* before changing direction, when going to position opening and closing ranks. Lieutenants *returned swords* after being inspected. In the step is slow, and some shuffling. 1st Sergeant leads with poor time, and marches in full the pivot, causing a hurrying and lengthening of step on the flanks. Captain commands *file* after "fours right, or left." In wheel, by company, guides and pivots *back*, and Captain company to the *pivot*, instead of *marching flank*. Backward step is slow; side step, too. Taking single rank distance and forming double ranks, executed *without halt*. Manual of arms slow and not well executed. Carry arms too *quickly* at command "halt." In charging bayonets of pieces were held too low. Stacked arms from the *carry*, resumed the carry from arms," and Captain commanded "*take off loose pieces*." In loading and firing the feet are proper places; *file closers load and fire*; Captain and guides do *not* go to rear.

In the order book, all *general orders* were copied. Records poorly written; Descriptive well written. Drill report, regular but dirty. Roll book, fair. Orders received, badly filed.

#### *Company E.—Providence.*

Received the Inspector thirty minutes after time named, with company in *single rank* presented, drums giving *two ruffles*, and Lieutenant in command making a bad salute. Inspection ceremonies fair, men making fine appearance, and very steady, but not well instructed. "Inspection arms." Muskets were in bad order *throughout*, and fifteen days have been spent in putting them to be put in good order. Armory clean, well furnished and lighted, and accoutrements

fair order. 1st Sergeant called roll with his *bayonet fixed*, and *fixed bayonets* of company before reporting to the Lieutenant who drilled them with fixed bayonets. In formation of company in two ranks, only *two* men were placed on the left four. Step, good; backward step, long and slow. Lieutenant *omits* the cautionary commands in halting, and does not "about face" correctly. Company, in wheeling, is allowed to march *over* the new alignment before halting. Manual of arms, fair. Loadings and firings omitted for want of drill.

Order book, company orders not *copied*. Record book, writing fair, but company orders are dated from "Headquarters. Descriptive book, incorrect. Roll book, *left at home*, and orders received, not yet turned over to Lieutenant commanding.

#### Company F.—Pawtucket.

Received the Inspector twenty-seven minutes after the time named, with proper salute. This company, recently organized, is furnished with the full dress State uniform and blouse. It is composed of good material, (young active men,) who, by interest in the company, and full attendance at drills, have made rapid advancement.

The ceremony of inspection fairly performed; men steady, but some pieces poorly handled. Lieutenants *saluted* as the Inspector passed them, and faced about at command "inspection arms." Officers took the *first position of about face* at command "close order." Arms and accoutrements in good order and armory clean. 3d Sergeant (acting First) called roll incorrectly, and *without* his musket. Company formed with only *two* men for the left four. Captain commands *forward* after "fours right." In "platoons right wheel," the guides were placed too far to the left, and the platoons *moved up to them*. In "platoons into line wheel," and wheel by company, the guides *backed into line*, while wheeling, and the company was *dressed to the pivot*. The closer pass through column of fours in "fours right, or left about," *without command*. Side step, too quick. Manual of arms and marching, generally very good. Loading and firing omitted for want of drill. Officers require instruction in manual of sword.

Order book, no orders written. Records poorly and improperly written, and not dated from "Army, Co. F., &c." Descriptive book, drill report, and roll book, good. Files of orders received, are imperfect.

#### THIRD BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters.—Order and record book, orders issued not properly signed, and no records written or numbered. Letter and endorsement book, not present, not used. Descriptive book for F. and S. and N. C. S., incomplete. Battalion roster and roll, N. C. O.; have none. Orders, &c. received, not correctly filed or endorsed. Military appearance, fair; military courtesy fair. Companies A. and B. were inspected as a battalion of two companies, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, with field and staff present.

Inspector received on time, and with proper salute. Salutes by the officers generally poor. Lieutenant Colonel carried sword too quickly after saluting. Field and staff presented swords for inspection as N. C. O. Officers deficient in knowledge of battalion drill.

#### Company A.—Westerly.

Inspection ceremonies not well executed; men unsteady, several could not execute "inspection arms;" pompons poorly set and many dirty. Lieutenants at *parade rest*, during inspection. Arms in *excellent*, and accoutrements in good order. Armory clean and well lighted. Battalion at *door*, faced inward while saluting. 1st Sergeant, in forming company for drill, called the names of the privates incorrectly, and leaned his *musket against the wall*. Captain *omits* the cautionary command at "halt." Distance in columns of fours and twos poor; men *side step* in *double time*, bend knee and *stamp* in backward step. "Company's right wheel," right guide acted as *pivot man*. Manual of arms, poor; time, slow. Position of pieces, at "fix" and "fix bayonets," bad. Order arms, *heavy*. In loadings and firings, Captain remains in *front*, guides do not go to rear, rear rank men *do not move feet* in aiming, and file closers *load and fire*.

Order book, no orders written, and record only *business* meetings. Descriptive book, irregular. Drill report, correct. Roll book, fair. General orders, &c., all on *one* file.

*Company B.—Westerly.*

Inspection ceremonies not well executed, men unsteady, pompons dirty and poorly tenants at *parade rest*. Arms in *excellent*, accoutrements and armory in good order. 2d acting as First, in forming company for drill, commands *front*, instead of *left face*; *without* his piece, and *company* with bayonets *fixed*. Distances in column of fours a poor. *Stamp* in the backward and side step; the latter is too *quick*. Forward step, uneven. Wheeling by company, guides act as *pivot* men, and *lose* or *gain* ground. In arms, men unsteady, time poor, and the execution very faulty. "Order arms" from *company* heavy. Order arms from *fix bayonet*, *without* command. "Stacking" arms, men *place* to execute command "arms." In loading and firing, (the 2d Lieutenant in *company* loaded and fired with *bayonets fixed*, Lieutenant in *front*, guides on *flanks*, *guide* *closer* *firing*. Rear rank men do *not* place feet *properly*, are too far to the rear, and through *wrong intervals* in the "right," or "left oblique."

Order and record book, proper and *well* written. Descriptive book, *good*. Morning report, correct. Roll book, fair. Files, complete and well arranged.

*Company C.—East Greenwich*

Company ready for inspection on time. Inspector properly received. Salutes poor (hand too far to right, and sword extended to right, instead of to front). With enlisted men, and the new blouse, trousers, and cap, furnished by the State, the company fine appearance, and, as they stood in line, would never have been recognized as the "Guard," of the past few years. Inspection ceremonies were fairly conducted; some difficulty in bringing piece up for "inspection." Company formation and roll-call, fair, but *great* salutes from the *right* of the company, *without reporting* to the Captain. 1st Sergeant position in column of fours *before* the command *march*. Right by file, *executed without* On right into line, men make *right turn*, in place of *wheeling by fours*. Captain gives *no* *any* commands at "halt," and *no* commands to "halt," or "dress," executing "on right line." "Company right," or "left wheel," guides act as *pivots* and *lose* or *gain* distance. Company is not halted in time, and is *dressed* to the *pivot*. Manual of arms, only fair. Order too *heavy*. Carry left hands to *right side* in "order arms" from "fix bayonet." *Charging*, as "guard," in the "bayonet exercise." Omitted loading and firing, as they are not. Arms are in *excellent* order; accoutrements, uniform, and armory are in good order.

Order book, battalion orders *copied*, but *no company* orders. No records written. Descriptive book, well written, but blanks not all filled. Drill reports not all signed by 1st Sergeant. Roll book, not properly checked at roll-calls. Orders received, incomplete, and *not filed*.

*Company D.—Apponaug.*

Company twenty-five minutes late. Inspector properly received; salutes of officers and swords not carried correctly. Company *sized* badly; left four with only *two* front. Seven in line only partially uniformed, and two without any, company not having time to supervision ceremony only fair; many men ignorant of "inspection arms." Arms in good order, armory in fair order, poorly lighted. Splitting upon the floor should be prohibited. Lieutenant took position of *parade rest*, during inspection, and one left his place before inspection. Officers' uniform varied; belts on loosely, and below waist buttons. 1st Sergeant does roll of privates alphabetically; leads off in the march in a common time, with a stiff, ungraceful motion of his legs. Men wear hats too far back, with pompons badly set. Backward long; side step, double time. Officers *halt* before turning. *First Sergeant*, instead of giving command right dress. "Company right," or left "wheel," guides act as *pivots*, and backward during the wheel. "Right by file," and forming fours from column of files, *executed without halt*. "On right into line," Captain does not dress company. Manual of arms poor; fix and unfix bayonets, secure arms, support arms, and stacking arms bad. Execution of loading and firing, company not being drilled in them.

Order book, bad; *no company* orders *copied*, memorandum made of date of issue. Records, writing and spelling, poor. Descriptive book, proper. Roll book, fair. Morning report, received, laid in a book cover, not *filed* or *endorsed*.

## FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

*Headquarters.*—Order and record book, appears to be generally correct, but not well written. Letter and endorsement book, not properly kept. Descriptive book, for F. and S. and N. C. S., contains much unnecessary matter. Battalion roster, and roll of N. C. O., have none. Files of orders, &c., received, not properly endorsed. Military appearance, good; military courtesy, fair.

The two companies (of colored men) composing this command, were inspected as a battalion, under command of the Major. Ready for inspection twenty-eight minutes after time appointed. Inspector received with arms presented, colors saluting, and ruffle from the drums, the latter being given *before* the command "present arms." Major carried sword *before* receiving acknowledgment of his salute from the Inspector. In wheeling into column, for inspection, and in opening ranks, officers did not take their proper position. Color guard, composed of only *three* front and Adjutant, did not "fix bayonets," or "open ranks," until *directed* by the Inspector. Musicians did not take post with their *companies* until *directed* by the Inspector. During inspection of arms, some men handled pieces excellently, others could not get them into proper position. Men steady and well set up, but uniforms are of various colors, *decidedly shabby*, and the equipment of the officers not uniform. Arms are in excellent order. Accoutrements, fair. Armory small, poorly furnished and unclean. In the drill of the battalion, errors were the *rule*. "Order arms," first motion is a *drop*; "carry arms," in *three* motions. "Order arms," from fix bayonet, left hand carried to *right shoulder*. In the firings, guides *do not* go into line of file closers; Major and one Captain remained in *front*; rear rank men *do not* place feet properly in aiming. After "recover arms," carry arms *without* bringing the hammer to *half-cock*. "Charge bayonets," feet badly placed, butts of pieces too far to rear. Officers present swords during the *drill*. In "backward march," Captains did not go to *flanks of companies*. Wheeling into line from column of companies, guides *back into line*; no guides in place to dress on; no order given "guides posts," officers taking position *without* it. Major gives command "on centre dress," both in wheeling *into line* from column of *companies* and column of *fours*, and Captains *dress to centre*. File closers pass around flanks *at about face*. Officers give commands *forward* after "fours right," or "let," and command "halt," *without* the cautionary command. Marching, in column of *fours*, distances poor, and in forming column of twos, Nos. 3 and 4 *get between* Nos. 1 and 2 of their four. File closers *passed through* column of *fours*, at "fours right about," *without* command.

## Company A.—Providence.

Exhibited the best drill, and executed "on right into line" properly, and the *only* correctly executed movement during the drill.

Order book, writing poor, spelling bad, and *General Orders, &c., copied*. Records poor and incomplete. Descriptive book correct, but poorly written. Drill report proper. Roll book fair. Orders received, on one file, dirty, poorly folded and endorsed.

## Company B.—Providence.

Order book poorly written and incorrect. Record book same, and incomplete. Descriptive book poor. Drill report well kept. Roll book fair. Orders received, on one file, dirty, poorly endorsed and folded.

## FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

*Headquarters.*—Order book excellent. Records not written. Letter and endorsement book fair, but not fully kept up. Descriptive book for F. and S. and N. C. S. good. Battalion roster and roll of N. C. O., have none. Orders, &c., received, on file without endorsements. Military appearance good. Military courtesy good. Knowledge of duties good, for time they have been in their position.

The uniforms and accoutrements worn by this battalion are their own property, are unsuitable and worn out, and worthless for any service.

## Company A.—Providence.

Company ready for inspection forty minutes after time named. The Inspector was received with proper salute, captain however did not take *proper* position until corrected. The inspection ceremonies were excellently performed, especially by the men in execution of "inspection of arms."



The arms were in good order and accoutrements in fair order. Armory, especially stairs, This company is, without question, the best drilled in the manual of arms and school of arms of any in the State, and the Captain gives his commands in a correct and proper manner. The company formed properly for drill, but made the error of calling roll from rear of column (to get better light), and did not call privates alphabetically. Men all wore standing collars, spoiled the effect by wearing *fancy* colored neck-ties, and leaving coat collars *unbuttoned*. The quality of arms *excellent*, marching and step *good*, and in *either* they are not easily excelled. File leaders passed through column of fours once by error, and guides remained at *right shoulder* in the change into line from platoons, until the command "halt." 1st Lieutenant executed about-face correctly. 2d Lieutenant carried sword badly, and gave wrong commands twice. Stacking arms omitted, floor being waxed and slippery. Excused from loadings and firings by request, no sufficient practice, although they have always before executed them properly. Officers wear *officers' baldric*.

Order and record book, General Orders partially copied, company orders copied well. Drill report good. Roll book fair. Orders on one file, properly endorsed except dates, but poorly folded.

#### *Company B.—Providence.*

Company twenty minutes late. Inspector received with proper salute. Captain not in position until corrected, and neglected to accompany the inspector in first part of inspection. Platoon leaders poor; officers *halt* before turning, at the opening and closing ranks; equipments and uniforms badly put on, pompons not uniformly set. Ceremonies only fair, men unsteady, with some confusion around the armory, and Lieutenants at *parade rest*. Arms in *poor* order, some foul inside, bayonets sprung, and are to be inspected again when cleaned. Ante-rooms *dirty*. 1st Lieutenant formed company with one odd file on *left*, called the names of commissioned officers, and *his musket* saluted Captain and reported. Men did not answer roll-call correctly until *in* by file closers. Time and step good; distances in columns of fours poor, and *lose* distance in column of twos. Captain does not go to *flank to dress*, commands "by company right wheel" omits the command "company" before halt." In company wheeling, the *guides* act as *pivots* to carry the pivot flanks to the rear. "Carry arms" with *three* motions, "unfix bayonets," *batts* in front of feet, in "order arms" from "fix or unfix bayonets," the men carry the *locks* to the right side, and the command "charge bayonets" was given with the bayonets unfixing arms from the *carry*, and *resume the carry* at "take arms." Nos. 1 and 3 rear rank removed pieces from the stack. Not drilled in the loadings and firings. Officers wear *field baldric*.

Order book fair. Records not written. Descriptive book written incorrectly. Drill report complete. Roll book fair. Orders on one file and not properly endorsed.

#### *Company C.—Central Falls.*

Company fifteen minutes late. Inspector received with arms presented, officers making proper salute, musicians on *left flank*. Inspection ceremonies poor. Lieutenants stood at *parade rest*, unsteady, and many unable to execute "inspection arms." Barrels of muskets were clean, but latch recess, counterbore and side-screw washers somewhat *rusty*, with sixteen bayonets. Accoutrements fair, and armory in fair order. Officers wear undress shoulder-straps under dress epaulets, belts loose and unmilitary, swords handled badly, and Captain wore rubber shoes. Set up and appearance of men poor, pompons *badly* set, hats on back of head, of various kinds, or *none*, and many coats only *partly* buttoned. 1st Sergeant in forming company for drill, allowed men to "fall in" with *bayonets fixed*, handled his own piece awkwardly, called privates *incorrectly*, and made no report to Captain after saluting. Company alignments *bad*, *stamp* in the backward step, and take the side step in *double* time. Left four had *no rear rank*. Stacking arms poorly done, many men *stepping out of line* to "stack" and "take arms." Loading and firing, rear rank take too much distance, Captain and guides did *not* go to rear, *guides* and *file closers* *fire*.

Order book, all General Orders, &c., *copied*, but *no company orders*. Records written in *book*, *memorandum* of them only in the record book. Descriptive book improperly filled, much matter not necessary, and poorly written. Drill report good. Roll book poor. Orders received filed in various widths and poorly endorsed.



*Company D.—Providence.*

Company twenty minutes late. Inspector received in *proper* form. Captain failed to accompany the Inspector in first part of inspection, and Lieutenants took position of *parade* rest. 1st Sergeant brought piece to "inspection arms" *first* time with bayonet *unfixed*. Arms in very good order. Ante-rooms unclean. At roll-call men *do not answer* "here," and 1st Sergeant saluted the Captain, making *no report*. Set up and step good, but the men *stamp* in the backward step, and take the *double time* in the side step. Pompons badly set. In "fours right about," in column of fours, the file closers changed flank *without command*. In "fours in circle right wheel," the company marched forward after completing *one circle without commands*. In the "right by twos," rear ranks do not *close up*. In wheeling by company and platoon, guides *back into line* and pivots *out of position*. Captain does not take proper *position* to dress the line.

Company are not drilled in stacking arms, loading and firing.

Order book, company orders written, records fair. Descriptive book incorrect. Drill report proper. Roll book fair. Orders received, on file and endorsed improperly.

## FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

*Headquarters.*—Order book, orders partly signed by Major commanding, partly by Adjutant. Record book has record of all officers' meetings. Letter and endorsement book, no letters written; only endorsements coming from Brigade Headquarters are recorded. Descriptive book for F. and A. and N. C. S. correct. Battalion roster and roll of N. C. O., have none. Orders, &c., received, the *kpt*, not fully endorsed. Military appearance fair. Military courtesy fair. Knowledge of duties generally good, and semi-monthly drills of officers are being held for improvement in the theory of the tactics.

*Company A.—Pawtucket.*

Company reported for inspection twenty minutes late. Inspector received properly, and ceremonies well performed; men steady, fairly set up, well sized, making a good appearance in the new uniforms, blouses, trousers, caps and spurs furnished by the State. Uniforms appear in good order. Sabres well cleaned. Saddles properly arranged in the room appropriated for that purpose, and well cared for. Acting 1st Sergeant, in calling roll did not take *proper* position, *drew sabre* and *mistaken* in reporting. Sabre drill fairly executed by a *part* of the company, but lacked vigor and spirit. Platoon distances too close.

In the order book, company orders are not *numbered*, or *signed by Captain*. Records poorly written and not dated *properly*. Descriptive book well written and proper except the N. C. O. Roll book dirty. Drill reports poorly written. Orders received, *not filed*.

*Company B.—Providence.*

Company ready for inspection at 8.40 P. M. Inspector received properly. Salutes of officers poor: Captain faced about with sword at *present*. Inspection ceremony fairly performed, men steady in line, but "set up," poor, and their general appearance impaired by the great variety of collars and *fancy neck-ties* showing above the blouse. Lieutenant took position of *parade* rest at inspection. The blouses and trousers worn by the company, furnished by the State, appear in good order: sabres well cleaned; saddles and accoutrements in good order. Several carbines found unchanged.

The company was not well sized. At command, "march," men *stamp* before stepping off. "On right into line," no command given to *halt*, and command to "dress" not given until *all men* had reached the new line. In wheeling by company the *guide* acted as a *movable pivot*. Manual of sabre poor; rear rank do not step far enough to rear at the command "draw." Drill of carbine fair, but slow. Men are not drilled to use the slings. Sabre exercise omitted for *want* of practice.

Order book proper. Record book neat, well written, but dated from "Headquarters," in place of "Armory Co. B, &c." Descriptive book appears correct. Drill reports signed several pages *dated* by 1st Sergeant. Roll book fair. Orders received, files incomplete.

## BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.—PROVIDENCE.

Battery thirty-five minutes late. Inspector received properly and ceremonies fairly executed. Position of officers' sabres in the salute *wrong*; Lieutenants *presented sabre for inspection* as N. C. O. Men in line steady, and fairly set up. In the formation for drill, &c., 1st Sergeant did not give

proper commands for roll-call, chiefs of sections did not report result of roll-call to 1st Sergeant and he did not salute and report to the Captain. 1st Sergeant and chiefs of sections not in positions at roll-call. Guns, carriages, &c., in good order; harnesses in excellent order and cared for; armory dirty. In the manual of the piece, it was found in changing posts that they were not all drilled for all the positions. No. 1 man handled sponge and rammer staff poorly, not take proper position with feet and hands, and covered muzzle of piece with his body. Men drilled in loading with shot. Three detachments only took part in the drill. Two detachments executed the dismounting and mounting guns, carriages and limber with much celerity and accuracy.

Order and record books fair. Descriptive book well written and correct for officers, incomplete for N. C. O. and privates. Drill report good. Roll book fair. General Orders, &c., all endorsed.

#### NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Inspector received promptly at the time appointed, with the proper salute of arms and the Newport Band in attendance playing a march. The command was inspected as a battalion of four companies, under command of the Colonel, who has been recently elected to this position. Colonel faced about with sword at present. The inspection ceremonies were well performed, pieces well handled at "inspection." The officers and men were well set up, very steady, uniforms well fitting, equipments neatly put on. The muskets and accoutrements are in the most excellent condition, cannon bright, carriages clean. The armory and everything in it is kept in the most perfect order. Step and time, good; manual of arms, good. The limited size of armory, with large number of spectators, prevented any battalion drill. A detachment under command of Captain gave an exhibition of "gun drill" with a 6-pounder field piece, which was pronounced by the officers of the 1st U. S. Artillery present to be excellent.

#### UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

The inspection (postponed from 13th to 16th January at their request) was conducted as a battalion, with the three companies they represent consolidated into two, under the command of senior Captain, acting Major.

Inspector received at 8.45 P. M. with proper salute of arms, color and drums. The battalion was formed for inspection with the color guard and drum and fife band upon the left flank column, the armory not being of sufficient length to admit of proper formation.

Inspection ceremonies fairly performed, men of good size, well set up, very steady during inspection, many of them handling their pieces with skill and precision. Officers' salute, manual of the sword can be much improved, and all the officers and guides require instruction in practice in the school of the battalion. The senior officer in the line commanded the left column. Arms are in excellent order, and the best I have seen them. Muskets presented for inspection without slings. Accoutrements in good order. Owing to the equalization of Companies A and B, men from Company C, roll-call, stacking arms, loading and firing were omitted by request.

Company A drilled with bayonets fixed. Manual of arms spirited and generally correct. Arms very heavy. Captain omits the cautionary command at "halt." Side step too quick. Wheeling by company from halt, guides act as movable pivot, carrying pivot flanks backward forward.

Company D drilled with bayonets fixed. Manual of arms executed with vigor and precision. Order arms very heavy. In "Company, left wheel," left guides backed into line and carried pivot rear. In "Company, right wheel," the right guide took his post at command "halt." Company commands "At-tention," in place of "Company, attention." Company formed as a left wing company, shortest men on right. A battalion requires two divisions to give it wings.

#### BRISTOL ARTILLERY COMPANY.

On the day and hour appointed, I visited the armory of this command, and found it open and lighted, but no officer or private present in uniform, in response to General Orders No. 15, A. Nov. 12, 1879.

The Colonel commanding was present, with two other officers, in citizens' dress, who gave access to the property. I found the arms in fairly good order; they had not been used during the year, company having made no parades or performed any duty. Accoutrements were all in good order for the first time at an inspection, and in fair order.

# REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CENTREDALE, Dec. 31, 1879. }

Brigadier-General C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General, State of Rhode Island.*

GENERAL:—In accordance with your request, I herewith present a report of the work pertaining to this department for the past year.

I have attended all occasions of ceremony and duty in response to invitations and conformity to law.

The department has examined for muster the First Battalion of Infantry, and Companies C and E of Second Battalion of Infantry. It has examined for the "Soldiers' Home" seventeen (17) applicants, and has been and is almost daily required to give certificates for pensions and to answer an innumerable number of questions in regard to the "Home," and the possibility of procuring pensions, &c., &c.

So far respecting the work of the year; may I offer certain suggestions relating to the outfit of our militia so far as pertains to this department.

I would respectfully suggest that Brigade Headquarters and each Battalion be provided with a small medicine chest, filled and equipped as may be directed by the Surgeons in charge of the Brigade or of each Battalion, and that each Battalion and the battery of light artillery be furnished with at least one stretcher (army pattern), and that one ambulance (of same pattern) be provided for the Brigade.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. BUDLONG,

*Surgeon-General.*



# JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
PAWTUCKET, Dec. 24, 1879. }

Brig.-Gen. C. H. BARNEY,

*Adjutant-General R. I.*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, bearing date of Dec. 20, inst., for a report from my department for the present year, I have the honor to say: That the principal duties performed by this department have been in connection with the giving of professional advice in regard to various matters connected with the reorganization of the militia under our new militia law, passed at the last January Session of the General Assembly.

Written opinions concerning the proper construction of said law have been furnished to your department in several instances, and to officers of the line in one or two cases.

I spent two days with the newly organized militia at Camp Van Zandt during the first annual encampment, and was well satisfied with the working of the new law, in the main. But there is one serious defect which should be remedied at once, viz.: the time allowed for the holding of the annual encampment is too short, and should be extended to at least five days.

With this change, and with some slight verbal amendments which are needed to make the interpretation of certain sections more apparent (which latter amendments I will endeavor to effect during the next session of the General Assembly), the law will be a most efficient one, in my judgment.

I approve of your plan of requiring annual reports from all of the departments.

Respectfully yours,

P. E. TILLINGHAST,

*Judge Advocate-General.*



*State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1880.





# State of Rhode Island.

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QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, February 17, 1880.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT,

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

GOVERNOR,—

I have the honor to present herewith my annual report, together with an inventory of the military property of the State, with a report of the inspection thereof, as required by law.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. R. DENNIS,

*Quartermaster-General.*



## REPORT.

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During the year 1879, and since the date of my last report, an important and desirable change has been made in the organization of the Militia; a considerable amount of property has been added to this department, and its duties and business have greatly increased.

For the first time in the military history of the State, the whole force (with the exception of three independent companies) has been consolidated into one Brigade, and put into camp for three days. It is also the first time in many years that the State has owned camp equipage equal in amount or quality to the present supply. For the first time, also, as far as I can learn, there has been adopted a State uniform to be known as such, and a limited number supplied to a portion of the Militia.

The Commission appointed by your Excellency, of which I had the honor of being a member, for the purchase of camp equipage and uniforms, under the act of the General Assembly, at its May Session, 1879, appropriating therefor \$7,500, and \$2,500, respectively, having made their report to you, exhibit, as a result of their labors, a fine set of camp equipage so far as supplied, with one company fully, and three others partially furnished with an excellent and appropriate uniform for *any* service. A small appropriation, say \$400, to permit me to have the tents and flies mildew-proofed, will be of lasting ben-

effit to them, and save them from great damage on some occasion when they may be obliged to be transported before being thoroughly dried.

As the military companies, for the most part, have no suitable uniforms for service, and have *no* overcoats, it will be found the most economical method, as it is now an imperative necessity, to uniform those who were not furnished last year, with the State uniform, rather than appropriate monies for their own expenditure, in their own way, for which they are sure to petition.

Officers are supplying themselves with the U. S. Regulation uniforms, in anticipation of the Militia being furnished with the State uniform, which is nearly identical with that of the U. S. Army.

The appropriation for camp equipage, falling short of supplying all required for the camp of September last, I was obliged to hire and *borrow* about 300 woolen blankets for the use of the Brigade, a deficiency, I hope, will be provided for before another season of duty.

Some property was lost during the year, mostly in camp, notwithstanding my individual exertions to prevent it; but a proper system by the officers of the Brigade, which they had no time to prepare last year, will no doubt prevent its reoccurrence. Under the circumstances of a hurried preparation, with but few facilities, and the difficulties of transportation, perhaps it may be accounted a trivial loss. Company A (old organization) of Cavalry, disbanded, return their property, *short* seven saddles and ten sabres, and I have declined to allow them for rent of Armory until they are returned.

The amount of ammunition used during the year has been very small, principally owing to the disbandment of one Light Battery, and the absence of the usual target practice by the companies of Infantry.

The target practice is a *very important* part of the soldier's duties, but to be intelligently performed, should be preceded by a proper instruction in the aiming drill, which can be acquired by a study of "Wingate's Manual" (furnished every company) and practice in the armory.

During the year, I have exchanged the field guns and carriages, in possession of the Newport Artillery Company, and repaired those given them in place of the old ones, condemned.

In April last a "Board of Inspection" was asked for by me, and Your Excellency appointed three officers of ability to survey a portion of the ordnance and stores, and report thereon. Their report condemned certain property, which you have authorized me to dispose of, but it still remains on the inventory of this year, as I have awaited an increase in values, or an opportunity to exchange, before making any disposition of it. It is my desire and expectation soon to accomplish another exchange to materially improve our equipment.

I have drawn from the U. S. Ordnance Department, 10,000 ball cartridges, cal. .50, which are for the present, placed where they can be readily reached if required. I am also having manufactured, under authority from you, at the Watervleit Arsenal, (U. S.) West Troy, N. Y., 1,000 knapsacks and slings, 1,000 waist belts, plates, and cartridge boxes, of an approved pattern, and material, which are acquired from the amount due the State from U. S. Ordnance Department.

The fourteen flags of the Division, and two Brigades, (old organization) presented to the Major and Brigadier-Generals commanding, by vote of the General Assembly of May last, are withdrawn from the inventory, and partially replaced by one Brigade and two field markers flags, since purchased. I am applied to by the battalion commanders for colors for their battalions, but have none to supply them. Each battalion should be furnished its proper color, of the U. S. Regulation size and material.

In making the "Annual Inspection" of all the armories, arms, accoutrements, clothing and other military property of the State, I was commissioned to still further duty by General Orders No. 15, A. G. O., November 12, 1879, appointing me A. A. Inspector-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, which charged me with the inspection of the drill, discipline, books and papers of the several companies, and the headquarters of the Brigade and Battalions. A

full report has been made to the Adjutant-General of my duties performed as A. A. I. G., and includes many matters which it has been my custom to present in my annual report.

I personally visited the different armories, for the purposes of inspection, upon the dates named in the following tabulated report showing the condition of the property, &c. As will be seen, only four companies have portions of the State uniform, and many have no accoutrements from the State. I give statement of both *care and condition*, as some property, (sabres for instance) though well *cared for*, cannot be put in *good condition*. The private property of companies is also reported upon as far as I was enabled to inspect it.



Date of Inspection.	COMPANY.	LOCATION.	ARMS.	
			Care.	Condition.
1879.				
Dec. 8..	Company A, 4th Battalion Infantry.....	Providence.....	Good.	Excellent.
" 8..	" B, " " .....	" .....	Good.	Excellent.
" 9..	Newport Artillery Company.....	Newport.....	Excellent.	Excellent.
" 11..	Company D, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	Woonsocket.....	Fair.	Good.
" 13..	" D, 3d " " .....	Apponaug.....	Good.	Good.
" 15..	" C, 3d " " .....	East Greenwich ...	Excellent.	Excellent.
" 16..	" F, 3d " " .....	Pawtucket.....	Good.	Good.
" 18..	" B, 1st " Cavalry.....	Providence.....	Good.	Fair.
" 19..	" B, 3d " Infantry.....	Newport.....	Excellent.	Excellent.
" 22..	" A, 1st " Cavalry.....	Pawtucket.....	Excellent.	Fair.
" 23..	" A, 5th " Infantry.....	Providence.....	Fair.	Good.
" 29..	" B, 5th " " .....	" .....	Poor.	Bad.
1880.				
Jan. 1..	" C, 5th " " .....	Central Falls... ..	Fair.	Poor.
" 2..	" D, 5th " " .....	Providence.....	Good.	Good.
" 5..	" A, 3d " " .....	Westerly.....	Good.	Excellent.
" 5..	" B, 3d " " .....	" .....	Good.	Excellent.
" 8..	" C, 3d " " .....	Bristol.....	Fair.	Good.
" 8..	Bristol Artillery Company.....	" .....	Fair.	Good.
" 12..	Battery A, Light Artillery.....	Providence.....	Good.	Good.
" 15..	Company A, 2d Battalion Infantry. ....	Warren.....	Excellent.	Excellent.
" 16..	United Train of Artillery.....	Providence.....	Good.	Excellent.
" 19..	Company E, 2d Battalion Infantry.....	" .....	Poor.	Bad.
Feb. 12..	" A, 1st " " .....	" .....	Good.	Good.
" 12..	" B, 1st " " .....	" .....	Good.	Good.
" 12..	" C, 1st " " .....	" .....	Good.	Good.
" 12..	" D, 1st " " .....	" .....	Good.	Good.
" 13..	Mowry & Goff School.....	" .....	Good.	Good.



ACCOUTREMENTS.		STATE UNIFORMS.		ARMORIES.		Private Property, including Uniforms and Accoutrements.	
Care.	Condition.	Care.	Condition.	Care.	Condition.	Care.	Condition.
Good.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Bad.
Good.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Bad.
Excellent.	Excellent.	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.
		.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.
Fair.	Fair.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Fair.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.
Good.	Good.	.....	.....	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Excellent.	Fair.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Good.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Poor.
		.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Poor.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Poor.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Poor.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Good.	Good.	Excellent.	Good.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Good.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Fair.	Poor.	Fair.	Fair.
Fair.	Good.	.....	.....	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Good.	Excellent.	.....	.....	Poor.	Bad.	Good.	Poor.
Good.	Good.	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.
Good.	Good.	.....	.....	Good.	Poor.	Excellent.	Good.
Fair.	Fair.	.....	.....	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Fair.	.....	.....	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.

The decided importance of this annual inspection of all military property, was never more fully demonstrated than it has been during the past four months. I found the arms generally in good condition; some in *excellent* order, with but few in poor order; the latter I required to be put into proper condition, and another inspection proved they had been cared for. The accoutrements are in fair order; but few companies use them, preferring their own lighter and more showy patterns.

The belts and cartridge boxes I am expecting to supply them with, will be suitable both for parades or service. The saddles of Company A, Cavalry, are in good order; those of Company B will require repairs before going into camp. The sabres in the hands of these companies are well cared for, but were subjected to hard usage before they received them. The battery is in good condition, and the harnesses are well cleaned and nicely placed in the harness-room. The new uniforms delivered to four companies last year appear to have been well cared for.

The armory, at Woonsocket, is in good order; the musket rack, at the time I inspected it, was partially finished, the work progressing under direction of a committee. The armory, at East Greenwich, is in good order. The armory, in Providence, occupied by the United Train of Artillery, is in about the same condition as reported last year. The armory of Battery A, Providence, (State Arsenal, so called,) will require an outlay of \$1,000 to \$1,500, to put the roof, towers and walls in order. The floor of the basement, near the door, will be repaired at a cost of about \$75.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest, as a result of my observation, (without any immediate reference) that it would generally be to the advantage of all concerned, for the building or repairs of military property, to be done under the direction or supervision of the Military Department, or in connection with any committee appointed.

Again, I am urged to refer to the subject of a proper building, in this city, for a State Armory, sufficient for the needs of the Artillery,

Cavalry, and companies of Infantry, other than the First Battalion, and affording suitable accommodation for the property in this department.

I have cannon, carriages, harnesses, rifles, accoutrements, tents, &c., stored in seven different places, and some of it must be moved to other quarters another year. Having no magazine, I am obliged to seek a place of deposit for ammunition wherever I can find it.

The immense advantages and benefits of a large drill hall, for the militia of Providence and vicinity, are not fully appreciated by those who have not seen its value demonstrated.

The city of Providence, with the towns so closely connected as to be almost a part of it, enroll two-thirds of the inactive militia liable to duty, and it may be reasonably expected they will enlist fully that proportion of the active force.

Many of the companies find their heavy burdens to be rent, light and heat; some really struggle for existence under it. The allowance for rent in this city is much too small.

Most of the companies keep their armories neat and tidy, but there is need that some of them should have proper armory regulations conspicuously displayed, and rigidly enforced.

I have furnished every company with a book, for the inventory of the State property to be written therein, and shall consider this a part of the duty of the Captain, to present it at an inspection in good order, showing a precise statement of the property of the State in his possession.

It will also be advisable, and necessary, for each commanding officer of battalion and company, to have a properly arranged book of printed receipts furnished him, to take receipts of all enlisted men for all articles of clothing, &c., that are delivered them, that at all times the same may be properly accounted for.

Quite a number of armories, or officers' rooms, are not furnished with desks or tables, or with writing materials. Without these, no commanding officer can well perform all his duties, or exact it of his 1st sergeant or clerk.

As the Brigade may expect to be furnished with knapsacks, woolen and rubber blankets, during the coming season, the companies should at once, and before receiving them, prepare a proper place for keeping them in their armories. Few are at present supplied with any such conveniences. Commanding officers will also be expected to have all articles of equipment and clothing where they can be readily inspected, not obliging the Inspector to pull them out of dark holes and improper places of receptacle, in order to view them, as is too often the case. This will be considered in the future in giving the order of merit.

Major F. S. Arnold my former assistant, in the re-organization of the Militia, was called to the position of Major of the 2d Battalion of Infantry, where he will be found equal to the duties of the office. His interest in this department with his services in breaking camp, and returning the property, is worthy of mention.

To give the attention necessary to the proper performance of the duties of this office, and advancing the interests of the State, requires a large portion of my time, sometimes the whole of it. The frequent calls from the military, correspondence, office work, preparation for camp and the return of the property, exchanges, repairs, inspections, &c., &c., are matters of regular business, the compensation for which is in no way commensurate with the labor and requirements.

I have the honor to thank you for the renewed assurances of your approval and esteem.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. DENNIS,  
*Quartermaster-General.*

## APPENDIX.

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- A.—Inventory of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Clothing, &c., in hands of the Militia and others.
- B.—Inventory of Ordnance and Quartermaster's Stores received from U. S. Ordnance Department, from the Militia, and by purchase.
- C.—Inventory of Ordnance and Quartermaster's Stores delivered to the Militia, &c.
- D.—Inventory of Ordnance and Quartermaster's Stores used up in service, lost by the Militia, or otherwise disposed of.
- E.—Inventory of all the Arms, Accoutrements, Ordnance, Ammunition, Clothing, Camp Equipage, &c., owned by the State.
- F.—Account with U. S. Ordnance Department.
- G.—Armories, where located, how owned, and amount allowed by State.





SCHEDULE A.		COMPANY, BATTALION, &c.																						
(Continued.)																								
Knapacks.	Overcoats.	Frock Coats for Infantry.	Blouses, (Infantry.)	Blouses, (Cavalry.)	Trousers, (Infantry.)	Trousers, (Cavalry.)	Dress Hats, (Infantry.)	Forage Caps.	Pompoms, (Infantry.)	Trouers, (Artillery.)	Jackets, (Artillery.)	Spurs, (pairs).	Spur Straps, (pairs).	Arms Chest.	Accoutrement Cases.	Harness Punch.	Field Guns, 6-pounder, bronze.	Field Guns, 4-pounder, bronze.	Gun Carriage and Limber.	Battery Wagon.	Battery Forge.	Baggage Wagon, (2-wheel).	Spare Wheels.	Spare Poles.
Co. A, {	29								45		16			1										
Co. B, {									40															
Co. C, {									40															
Co. D, {									45															
Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry.									35															
Co. B, " "									47															
Co. C, " "									47															
Co. D, " "									47															
Co. E, " "									47															
Co. F, " "									47															
Co. A, Third Battalion of Infantry.		47							40															
Co. B, " "									40															
Co. C, " "									40															
Co. D, " "									47															
Co. A, Fourth Battalion of Infantry.									45															
Co. B, " "									45															
Co. C, " "									45															
Co. D, " "									45															
Co. A, First Battalion of Cavalry.																								
Co. B, " "																								
Battery A, Light Artillery.																								
Brigade Headquarters.																								
Headquarters of Battalions.																								
The Newport Artillery Company.																								
The United Train of Artillery.																								
The Bristol Artillery Company.																								
R. I. State Prison.																								
Mowry & Goff School.																								
Total.	75	117	47	94	94	94	47	141	600	20	50	94	94	98	5	9	18	4	16	6	1	1	1	6



QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

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SCHEDULE A. (Continued.)		Water Buckets.	Sponge Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Sponge and Rammers.	Hand Spikes.	Tube Pouches.	Cannoniers' Haversacks.	Harness. (Artillery).	Paulins.	Worms.	Tow Hooks.	Prolongs.	Priming Wires.	Priming Gimmels.	Thumb Sticks.	Shovels and Spades.	Vent Covers.	Axes.	Round Shot, 6-pdr.	Rounds Canister for 6-pdr.	Ball (Cartridges for Rifles. Cal. 50.	Ball Cartridges for Rifles. Cal. 45.	Book of Instruction, rifle.	Brigade Flag.	Field Markers' Flags.	Brigade Headquarters. Desk.	
Co. A. { First Battalion of Infantry.																						880		1				
Co. B. { Second Battalion of Infantry.		2	2		2	4		4														440						
Co. C. { "																						200						
Co. D. { "																												
Co. E. { "																						175						
Co. F. { "																						500						
Co. A. Third Battalion of Infantry.																						500						
Co. B. { "																												
Co. C. { "																												
Co. D. { "		2	2		2																							
Co. A. Fourth Battalion of Infantry.																												
Co. B. { "																												
Co. A. Fifth Battalion of Infantry.																												
Co. B. { "																												
Co. C. { "																												
Co. D. { "																												
Co. A. First Battalion of Cavalry.																												
Battery A. Light Artillery.		12	6	6	12	8	12	12	70	12	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	100	98			1	2	1	
Brigade Headquarters.																												
Brigade Band.																												
Headquarters of Battalions.																												
The Newport Artillery Company.																												
The United Train of Artillery.		2	1	4	4	4	4	4			1											1517						
The Bristol Artillery Company.											2											540	400					
R. I. State Prison.					2	2																						
Mowry & Goff School.																												
Total.		12	12	9	24	22	16	16	74	12	9	12	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	100	98	4732	400	1	1	2	1





## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Schedule B.—*Ordnance and Quartermasters' Stores, &c.—Continued.*

COMPANY, BATTALION, ETC.	HEADQUARTERS DESK FOR BRIGADE.																										
	Horse Brushes.	Spurs, (brass).	Spur Straps, (pairs).	United States Infantry Equipment, (1874).	United States Canvas Valise.	Sherlock Knapsack and Straps.	Canvas Rifle Covers.	Field Guns, 6-pdr, (bronze).	Field Gun Carriages and Limber.	Gun Caisson and Limber.	Spare Wheels.	Spare Poles.	Sponge Buckets.	Tar Buckets.	Sponges and Rammers.	Hand Spikes.	Tube Pouches.	Cannoniers' Haversacks.	Hammes, (Artillery).	Worms.	Rifle Projectiles, 6-pdr.	Blank Cartridges, (cannon).	Friction Primers.	Ball Cartridges, Cal. .50.	Brigade Flag.	Field Markers' Flags.	
Company E, Second Battalion of Infantry.							14																				
Company B, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.																											
Company E, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.																											
Company C, Sixth Battalion of Infantry.																											
Company D, Sixth Battalion of Infantry.																											
Company A, First Battalion Cavalry.																											
Battery B, Light Artillery.	100	100	100	1	1	1		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	82	4	40	438	610	1000	1	1
United States Ordnance Department.																											
Purchased by the State.																											
Total.	100	100	100	1	1	1	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	82	4	40	438	610	1000	1	1

**Schedule C: Documents and Quartersmaster's Stores delivered to the Militia and others.**

**COMPANY AND BATTALION.**

[illegible]

\*This clothing, worthless for any military purposes, being badly worn and moth-eaten.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Schedule C.—Ordnance and Quartermaster's Stores delivered to the Militia and others.

COMPANY AND BATTALION.	Trousers—Infantry.	Trousers—Cavalry.	Dress Hats—Infantry.	Pompons—Infantry.	Spurs.	Spur Straps, "pairs."	Overcoats.	Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.	Blank Cartridges—Cannon.	Friction Primers for Cannon.	Brigade Headquarters, Desk.	Brigade Flag.	Field Markers—Flags.	Trousers—Artillery.	Ball Cartridges, cal. .45.	Harness—Punch.	Sponge Covers.
First Battalion of Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company A, Second Battalion of Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" B, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" C, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" D, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" E, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" F, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company A, Third Battalion of Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" B, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" C, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" D, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company A, Fourth Battalion of Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" B, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" B, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" C, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" D, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Company A, First Battalion of Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" B, " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battery A, Light Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headquarters Battalion Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headquarters Fifth Battalion Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regiment Headquarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regate Board of Charities and Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport Artillery Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	91	94	47	600	141	94	94	51	1800	453	600	1	1	9	34	400	8

\* This clothing, worthless for any military purposes, being badly worn and moth-eaten.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

25

## COMPANY, BATTALION, ETC.

	Springfield B. L. Rifle. Cal. .45.	Bayonets.	Tompons.	Cross Belts.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Sabres.	Saddles, (Cavalry).	Overcoats.	Screw-drivers.	Bear Springs.	Ejector Springs.	Pring-pin Springs.	Pring-pins.	Tumblers.	Tumbler Screws.	Hear Sights.	Canvas Ride Covers.	Ball Cartridges.	Blank Cartridges, (cannon).	Precision Primers.
First Battalion of Infantry.....									5										440		
Company E, Second Battalion of Infantry.....	1	1																4			
" B, Third Battalion of Infantry.....				8	2	10					1	8	6		4		6				
" A, (old) First Battalion of Cavalry.....							10	7													
" B, First Battalion of Cavalry.....																					
Battery A, Light Artillery.....																					253 410
Company B, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.....			36		4	4						6			1						
" D, Fifth Battalion of Infantry.....			30									2			2		1				
United Train of Artillery.....													6	6	2	1	2				
Newport Artillery Company.....																				300 320	
Company D, Second Battalion of Infantry.....				5	5														300		
Lost or used up at Camp Van Zandt.....									5	11											
Delivered to the Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals by vote of the General Assembly.....																					
Total.....	1	1	56	8	11	19	10	7	10	11	1	16	12	6	8	2	9	4	640	453	660





*Schedule E.—Inventory of the whole of the Ordnance, Ordnance and Quarter-master's Stores, &c., owned by the State.*

In the hands of the Militia, &c. In Storehouses or Magazine.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Total quantity.
1253	122 Breech loading Springfield rifles, model 68, cal .50	1375
3	61 " " " " " " 73, cal. .45	99
151	Muzzle " " muskets, cal. .58	150
1441	183 Bayonets	1624
1283	870 Gun slings	2273
169	1066 Screw-drivers, cal. .45 and .50	1235
55	50 Spring vises	107
64	217 Tumbler punches	281
	340 Main springs	340
	344 Sear springs	344
	184 Cam latch spring	184
	280 Ejector springs	220
	211 Firing pin springs	211
	311 Firing pin screws	311
	278 Firing pins	278
	306 B. B. cap screws	306
	27 Tumblers	27
	322 Tumbler screws	322
	91 Extractors, cal. .50	94
	19 Rear sights	19
	11 Bayonets	11
	3 Ramrods	3
	3 Musket stocks	3
55	Tompson's	556
7	73 H. C. shell extractor, cal. .45	100
1	3 Books of Instruction	4
	14 Rifle covers, "canvas"	14
	150 Screw drivers, cal. .58	150
	2 Wipers for muskets	2
	1 Enfield rifle	1
	1 Carbine, "old smooth bore"	1
65	Carbines, "Burnside pattern"	45
3	Carbine slings	35
6	Pistols, "revolvers"	6
34	110 Cartridge boxes	2002
29	740 Cartridge box plates	980
30	1023 Cross belts	1381
	520 Cross belt plates	530
64	1021 Waist belts	2080
154	152 Waist belt plates	2260
74	744 Bayonet scabbards	1818
39	1421 Cap pouches	1770
6	Canteens	60
17	Knap-sacks	75
2	Drums	5
11	Fifes	11
34	46 Sabres and swords	180
12	41 Sabre belts	176
	53 Marine short swords	53
3	41 Arms chests	69
5	24 Accoutrement cases	29
16	17 Saddles, "Cavalry"	122
3	Bridles	57
	12 Saddles, "Artillery"	15
	12 Bridles	12
11	Overcoats	205
7	Frock coats for Infantry, "new"	47
34	Blouses	94
34	Trousers	94

## Schedule E.—Inventory of the whole of the Ordnance, &amp;c.—Continued.

In the hands of the Militia, &c.	In Storehouses or Magazine.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total quantity.
94		Blouses for Cavalry, "new,"	94
94		Trousers "new,"	94
47		Dress hats for Infantry, "new,"	47
600	47	White pompons for Infantry, "new,"	647
50		Jackets, Artillery	50
20		Trousers,	20
	60	Shoulder scales, Infantry	60
141		Forage caps,	141
94		8 Spurs, pairs, new	141
94		6 Spur straps, pairs	104
	97	Curry combs	104
	97	Horse brushes	97
4		Field guns, "rifled," 6-pounder bronze	4
8		Field guns, "smooth,"	13
4		Field guns, "4-pounder bronze	4
16		Field gun carriages and limbers	26
6		Field gun caissons	10
1		Battery wagons	3
1		Battery forges	2
1		Baggage wagon—2-wheel	1
6		4 Spare wheels	10
6		5 Spare poles	11
12		Water buckets, Artillery	12
12		6 Sponge buckets	18
9		4 Tar buckets	13
24		4 Sponge and rammer	28
22		8 Hand spikes	28
9		6 Worms	15
6		6 Bolongs	6
6		6 Vent covers	6
12		6 Paulins	12
12		6 Tow hooks	12
6		6 Priming wires	6
6		6 Priming gimlets	6
6		6 Thumb stalls	6
16		14 Tube pouches	30
16		15 Cannonier's haversacks	31
6		6 Axes	6
12		12 Spades	12
74		72 Harness, Artillery	146
2		2 Harness punches	2
	4	Sponge covers	4
	38	Wheel traces, with chains	38
	36	Lead	36
	7	Long lead traces	7
	13	Girths	13
	7	Trace hooks	7
	300	Wall tents 9 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in.	300
	100	Wall tent files 11 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.	100
	294	Ridge poles for wall tents	294
	594	Upright	594
	5414	Tent pins, single notch	5414
	3120	Tent pins, double notch	3120
	2	Hospital tents, 14 ft. by 16 ft. 4 in.	2
	2	Hospital tent files 16 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft.	2
	2	Ridge poles for Hospital tents	2
	4	Upright	4
	48	Pins, single notch	48
	36	Pins, double notch	36

## Schedule E.—Inventory of the whole of the Ordnance, &amp;c.—Continued.

In the hands of the In Storehouse or Magazine.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Total quantity.
.....	450 Bed sacks (ticking), double.....	450
.....	667 Woolen blankets, grey.....	667
.....	900 Rubber blankets.....	900
.....	85 Mallets.....	85
.....	188 Water pails, paper.....	188
.....	48 " " wood.....	48
.....	61 Tin cups.....	61
.....	24 Lanterns.....	24
.....	6 Shovels.....	6
.....	16 Rakes, steel.....	16
.....	12 Hay forks, steel.....	12
.....	47 Brooms.....	47
.....	1 Hatchet.....	1
.....	2 Hammers.....	2
.....	1 Nail puller.....	1
.....	1 Chisel.....	1
.....	1 Scraper.....	1
.....	1 Hand truck.....	1
.....	1 Work Bench.....	1
.....	1 Bench vice.....	1
.....	1 " anvil.....	1
.....	2 Screw-drivers.....	2
.....	1 Brace for bit.....	1
.....	4 Stencil plates, one lot.....	4
.....	1 Lot letters for caps, brass.....	1
.....	1 Lot figures for caps, silver.....	1
.....	90 Bugle and Eagle ornaments.....	90
.....	235 Artillery cap cords.....	235
.....	20 Cavalry cap cords.....	20
.....	270 Crossed cannon, for caps.....	270
.....	235 Crossed sabres, for caps.....	235
.....	4 Tripods, for Sibley tents.....	4
.....	31 Tent poles, odd lot.....	31
.....	1 Armorer's chest.....	1
.....	1 Quartermaster's chest.....	1
.....	1 Camp desk, with book-case, &c.....	1
.....	4 Regimental chests.....	4
.....	2 Boxes of books and papers, Quartermaster's Department.....	2
.....	3 Chairs.....	3
.....	30 Packing boxes.....	30
.....	1 Flag—National.....	1
.....	1 Pair of box hooks, with chain.....	1
.....	2 Hoisting blocks, with rope.....	2
.....	3700 Ball cartridges, rifle, cal. 50.....	24852
.....	260 Ball cartridges, rifle, cal. 45.....	3000
.....	1425 Empty cartridge shells, rifle, cal. 45.....	1425
.....	182 Rounds canister, for 6-pounder.....	240
.....	32 " " 12-pounder.....	32
.....	1 Solid shot, for 6-pounder.....	100
.....	1 Rifle projectiles, for 6-pounder.....	40
.....	1 Solid shot with sabot, for 12-pounder.....	29
.....	1 United States Infantry equipment, with valise, &c., set.....	1
.....	1 Box of loaded shell, cal. unknown.....	1
.....	1 The Gettysburg gun, bronze 12-pounder, and carriage.....	1
.....	1 Brigade Headquarters desk.....	1
.....	1 Brigade flag.....	1
.....	2 Field markers' flags.....	2

Schedule F.—*The United States, in account with the State of Rhode Island, under the law for arming and equipping the Militia.*

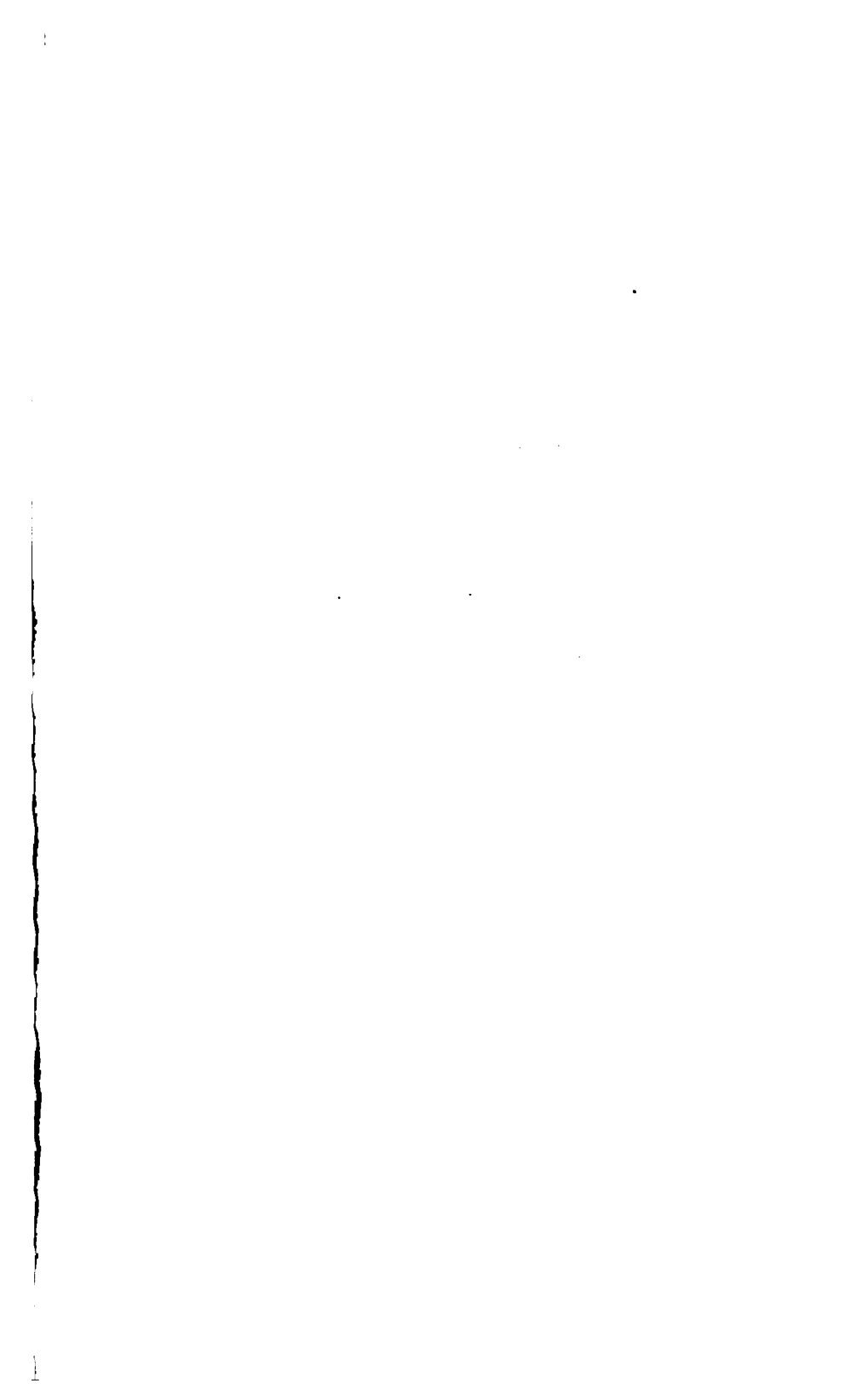
Dr.		Cr.	
1878.		1879.	
Dec. 31.	Balance due.....	July 17.	One set of Infantry equipments, patented 1874.....
	\$3,425 30	Aug. 12.	One canvas Infantry valise.....
1879.		Aug. 12.	One Sherlock knapsack.....
Dec. 31.	Apportionment for year ending June 30,	Aug. 23.	100 curry combs, at .43.....
	1880.....	Aug. 23.	100 horse brushes, at \$1.00.....
	1,919 14	Aug. 23.	100 pairs of spurs and straps, at .60..
		Sept. 19.	One W. belt, plate and pad .....
		1880.	
		Jan. 5.	10,000 rifle ball cartridges, cal. .50. ..
			Balance due State of Rhode Island.....
			\$4,823 41
			<hr/>
			\$5,344 44
			<hr/>
			\$5,344 44

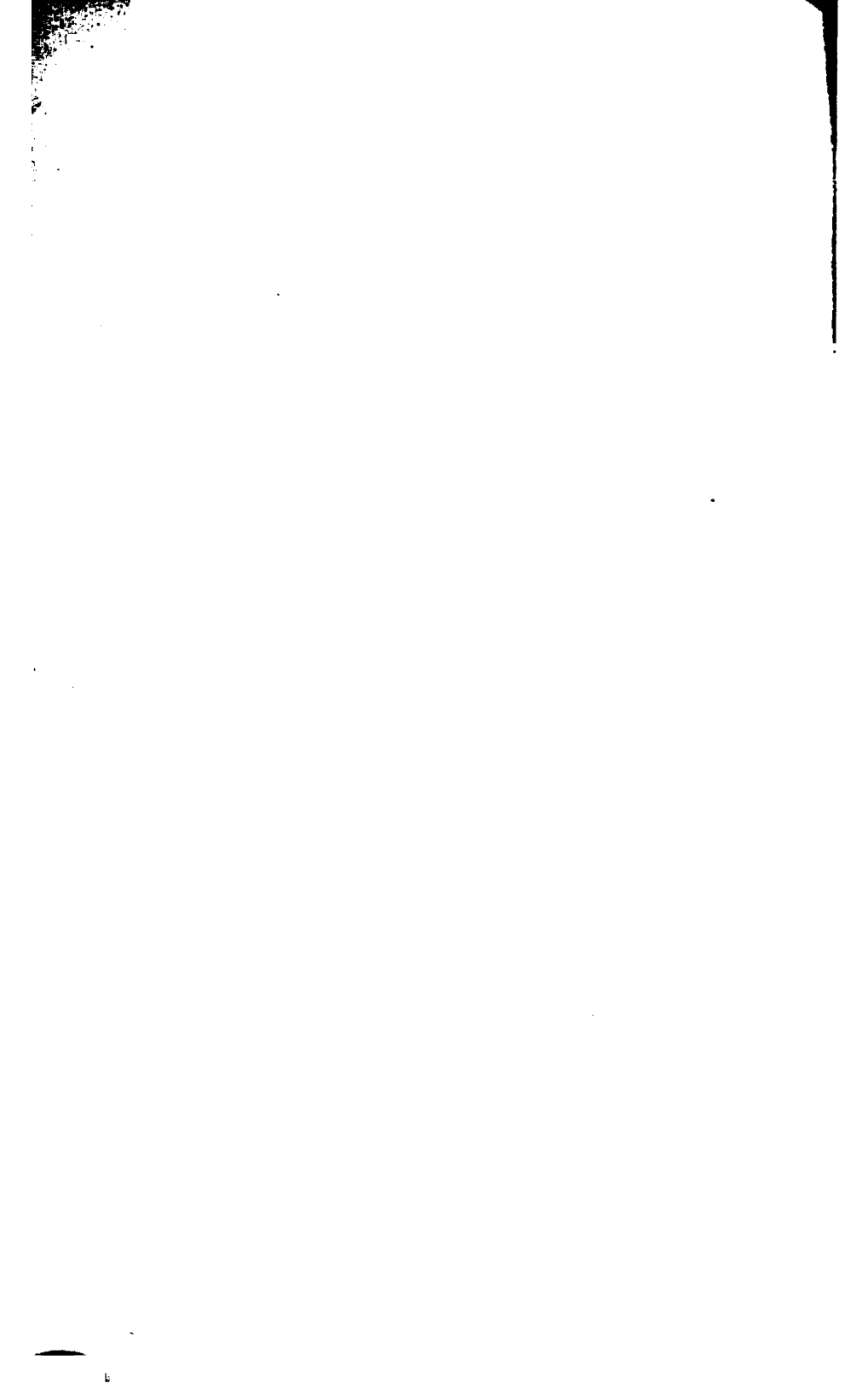
\*Of this amount about \$4,750 will be drawn for the 1,000 knapsacks, belts and cartridge boxes now ordered.

Schedule 4. --Armories, where located, how owned or rented, &amp;c.

LOCATION.	LETTER OR NAME OF COMPANY.	HOW OWNED OR LEASED.	State mortgage.	Rent paid by Company.	Rent allowed by the State.
Providence ..	Battery A, Light Artillery .....	Building and land owned by the State...	.....	6½ cts. ....	.....
" ..	United Train of Artillery .....	Building owned by State, land by city of Providence	.....	\$1,500 .....	\$400 .....
" ..	Cos. A, B, C and D, First Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	500 .....	100 .....
" ..	Co. E, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	400 .....	200 .....
" ..	Cos. A and B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	400 .....	100 .....
" ..	Co. A, Fifth Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	400 .....	200 .....
" ..	Cos. B and D Fifth Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	300 .....	100 .....
" ..	Co. B, First Battalion of Cavalry .....	Owned by the Company .....	.....	150 .....	100 .....
Newport.....	Newport Artillery Co .....	Owned by the Company .....	.....	.....	100 .....
" ..	Co. E, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Owned by the Company .....	\$4,000 .....	300 .....	100 .....
Pawtucket.....	Co. F, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	.....	100 .....
" ..	Co. A, First Battalion of Cavalry .....	Building and land owned by the State	.....	.....	100 .....
Woonsocket.....	Co. D, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Owned by the Company .....	.....	.....	100 .....
Warren.....	Co. A, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Building owned by the Company, land owned by the town.	.....	.....	100 .....
Bristol ..	Bristol Artillery Co .....	Leased .....	.....	100 .....	100 .....
" ..	Co. C, Second Battalion of Infantry .....	Owned by the Company .....	.....	.....	200 .....
Westerly.....	Cos. A and B, Third Battalion of Infantry .....	Owned by the State .....	3,775 .....	.....	100 .....
East Greenwich ..	Co. C, Third Battalion of Infantry .....	Building owned by Company, land owned by town .....	.....	.....	100 .....
Apponaug.....	Co. D, Third Battalion of Infantry .....	Leased .....	.....	300 .....	100 .....
Central Falls.....	Co. C, Fifth Battalion of Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....			\$7,775 .....	\$4,350 .....	\$2,000 .....









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# ANNUAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

State Banks of Rhode Island,

ON

Wednesday, the 26th day of November,

1879.

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PREPARED BY

JOEL M. SPENCER, STATE AUDITOR.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



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STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 20, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions and requirements of Chapter 141 of the General Statutes and Chapter 427 of the Public Laws, circulars were issued prior to December 15, 1879, to the Cashiers of the State Banks and Treasurers of Savings Institutions asking for an exhibit of their condition on Wednesday, November 26, 1879; also a similar request to the President of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. The accompanying returns are the sworn statements of the officers whose duty it is to render the same, with the following exceptions, viz.: the statement of the New England Commercial Bank, of Newport, showing an omission of signature of its President, caused by the death of Mr. George Bowen, and the statement of the Coddington Savings Bank, of Newport, being attested by its President, Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, on account of sickness of the Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Mumford. The number of State Banks transacting business was fourteen, eleven located in Providence and three in Newport, same number as shown in last annual report, exhibiting a decrease in capital stock employed of \$493,465.00; viz.: Butchers and Drovers, of Providence, \$96,440.00; Northern, of Providence, \$19,800.00; State, of Providence, \$77,225.00; Union, of Providence, \$300,000.00. Thirty-seven Institutions for Savings render sworn statements, the tables exhibiting also the aggregate of assets and liabilities of thirty-nine banks, including the Cranston and Franklin, both of Providence, and still in hands of the Receivers. The following is a statement of present condition of the Cranston, for which I am indebted to Alexander Farnum, Esq., Receiver:

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$82,073 60
Stocks.....	10,112 50
Loans on personal security.....	731,520 09
Cash on hand.....	35,411 23
	<hr/>
	\$859,117 42

## LIABILITIES.

Amount of deposits.....	\$706,705 85
Due First National Bank, Providence.....	17,583 88
Profits on hand.....	134,827 69
	<hr/>
	\$859,117 42

Winthrop DeWolf, Esq., Receiver of the Franklin Institution for Savings, reports whole number of depositors 5,752; as paid on the five dividends declared (72 per cent. in all), the sum of \$1,978,658.89, with dividends uncalled for amounting to \$6,211.64.

## ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate.....	\$201,371 56
Loans on personal security.....	593,596 30
Cash on hand.....	45,164 15
	<hr/>
	\$840,132 01

## LIABILITIES.

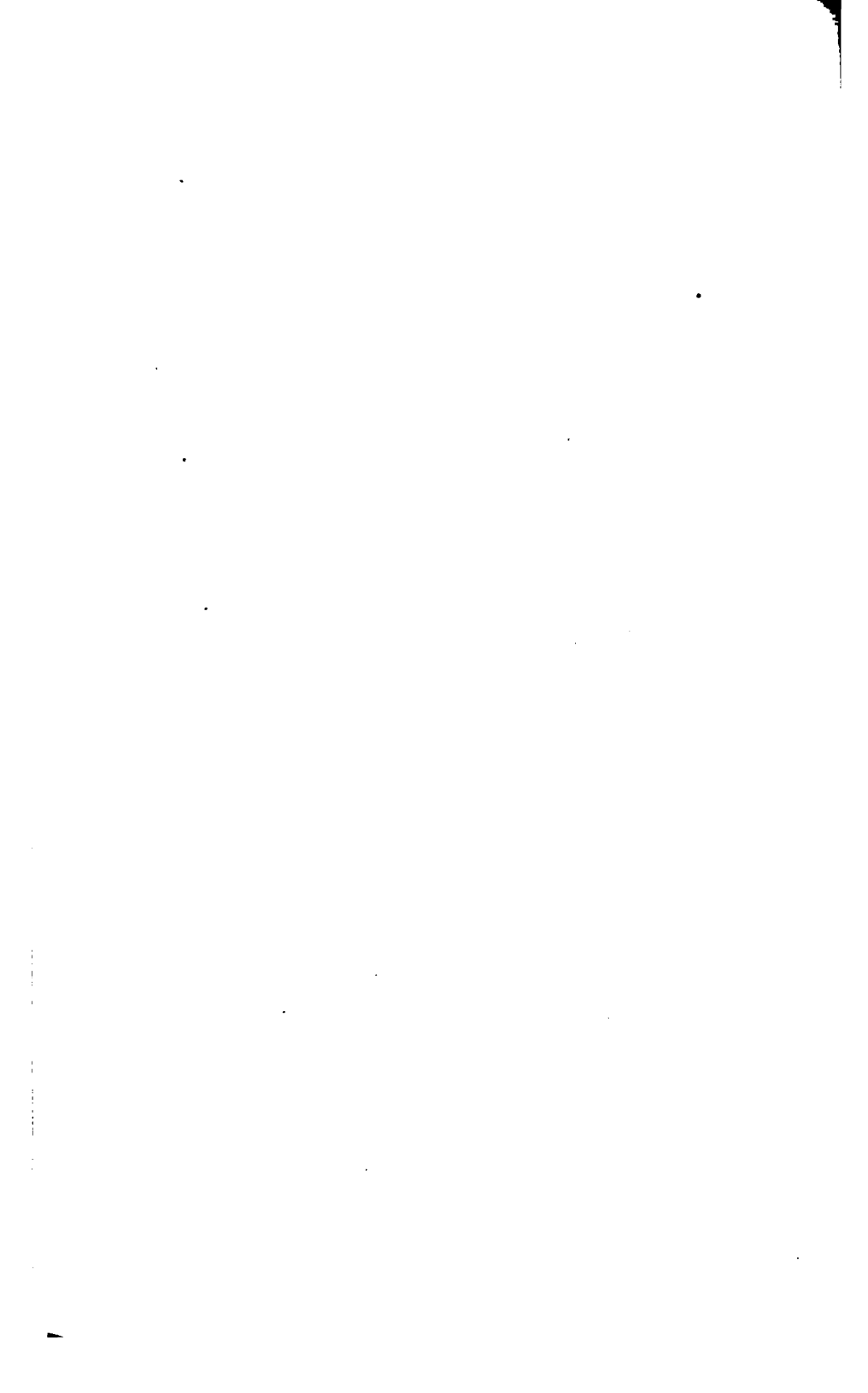
Amount of deposits.....	\$752,202 49
Profits on hand.....	87,929 52
	<hr/>
	\$840,132 01

A table showing the aggregate of deposits and number of depositors in the various Institutions for Savings may be found on page 76; a summary of resources and liabilities on page 77; a table showing the largest amount due to any one depositor on page 78, with a table giving amount of deposits and number of depositors for ten years from 1870 to 1879, inclusive, on pages 80 and 81. On page 23, \$629.44, debts due to other banks, in summary of liabilities, should read \$627.44. The District of Columbia bonds owned by the Bristol Institution for Savings, see page 33, were rendered at market, instead of par value. On page 48, the total amount of bonds owned by Mechanics Savings Bank, of Woonsocket, in description of the same, should read \$30,257.50. On page 67, the sum of \$142,575.00, given as the amount of stocks owned by the Warwick Institution for Savings, under the heading of description of stocks and bonds, should read, \$142,075.00.

For post office address of these institutions see index on preceding pages.

JOEL M. SPENCER, *State Auditor.*

BANK RETURNS.





## ATLANTIC BANK, PROVIDENCE.

CALEB G. BURROWS, *President.*CHARLES M. STONE, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$3,050 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	991 95
Debts due from all others.....	187,740 51
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,200 00
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	6,094 63
Deposits in other Banks.....	7,316 70
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	700 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property (Government stamps).....	178 52
Expense account.....	316 05
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$207,588 36</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$131,650 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	68,882 85
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	380 75
Net profits on hand.....	6,674 76
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$207,588 36</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,291 25
Date of last dividend.....	October 6th, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	4,939 58
Debts due and not paid.....	10,445 26
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	4,400 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	991 25
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	3,525 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	17,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.

## BANK OF AMERICA, PROVIDENCE.

ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, *President*.A. C. TOURTELLOT, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$13,163 48
Debts due from other stockholders.....	33,179 36
Debts due from all others.....	240,840 35
Specie actually in Bank.....	3,071 48
Bills of other Banks.....	7,225 49
Deposits in other Banks.....	7,212 62
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	2,000 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	2,250 00
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	248 34
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$309,191 12</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	544 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	77,125 95.
Debts due to other Banks.....	6,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,495 25
Net profits on hand.....	24,025 92
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$309,191 12</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 6th, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	\$20,506 46
Debts due and not paid.....	18,714 80
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	15,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	5,240 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	11,200 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	35,742 50
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	No record kept.

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

B. B. KNIGHT, *President*.N. C. DANA, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$34,500 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	23,880 00
Debts due from all others.....	85,902 21
Specie actually in Bank.....	579 86
Bills of other Banks.....	5,067 56
Deposits in other Banks.....	23,623 93
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	2,520 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	4 00
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$176,077 56</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,010 00
Amount of bills in circulation.....	2,172 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	19,675 13
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	724 00
Net profits on hand.....	3,496 43
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$176,077 56</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Decrease of capital since last return.....	\$96,440 00
Par value of shares.....	35 00
Amount of last dividend.....	4,286 00
Date of last dividend.....	October 7, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	5.71 per an.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	2,949 64
Debts due and not paid.....	—
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	—
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	15,330 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans..	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	30,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

## HIGH STREET BANK, PROVIDENCE.

JOHN AUSTIN, *President.*E. ALLEN, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$19,900 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	24,980 00
Debts due from all others.....	101,179 40
Specie actually in Bank.....	3,268 55
Bills of other Banks.....	7,601 42
Deposits in other Banks.....	11,381 90
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	55,912 95
Other property.....	2,950 00
Expense account.....	1,581 03
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$228,755 25</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$120,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	94,504 49
Debts due to other Banks.....	545 70
Dividends unpaid.....	526 50
Net profits on hand.....	13,178 56
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$228,755 25</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,600 00
Date of last dividend.....	August 4, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	9,895 86
Debts due and not paid.....	*17,900 00
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	100 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	14,380 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	400 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	18,300 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* \$15,300 of this amount is due on two unsettled solvent estates; 2,000 secured by 42 shares High Street Bank stock, at a par value of \$2,100.

† See page 25.

## JACKSON BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ALFRED ANTHONY, *President.*THEO. B. TALBOT, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$72,268 94
Debts due from other stockholders.....	84,282 60
Debts due from all others.....	288,751 77
Specie actually in Bank.....	2,474 14
Bills of other Banks.....	11,631 16
Deposits in other Banks.....	27,852 06
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$487,260 67</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$344,450 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,009 00
Deposits on interest.....	3,862 02
Deposits not on interest.....	112,077 88
Debts due to other Banks.....	15,335 43
Dividends unpaid.....	1,304 00
Net profits on hand.....	9,222 34
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$487,260 67</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	6,889 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	\$7,135 02
*Debts due and not paid.....	78,480 72
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	22,092 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	40,785 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	2,600 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	64,218 94
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* \$35,564.72 of this amount secured by mortgages, stock in Bank, and Trust Deed.

† See page 25.

## LIBERTY BANK, PROVIDENCE.

DUTY EVANS, *President.*C. R. DROWNE, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$18,805 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	3,220 00
Debts due from all others.....	86,719 53
Specie actually in Bank.....	380 00
Bills of other Banks.....	4,480 15
Deposits in other Banks.....	21,606 02
Its own stock held by the Bank (163 shares).....	8,150 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	10,000 00
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	181 20
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$153,541 90</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$121,150 00
Bills in circulation.....	976 00
Deposits on interest.....	2,883 00
Deposits not on interest.....	26,462 68
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	597 75
Net profits on hand.....	1,472 47
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$153,541 90</u>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	1,211 50
Date of last dividend.....	April 7, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	1 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	—
Debts due and not paid.....	25,927 30
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	18,300 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	8,890 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	10,500 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	10,005 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	700 00

\* See page 25.

## NORTHERN BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY J. STEERE, *President.*S. FENNER, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$49,800 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	11,400 00
Debts due from all others.....	262,927 96
Specie actually in Bank.....	356 78
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	18,100 84
Deposits in other Banks.....	7,788 77
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	456 22
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$350,830 57

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$231,200 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	59,010 49
Debts due to other Banks and call loan.....	11,725 00
Dividends unpaid.....	845 00
Cash collected and held on account of overdue notes...	7,910 29
Net profits on hand.....	40,139 79
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$350,830 57

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Decrease of capital since last return.....	\$19,800 00
Par value of shares.....	100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	5,020 00
Date of last dividend.....	June 2, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	34,989 32
Debts due and not paid.....	55,471 65
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.	36,181 13
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	20,100 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	72,600 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm	25,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

## PAWTUXET BANK, PROVIDENCE.

A. M. KIMBALL, *President.*S. D. GREENE, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$16,950 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	5,560 00
Debts due from all others.....	94,963 11
Specie actually in Bank.....	732 76
Bills of other Banks.....	2,332 00
Deposits in other Banks.....	15,159 56
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	2,676 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Bonds owned by the Bank. ....	28,427 08
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	426 75
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$167,227 26</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	2,254 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	2,406 24
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,279 25
Net profits on hand.....	11,287 77
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$167,227 26</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	3,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	August 6, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	9,791 00
Debts due and not paid.....	25,524 78
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	10,000 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,275 00
Amount of stocks held as collateral security for loans....	—
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm (town notes).....	11,500 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 24.



## STATE BANK, PROVIDENCE.

A. G. UTLEY, *President.*H. B. DEAN, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$4,000 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	14,503 50
Debts due from all others.....	70,190 02
Specie actually in Bank.....	374 75
Bills of other Banks.....	8,084 57
Deposits in other Banks.....	838 55
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	4,975 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Stocks owned by the Bank.....	11,335 00
Real estate.....	18,660 11
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	106 31
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$133,067 81</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$77,225 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	5,520 26
Deposits not on interest.....	18,215 84
Debts due to other Banks.....	5,000 00
Cashier and certified checks.....	3,006 50
Dividends unpaid.....	658 75
Net profits on hand.....	23,441 46
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$133,067 81</u>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Decrease of capital since last return.....	\$77,225 00
Par value of shares.....	25 00
Amount of last dividend.....	1,544 50
Date of last dividend.....	October 6th, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	1,400 15
Debts due and not paid.....	24,917 94
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	11,697 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	11,656 00
*Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	12,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	13,206 76
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 25.

## UNION BANK, PROVIDENCE.

HENRY G. RUSSELL, *President.*JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$34,600 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	42,800 00
Debts due from all others.....	487,811 79
Specie actually in Bank.....	3,024 00
Bills of and checks on other Banks.....	37,736 06
Deposits in other Banks.....	54,491 57
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	28,458 50
Stock in other Banks.....	—
Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	—
Real estate.....	27,900 00
*Other property.....	2,000 00
Expense account.....	—
Total amount of resources.....	\$718,821 92

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$500,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	48,457 51
Deposits not on interest.....	116,379 48
Debts due to other Banks.....	20,509 26
Dividends unpaid.....	945 75
Net profits on hand.....	32,529 92
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$718,821 92

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Decrease of capital since last return.....	\$300,000 00
Par value of shares.....	50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	10,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	25,826 22
Debts due and not paid.....	132,832 65
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	98,877 30
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	3,200 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	120,725 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	78,334 19
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* Railroad bonds.

† See page 26.

## WESTMINSTER BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ELI AYLSWORTH, *President.*A. W. SIMONS, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$6,976 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	17,850 90
Debts due from all others.....	290,612 13
Specie actually in Bank.....	5,623 90
Bills of other Banks, checks, &c.....	9,094 70
Deposits in other Banks.....	22,796 25
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	—
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	19,200 00
Real estate.....	12,335 32
Other property (stamps).....	124 00
Taxes.....	136 43
Expense account.....	38 80
Total amount of resources.....	\$384,788 43

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,046 00
Deposits on interest.....	38,805 39
Deposits not on interest.....	90,636 76
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,764 00
Government dues.....	701 66
Profits on hand.....	51,834 62
Total amount of liabilities.....	\$384,788 43

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	7,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	Nov. 3, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3½ pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	51,450 19
Debts due and not paid.....	11,964 44
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	3,740 35
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	7,000 90
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	68,150 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	46,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars, about.....	500 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## MERCHANTS BANK, NEWPORT.

SILAS H. COTTRELL, *President.*A. S. SHERMAN, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$17,550 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	2,000 00
Debts due from all others.....	227,034 38
Specie actually in Bank.....	713 38
Bills of other Banks and checks.....	17,392 21
Deposits in other Banks.....	72,010 23
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	7,300 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	11,406 25
Real estate.....	10,000 00
Other property.....	—
Expense account and taxes.....	1,496 89
Total amount of resources.....	<u>\$366,903 34</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Bills in circulation.....	—
Deposits on interest.....	14,970 11
Deposits not on interest.....	242,316 04
Debts due to other Banks.....	627 44
Dividends unpaid.....	100 00
Net profits on hand.....	8,889 75
Total amount of liabilities.....	<u>\$366,903 34</u>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,000 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	2 per cent.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	3,892 57
Debts due and not paid.....	24,434 80
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	5,388 85
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	3,950 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	1,500 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	22,975 00
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	—

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, NEWPORT.

*President.*N. UNDERWOOD, *Cashier.*

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$16,298 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	1,333 73
Debts due from all others.....	30,347 00
Specie actually in Bank.....	1,623 82
Bills of other Banks.....	5,843 41
Deposits in other Banks.....	6,207 05
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	3,400 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	42,810 00
Real estate.....	5,500 00
Other property.....	72 20
Expense account.....	—
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$113,435 21</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$75,000 00
Amount of bills in circulation.....	2,743 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	24,409 73
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	395 00
Net profits on hand.....	10,887 48
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$113,435 21</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$50 00
Amount of last dividend.....	2,250 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	12,399 47
Debts due and not paid.....	22,926 00
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	17,157 24
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	9,872 76
Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	1,000 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	13,311 14
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars.....	1,292 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, NEWPORT.

GEO. F. CRANDALL, *President*.J. S. COGGESHALL, *Cashier*.

## RESOURCES.

Debts due from directors.....	\$6,900 00
Debts due from other stockholders.....	9,080 00
Debts due from all others.....	103,977 31
Specie actually in Bank.....	4,032 76
Bills of other Banks and checks.....	11,313 21
Deposits in other Banks.....	32,568 41
Its own stock held by the Bank.....	1,000 00
Stock in other Banks.....	—
*Other stocks owned by the Bank.....	107,487 50
Real estate.....	—
Other property.....	—
Expense account.....	—
<b>Total amount of resources.....</b>	<b>\$276,359 26</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$173,700 00
Bills in circulation.....	1,928 00
Deposits on interest.....	—
Deposits not on interest.....	82,109 22
Debts due to other Banks.....	—
Dividends unpaid.....	1,092 00
Balance Bank building account.....	10,891 27
Net profits on hand.....	6,638 77
<b>Total amount of liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$276,359 26</b>

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Increase of capital since last return.....	—
Par value of shares.....	\$100 00
Amount of last dividend.....	5,211 00
Date of last dividend.....	July 1, 1879.
Rate per cent. of last dividend.....	3 pr. ct. 6 mo.
Reserved profits at the time of last dividend.....	4,899 07
Debts due and not paid.....	28,223 94
Amount of suspended paper considered bad or doubtful.....	15,459 00
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Bank.....	6,580 00
†Amount and description of stocks held as collateral security for loans.....	7,100 00
Largest amount of indebtedness of any one person or firm.....	25,513 02
Amount of bills in circulation under five dollars, about.....	690 00

\* See page 24.

† See page 25.

## SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

*Of State Banks, on Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1879.*

RESOURCES.	BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.	BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.	ALL BANKS IN THE STATE.
Debts due from directors..	\$274,013 42	\$40,748 00	\$314,761 42
Debts due from other stock- holders.....	262,648 31	12,413 73	275,062 04
Debts due from all others..	2,197,638 78	361,358 70	2,558,997 48
Specie actually in Banks...	21,086 22	6,369 90	27,456 12
Bills of other Banks.....	117,448 58	34,548 89	151,997 47
Deposits in other Banks...	200,067 93	110,785 75	310,853 68
Amount of own stock held by the Banks.....	49,479 50	11,700 00	61,179 50
Amount of stock in other Banks.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of other stock owned by the Banks....	61,212 08	161,703 75	222,915 83
Real estate.....	124,808 38	15,500 00	140,308 38
Other property.....	5,845 17	72 20	5,917 37
Expense account.....	2,902 48	1,496 89	4,399 37
Total amount of resources.	\$3,317,150 85	\$756,697 81	\$4,073,848 66
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$2,225,685 00	\$348,700 00	\$2,574,385 00
Bills in circulation.....	8,001 00	4,671 00	12,672 00
Deposits on interest.....	99,528 18	14,970 11	114,498 29
Deposits not on interest...	693,288 08	348,834 99	1,042,123 07
Loans on call and cashiers' checks.....	3,006 50	.....	3,006 50
Debts due to other Banks..	59,115 39	629 44	59,742 83
Dividends unpaid.....	10,521 00	1,587 00	12,108 00
Bank building account....	.....	10,891 27	10,891 27
Government taxes.....	701 66	.....	701 66
Net profits on hand.....	217,304 04	26,416 00	243,720 04
Total amount of liabilities.	\$3,317,150 85	\$756,697 81	\$4,073,848 66
SUMMARY OF OTHER ITEMS.			
Decrease of capital since last return.....	\$493,465 00	.....	\$493,465 00
Amount of last dividend..	51,642 25	9,461 00	61,103 25
Amount of suspended paper consid'ed bad or doubtful	220,387 78	38,005 09	258,392 87
Reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	168,883 44	21,191 11	190,074 55
Amount loaned on pledges of stock in Banks.....	133,848 15	20,402 76	154,250 91
Debts due and unpaid.....	402,179 54	75,584 84	477,764 38

# DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS

## IN OTHER BANKS, AND OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE BANKS.

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### *Bank of America, Providence.*

Five shares of Rawson Fountain Company, of Providence..... **\$2,250 00**

### *Pawtuxet Bank, Providence.*

United States Bonds, cost..... **\$17,531 25**

Providence Water Loan Bonds, cost..... **10,895 83**

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**\$28,427 08**

### *State Bank, Providence.*

Stock of Woonsocket Machine Co..... **\$11,335 00**

### *Westminster Bank, Providence.*

12 Shares Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company, cost. **\$14,400 00**

4 " Fall River Iron Works Co., cost..... **4,800 00**

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**\$19,200 00**

### *Merchants Bank, Newport*

United States Bonds, market value ..... **\$11,406 25**

### *New England Commercial Bank, Newport.*

City of Chicago South-side Park Bonds, cost..... **\$10,175 00**

" " River Improvement Bonds, cost ..... **2,910 00**

Town of Osage, Illinois, Bonds, cost..... **3,000 00**

" Lake, " " ..... **3,900 00**

" Bushnell, " " ..... **2,925 00**

" Vermont, " " ..... **4,000 00**

" Amity, " " ..... **4,950 00**

" Oswego, " " ..... **4,950 00**

City of Covington, Ky., Water Loan, cost..... **6,000 00**

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**\$42,810 00**

### *Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.*

100,000 United States Bonds, cost.....**\$107,487 50**



# STOCKS

HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.

## *Atlantic Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
47 shares Roger Williams Nat'l Bank, Providence.....	\$3,525 00	\$478 31

## *Bank of America, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
6 shares Nat'l Bank of North America, Providence..	\$300 00	\$9,235 65
14 " Union Railroad Company, " .....	1,600 00	
136 " Roger Williams Insurance Co., " .....	6,800 00	
19 " American Screw Company, " .....	2,500 00	
	<hr/> \$11,200 00	

## *High Street Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
3 shares Weybosset National Bank, Providence.....	\$400 00	\$400 00

## *Jackson Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
22 shares National Eagle Bank, Providence.....	\$600 00	\$500 00
30 " Bristol Gas Light Company.....	1,500 00	1,100 00
Savings Bank Book.....	500 00	500 00
	<hr/> \$2,600 00	<hr/> \$2,100 00

## *Liberty Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
United States Bonds.....	\$200 00	\$200 00
A & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co.'s note.....	10,000 00	4,000 00
6 shares National Bank of Commerce, Providence. ...	300 00	275 00
	<hr/> \$10,500 00	<hr/> \$4,475 00

*Northern Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned
241 shares Northern Bank.....	\$24,100 00	\$20,100 00
315 " American Ship Windlass Co.....	31,500 00	15,000 00
60 " Pawtucket Hair Cloth Co.....	3,000 00	10,000 00
360 " Equitable Insurance Co., Providence.....	3,600 00	
61 " Union R. R. Co. (market value).....	9,150 00	7,500 00
5 " American Screw Co.....	1,250 00	400 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$72,600 00	\$53,000 00

*State Bank, Providence.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned
20 shares Nevada Reservoir Ditch Co.....	\$2,000 00	\$4,000 00
Bailey Wringing Machine Co., Woonsocket.....	10,000 00	

*Union Bank, Providence.*

2 shares Arcade Corporation,	par value.....	\$200 00
5 " Union Oil Co.,	" " .....	5,000 00
8 " Providence National Bank,	" " .....	3,200 00
18 " Pawtuxet Bank,	" " .....	900 00
20 " Roger Williams National Bank,	" " .....	1,500 00
55 " Merchants " " .....	" " .....	2,750 00
45 " West Providence Land Co.,	" " .....	7,500 00
20 " Kendrick Loom Harness Co.,	" " .....	2,000 00
250 " Navassa Phosphate Co.,	" " .....	12,500 00
345 " American Bank Note Co.,	" " .....	5,175 00
500 " American Wood Paper Co.,	" " .....	50,000 00
600 " Wauregan Mills,	" " .....	30,000 00

(Amount loaned, \$108,100)..... \$120,725 00

*Westminster Bank, Providence.*

18 shares American Linen Co.,	par value.....	\$7,200 00
12 " Fall River Iron Works Co.,	" " .....	12,000 00
6 " Fall River Manufacturing Co.,	" " .....	600 00
5 " Anawam Manufacturing Co.,	" " .....	2,500 00
15 " Fall River Iron Works,	" " .....	15,000 00
250 " Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.,	" " .....	25,000 00
11 " Providence Arcade Corporation,	" " .....	1,100 00
10 " Union Railroad Co.,	" " .....	1,000 00
1 " Western Mortgage Bond,	" " .....	1,500 00
Orders on Savings Banks.....		2,250 00

(Amount loaned, \$50,950)..... \$68,150 00

*Merchants Bank, Newport.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
United States 4 per cent. Bonds.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,450 00

*New England Commercial Bank, Newport.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
20 shares Aquidneck National Bank.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

*Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport.*

	Par Value.	Am't Loaned.
40 shares Newburyport, Mass., Gas Co .....	\$4,000 00	\$1,500 00
100 " Old Colony Steamboat Co.....	10,000 00	2,000 00
1000 Fall River Water Bonds.....	1,000 00	500 00
100 United States Bond.....	100 00	100 00
1000 Town of Bement, Ill., Bonds.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,100 00	\$5,100 00



# ANNUAL STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE CONDITION OF THE

## INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

FROM RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE AUDITOR.



## ASHAWAY SAVINGS BANK, ASHAWAY.

G. N. LANGWORTHY, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$19,930 44		
Amount invested in stocks.....	4,950 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	5,750 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	9,740 88		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand...	2,624 25		
Real estate owned by Bank.....	825 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$41,457 98	
Amount of profit on hand.....		2,362 59	
	\$43,820 57	\$43,820 57	
Number of depositors.....			284
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			15
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			7
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$2,270 96
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$909 99	July 1, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos..
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$1,720 51

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....\$340 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in Ashaway National Bank, par.....	\$3,850 00
Stock in Merchants National Bank, Providence.....	1,100 00
Bonds of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	3,250 00
Bonds of Moultrie County, Illinois.....	1,500 00
Vote of Town of Hopkinton.....	1,000 00
	\$10,700 00

## BRISTOL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, BRISTOL.

*P. SKINNER, Jr., Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$84,219 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	570 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...	10,178 79		
Furniture.....	100 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$92,799 37	
Amount of profit on hand.....		2,268 42	
	\$95,067 79	\$95,067 79	
Number of depositors.....			458
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			26
of \$1,000 and upwards...			24
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$3,700 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$2,100 68	Sept. 1, 1879.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$583 86

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$1,700 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

15 shares National Eagle Bank stock, Bristol, R. I.....\$570 00



**BRISTOL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, BRISTOL.**

**M. BENNETT, Treasurer.**

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$228,717 12	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	24,795 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	54,750 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	23,305 36	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand....	29,412 58	.....	
Furniture and fixtures.....	557 46	.....	
Premium account.....	1,605 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$348,121 67	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	15,020 85	
	<b>\$363,142 52</b>	<b>\$363,142 52</b>	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,177
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	170
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	76
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$10,500 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,908 66	June 1, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$10,425 99

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

**Massachusetts.....\$5,448 48**

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

No.			
7	"	National Bank of North America, Providence, at 68½%	\$6,350 00
8	"	National Bank of Commerce,	3,525 00
9	"	Commercial National Bank,	2,070 00
10	"	Third National Bank,	2,000 00
11	"	Mercantile National Bank,	2,900 00
12	"	First National Bank, of Bristol, cost.....	7,350 00
			<hr/> \$24,795 00
Borrowed		United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1881, par.....	\$18,000 00
"	" " 4 "	" " " " .....	37,500 00
"	District of Columbia 3-65 "	" " " " .....	4,250 00
			<hr/> \$54,750 00

## CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

*E. ALLEN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$634,577 48		
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,650 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	140,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	2,600 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand....	8,005 19		
Premium.....	5,088 48		
Real estate.....	39,550 00		
Call loan, R. I. Hospital Trust Co.....	10,000 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$843,282 01	
Amount of profit on hand....		22,189 14	
	\$865,471 15	\$865,471 15	
Number of depositors.....			1,287
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			192
of \$1,000 and upwards....			230
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$25,180 06
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$15,683 68	July 16, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend....			\$14,408 86

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Fall River, Mass. .... \$7,800 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bsnk, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

High Street Bank, Providence, stock, at par.....	\$10,650 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, stock, at par....	10,000 00
Commercial National Bank, " " " ".....	5,000 00
United States Government "new fives, 1881" bonds, at par.....	30,000 00
" " " " "fours, 1907" " ".....	40,000 00
City of Providence "fives" " ".....	20,000 00
Town of Pawtucket "sixes" " ".....	20,000 00
Town of Woonsocket "fives" " ".....	20,000 00
Town of Burrillville "sixes" " ".....	10,000 00
	\$165,650 00

## CITIZENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WOONSOCKET.

W. H. ALDRICH, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$62,745 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks..	7,979 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds..	17,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	60,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	6,800 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand, on deposit in Citizens National Bank.....	11,447 49		
Real estate.....	26,671 32		
Amount of deposits.....		\$184,577 72	
Amount of profit on hand..		8,565 59	
	\$193,143 31	\$193,143 31	
Number of depositors.....			504
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			75
of \$1,000 and upwards...			48
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$4,265 81
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,810 81	Jan. 18, 1878.	6 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I.....	\$1,500 00
Butchers and Drovers Bank, Providence, R. I.....	2,044 50
National Bank of Commerce, " ".....	1,535 00
Third National Bank, " ".....	2,000 00
	\$7,979 50
Bonds—United States 5 per cent. of 1861.....	\$500 00
" " 4½ " of 1891.....	3,500 00
" " 4 " of 1907.....	13,000 00
	\$17,000 00

## CITY SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

*GEORGE K. CRANSTON, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$704,310 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	94,500 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	404,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	50,325 00	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	29,350 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	19,101 66	.....	
Real estate.....	75,000 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$1,337,242 86	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	39,343 80	
	\$1,376,586 66	\$1,376,586 66	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	2,005
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	304
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	424
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$22,806 17
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$48,824 06	Jan. 16, 1877.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Old National Bank.....	\$84,000 00
Lime Rock National Bank.....	9,000 00
New York State Loan and Trust Company.....	1,500 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds.....	10,000 00
San Francisco bonds.....	30,000 00
United States bonds.....	364,000 00

\$498,500 00

## CODDINGTON SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

THOS. COGGESHALL, President.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$140,456 44		
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,350 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	317,821 85		
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...			
Amount of deposits.....		\$414,057 75	
Amount of profit on hand.....		5,417 74	
Amount due First Nat. Bank.....		4,971 35	
Profit and loss account.....		42,181 45	
	\$466,628 29	\$466,628 29	
Number of depositors.....			1,565
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			110
of \$1,000 and upwards...			136
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,668 44
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$1,745 66	Oct. 15, 1879.	{ 1½ per cent. for 3 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			3 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$4,660 71

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$28,500 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Shares First National Bank, Newport,	par value, \$100 00.....	\$1,800 00
" National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, R. I.,	" " 100 00 ....	1,500 00
" Rhode Island Union Bank, " "	" " 100 00.....	1,000 00
" Old National Bank, Providence, "	" " 100 00.....	1,000 00
" New stock, Globe National Bank, Providence,	" " 50 00.....	250 00
" Newport Gas Light Company, Newport,	" " 100 00.....	2,800 00

Amount carried forward.....\$8,350 00

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,350 00
United States 5 per cent. bonds.....	40,000 00
"    "    4½    "    ".....	10,000 00
"    "    4    "    ".....	55,000 00
Bonds of the State of Missouri, 6 per cent.....	9,000 00
"    "    "    Tennessee, 6 per cent.....	8,000 00
"    "    "    North Carolina.....	3,000 00
"    "    Western Pacific Railroad, first mortgage, 6 per cent., gold.....	7,000 00
"    "    Union    "    "    "    6    "    ".....	1,000 00
"    "    Central    "    "    "    6    "    ".....	2,000 00
"    "    County of St. Louis, Missouri,    7    "    ".....	4,000 00
"    "    City of Chicago, Illinois,    7    "    ".....	16,000 00
"    "    City of Cincinnati, Ohio,    7 8-10 per cent.....	2,000 00
"    "    Bay City, Michigan.....	8,000 00
"    "    Town of Osage, La Salle County, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	2,000 00
"    "    "    Bushnell, McDonough County, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	3,000 00
"    "    "    Amity, Fulton    "    "    10    "    ".....	4,000 00
"    "    "    Lacon, Illinois, 10 per cent.....	5,000 00
"    "    "    Sheldon, Vermont, 6 per cent.....	18,000 00
"    "    "    Hyde Park,    "    6    "    ".....	6,100 00
"    "    "    High Gate,    "    6    "    ".....	7,900 00
"    "    "    Hardwick,    "    6    "    ".....	7,500 00
"    "    "    Bakersfield,    "    6    "    ".....	4,000 00
"    "    "    Greensboro,    "    6    "    ".....	3,000 00
"    "    "    Walden,    "    6    "    ".....	6,000 00
"    "    "    Wolcott,    "    6    "    ".....	10,000 00
"    "    "    Swanton,    "    6    "    ".....	20,000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage bonds, 1884, 7 per cent.....	20,000 00
La Moise Valley, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and Essex County first mortgage bonds, 1891, 6 per cent., gold.....	60,000 00
Total of stocks and bonds at par. ....	\$349,850 00
Charged in this account at.....	386,171 85
Balance, which we call discount, applicable to meet depreciation.....	\$32,678 15

## COVENTRY SAVINGS BANK, ANTHONY.

*EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$147,726 16		
Amount invested in stocks.....	4,021 50		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	45,445 68		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	200 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	10,169 10		
Town note.....	2,000 00		
Real estate.....	3,750 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$210,955 65	
Amount of profit on hand..		2,356 79	
	\$213,312 44	\$213,312 44	
Number of depositors.....			521
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			62
of \$1,000 and upwards...			49
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....			\$8,916 98
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	June 16, 1879.	\$4,185 26	} 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr. ct. pr. an.

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

3 shares Weybosset National Bank, par value.....	\$1,000 00
5 " National Bank of Commerce.....	2,850 00
Premiums paid for stocks .....	171 50
	\$4,021 50

**EAST GREENWICH INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS,  
EAST GREENWICH.**

*SAMUEL M. KNOWLES, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$161,724 39		
Amount invested in stocks.....	8,395 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	5,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	1,853 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	3,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	24,343 30		
Amount of deposits.....		\$195,780 92	
Amount of profit on hand.....		12,384 01	
Real estate.....	3,849 24		
	<b>\$208,164 93</b>	<b>\$208,164 93</b>	
Number of depositors.....			518
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			50
of \$1,000 and upwards...			50
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$7,553 83
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,429 67	May 27, 1879.	{ 3 per cent. for 6 mos..
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			6½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$7,285 91

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....\$15,031 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

National Bank of North America, Providence.....	\$2,000 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	867 00
Greenwich National Bank .....	5,448 00
United States 4 per cent. bonds.....	5,000 00
	<b>\$13,395 00</b>



## FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

GEO. W. NEWELL, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$722,894 53	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	53,250 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	70,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	89,661 01	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	31,000 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	66,611 00	.....	
Premium account.....	17,354 00	.....	
Real estate account.....	373,839 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$1,383,120 44	
Amount of profit on hand.....		41,489 10	
	\$1,424,609 54	\$1,424,609 54	
Number of depositors.....			2,413
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			361
of \$1,000 and upwards...			319
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$19,111 44
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$38,355 11	Jan. 16, 1878.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

New York.....	\$12,000 00
Illinois.....	48,358 69
Missouri.....	400 00
Massachusetts.....	25,452 00
Maine.....	260 00

\$86,470 69

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

New National Bank, Pawtucket, par.....	\$25,700 00
Bank National Bank, " ".....	3,350 00
Pawtucket Gas Company, " ".....	1,200 00
First National Bank, Providence, " ".....	11,000 00
Second " " " ".....	3,200 00
Third " " " ".....	8,200 00
Bank Williams National Bank, Providence, par.....	600 00
	\$58,250 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company bonds, par.....	\$50,000 00
New York and New England " " " ".....	20,000 00
	\$70,000 00

## HOPKINTON SAVINGS BANK, HOPE VALLEY.

JOS. B. POTTER, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$157,280 84		
Amount invested in stocks.....	9,120 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....			
Amount loaned on personal security.....	25,210 38		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..			
Amount of cash on hand...	3,391 18		
Amount of deposits.....		\$193,528 90	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,473 50	
	\$195,002 40	\$195,002 40	
Number of depositors.....			724
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			61
of \$1,000 and upwards....			41
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$4,084 37
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$4,577 95	Nov. 17, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$1,473 50

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stock in First National Bank of Hopkinton..... \$9,120 00

## ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, NEWPORT.

*S. H. NORMAN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$203,402 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	.....	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	14,731 30	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$209,104 22	
Amount of profit on hand...	.....	9,029 08	
	\$218,133 30	\$218,133 30	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	406
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	58
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	50
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....	.....	.....	\$11,781 55
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,091 28	July 1, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$3,346 22

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....\$7,150 00

## JACKSON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

THEO. B. TALBOT, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$246,320 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	25,000 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	3,352 43	.....	
Real estate.....	25,365 58	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$295,663 88	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	4,374 13	
	\$300,038 01	\$300,038 01	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	577
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	102
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	80
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$7,568 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,412 89	Aug. 16, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	4½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$2,966 39

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

500 shares Jackson Bank, Providence..... \$25,000 00



## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

WM. KNIGHT, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$3,404,009 91		
Amount invested in stocks.....	148,568 87		
Amount invested in bonds.....	190,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	141,701 72		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	170,345 76		
Amount of cash on hand...	74,157 70		
Real estate.....	370,031 65		
Amount of deposits.....		\$4,218,462 19	
Amount of profit on hand.....		280,353 42	
	\$4,498,815 61	\$4,498,815 61	
Number of depositors.....			7,423
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			1,040
of \$1,000 and upwards....			1,225
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$30,336 31
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$85,627 70	July 16, 1879.	4 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 <sup>5</sup> " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$240,000 00

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$149,990 00
Massachusetts.....	127,600 00
Connecticut.....	30,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Williamsport City bonds, Pennsylvania.....	\$40,000 00
Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company's bonds.....	50,000 00
United States Government 4½ per cent. bonds.....	100,000 00
National Bank of North America stock.....	700 00
Mechanics National Bank stock.....	1,550 00
Second " " ".....	6,300 00
Fourth " " ".....	20,000 00
Merchants " " ".....	15,000 00
City " " ".....	41,800 00
Lime Rock " " ".....	5,000 00
Jackson Bank stock.....	5,000 00
Bank of America stock.....	5,000 00
Commercial National Bank stock.....	4,850 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company's stock.....	25,000 00
Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company's stock.....	18,668 87

\$398,568 87

## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

*HENRY FOSTER, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$264,572 77	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	11,210 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	20,900 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	47,800 50	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property...	2,908 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	7,590 42	.....	
Real estate.....	10,740 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$352,824 90	
Amount of profit on hand.....		12,897 29	
	\$365,722 19	\$365,722 19	
Number of depositors.....			950
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			91
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			105
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$9,545 97
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$8,326 06	Aug. 1, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$9,697 31

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$3,000 00
Connecticut.....	14,725 00
New Jersey.....	6,000 00
Illinois.....	84,300 00

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

City of Cincinnati bonds, cost.....	\$5,000 00
United States bonds.....	15,900 00
National Phenix Bank, Westerly, stock, cost.....	6,094 00
Fourth National Bank, Providence, stock, cost.....	3,051 00
Manufacturers National Bank, Providence, stock, cost.....	2,065 50
	\$32,110 50

## MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

*F. E. FARNUM, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$66,396 25	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	.....	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	30,257 50	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	7,342 37	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand.....	.....	.....	
Overdrawn account with National Globe Bank....	.....	\$384 25	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	100,110 35	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	3,501 52	
	\$103,996 12	\$103,996 12	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	395
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	43
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	36
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$2,050 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$1,997 61	June 16, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$1,072 17

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

United States bonds.....	\$20,000 00
Premium account.....	257 50
Woonsocket Company's bonds, R. I. Hospital Trust Company, trustee.....	10,000 00
	\$30,257 00



## MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

C. R. DROWNE, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$141,216 31		
Amount invested in stocks.....			
Amount invested in bonds.....	20,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	10,000 00		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand...	1,645 18		
Amount invested in real estate.....	10,000 00		
Due on call.....		\$8,000 00	
Amount of deposits.....		163,652 70	
Amount of profit on hand.....		11,208 79	
	\$182,861 49	\$182,861 49	
Number of depositors.....			347
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			55
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			54
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$4,600 33
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$3,592 99	July 16, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$9,278 40

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

of Cincinnati bonds, par.....	\$10,000 00
New York Central Railroad Company's bonds, par.....	10,000 00
	\$20,000 00

## NIANTIC SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

*H. P. MORGAN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$234,017 92	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	32,713 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	89,418 75	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	27,349 24	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	9,700 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	9,577 04	.....	
Amount of real estate.....	5,943 10	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$386,526 19	
Amount of profit on hand.....		22,193 36	
	\$408,719 55	\$408,719 55	
Number of depositors.....			984
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			108
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			95
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,420 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$9,268 35	Aug. 1, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos..
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$18,038 81

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....	\$32,809 99
Washington, D. C.....	4,000 00
Kansas.....	83,874 91

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Bank of Commerce, New York.....	\$3,500 00
Bank of the Republic, New York.....	2,800 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	6,250 00
Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	5,200 00
National Niantic Bank, Westerly.....	12,963 50
	\$32,713 50
Bonds—City of Boston, Mass.....	\$11,890 00
Town of Meriden, Conn.....	15,112 50
Chicago, Vermillion and Wilmington Coal Company.....	15,000 00
Morris and Essex Railroad.....	6,430 00
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated bonds.....	4,825 00
Crawford County, Ill.....	5,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad.....	10,650 00
City of Cincinnati 6 per cents.....	5,243 75
United States 5's of 1861.....	15,337 50
	\$69,418 75

## PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK, PASCOAG.

P. O. HAWKINS, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$196,823 65	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	18,092 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	55,852 42	.....	
Amount loaned on collater- als of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	5,856 85	.....	
Real estate.....	137,501 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$375,176 98	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	38,949 44	
	\$414,126 42	\$414,126 42	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,089
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	132
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	90
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$5,877 41
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,116 25	April 1, 1878.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	2½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$2,422 66

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts.....	\$51,000 00
Connecticut.....	25,000 00

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions  
in which invested, with their several amounts:

Pascoag National Bank stock .....	\$18,092 50
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## PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE.

ALBERT C. HOWARD, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,200,123 60	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	277,601 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	1,637,121 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	464,911 95	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	195,700 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	44,166 42	.....	
Real estate.....	156,313 96	.....	
Bank estate.....	30,000 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$3,912,264 19	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	93,674 24	
	\$4,005,938 43	\$4,005,938 43	
Number of depositors.....			5,820
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			930
of \$1,000 and upwards....			1,204
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$24,711 21
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$73,407 86	July 21, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$53,101 15

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

100 shares stock in National Bank of Commerce, Providence, par value.....	\$125,000 00
100 " " American National Bank, " " .....	50,000 00
20 " " Globe National Bank, " " .....	10,000 00
20 " " Old National Bank, " " .....	20,000 00
10 " " Fourth National Bank, " " .....	10,000 00
10 " " Merchants National Bank, " " .....	10,000 00
25 " " Roger Williams National Bank, " " .....	2 475 00
25 " " Commercial National Bank, " cost.....	10,125 50
0 " " Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, par value .....	40,000 00
	\$277,601 50
Bonds of Pawtucket bonds, par.....	\$100,000 00
Water Loan of the City of Providence, par.....	437,000 00
United States 6 per cent. registered bonds of 1881, par.....	30,000 00
" " 6 " coupon bonds of 1881, including premiums.....	640,121 00
Harrington Hotel Company bonds, par.....	100,000 00
Marville Company coupon bonds, par.....	130,000 00
Local Manufacturing Company first mortgage bonds, par.....	200,000 00
	\$1,637,121 00

## PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

*R. G. RANDALL, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$350,432 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	17,165 34	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	80,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	91,072 04	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand.....	10,515 27	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$532,676 75	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	16,507 90	
	\$549,184 65	\$549,184 65	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,038
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	194
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	173
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$6,120 38
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,548 62	Oct. 16, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$12,356 86

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—First National Bank, Woonsocket, cost.....	\$5,607 18
National Union Bank, " ".....	2,740 17
National Eagle Bank, Providence, ".....	1,048 30
National Bank of North America, Providence, cost.....	3,112 50
Mechanics National Bank, Providence, cost.....	2,906 48
Dry Goods Bank, New York (in liquidation).....	1,750 00
	\$17,165 34
Bonds—Manville Company, par.....	\$50,000 00
Woonsocket Company, par.....	30,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, par.....	10,000 00
	\$90,000 00

## PHENIX SAVINGS BANK, PHENIX.

HENRY D. BROWN, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$148,350 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	28,350 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	21,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	70,497 10	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	6,141 81	.....	
Town notes.....	25,500 00	.....	
Real estate.....	4,773 48	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$304,392 59	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	219 80	
	\$304,612 39	\$304,612 39	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	673
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	90
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	83
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$7,620 45
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$5,890 37	Nov. 10, 1879.	} 2 per cent. } for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—National Bank of North America, Providence, par.....	\$5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, " ".....	6,000 00
American National Bank, " ".....	5,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank, " ".....	1,500 00
Northern Bank, " ".....	1,000 00
Liberty Bank, " ".....	600 00
State Bank, " ".....	250 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence, par.....	4,000 00
Phenix National Bank, Phenix, par.....	5,000 00
	\$28,350 00
Bonds—Pawtucket Valley Railroad, par.....	\$5,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company, par.....	5,000 00
Woonsocket Company, par.....	10,000 00
United States.....	1,000 00
	\$21,000 00

## PRODUCERS SAVINGS BANK, WOONSOCKET.

THEO. M. COOK, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$124,611 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	13,100 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	79,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	47,199 62		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	17,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	5,019 00		
Amount of deposits.....		\$272,092 77	
Amount of profit on hand..		13,836 85	
	\$285,929 62	\$285,929 62	
Number of depositors.....			539
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			95
of \$1,000 and upwards....			97
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$3,248 91
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$6,350 65	July 21, 1879.	} 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
			\$8,356 95

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States..... None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Producers National Bank stock, par.....	\$13,100 00
Alabama State bonds, par.....	5,000 00
Town of Woonsocket bonds, par.....	19,000 00
Woonsocket Company's bonds, par.....	20,000 00
Social Manufacturing Company's bonds, par.....	10,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company's bonds, par.....	10,000 00
United States 4½ per cent. bonds, par.....	10,000 00
"    "    4 per cent. bonds, par.....	5,000 00
	\$92,100 00



## PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, PAWTUCKET.

OLNEY ARNOLD, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,646,256 15	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	147,002 50	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	72,500 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	141,370 93	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	224,675 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	11,564 50	.....	
Real estate.....	728,285 53	.....	
Machinery and other personal property.....	14,914 59	.....	
Fixtures and furniture....	6,250 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$2,779,700 98	
Amount of profit on hand.....		213,118 22	
	\$2,992,819 20	\$2,992,819 20	
Number of depositors.....			4,537
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			516
of \$1,000 and upwards...			674
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$44,382 16
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$80,092 04	July 16, 1877.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....		2	" "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$22,532 13
Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—			
Massachusetts.....			\$6,000 00
Connecticut.....			123,000 00
New York.....			69,000 00
Illinois.....			72,000 00
Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:			
Bank—First National Bank, Pawtucket, cost.....			\$121,940 00
Pacific " " " ".....			5,187 50
Slater " " " ".....			17,375 00
Globe " " Providence, ".....			2,500 00
			\$147,002 50
Bank—United States, par value.....			\$55,000 00
Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas Railway, par value.....			13,000 00
Des Moines and Fort Dodge " ".....			4,500 00
			\$72,500 00

## PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE.

*S. C. BLODGET, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$3,686,437 62		
Amount invested in stocks.....	337,900 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	3,568,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	501,920 75		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	252,050 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	183,513 62		
Real estate, including banking house estate.....	284,460 51		
Amount of deposits.....		\$8,511,896 39	
Amount of profit on hand.....		302,386 11	
	\$8,814,282 50	\$8,814,282 50	
Number of depositors.....			20,959
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			3,364
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			2,825
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,606 59
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$159,897 67	July 16, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4½ pr.ct.pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$218,555 41

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Illinois.....	\$125,000 00
Connecticut.....	70,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

American National Bank.....	\$8,000 00
National Eagle Bank.....	13,400 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank.....	27,450 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	20,000 00
National Exchange Bank.....	40,000 00
Manufacturers National Bank.....	30,000 00
Mechanics National Bank.....	12,100 00
Merchants National Bank.....	40,000 00
Phenix National Bank.....	3,650 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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Providence National Bank.....	\$15,200 00
Roger Williams National Bank .....	10,850 00
Pawtucket Bank .....	11,850 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York.....	25,000 00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York .....	20,000 00
National Bank State of New York, New York.....	10,000 00
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	50,000 00
United States bonds.....	1,625,000 00
Iowa State bonds .....	60,000 00
Rhode I-land State bonds.....	55,000 00
Maine State bonds.....	25,000 00
Illinois State and County bonds.....	58,000 00
Ohio State bonds.....	56,000 00
Missouri State bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Providence bonds.....	250,000 00
City of New York bonds.....	19,000 00
City of Brooklyn bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Newport bonds.....	30,000 00
City of Chicago bonds.....	25,000 00
City of St. Louis bonds.....	50,000 00
City of New Bedford bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Springfield bonds.....	85,000 00
City of Newark bonds.....	50,000 00
City of Cincinnati bonds.....	100,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds.....	50,000 00
City of San Francisco bonds.....	50,000 00
Town of North Providence bonds.....	22,000 00
Town of Westerly bonds.....	34,000 00
Town of Meriden bonds.....	60,000 00
American Dock and Improvement Company bonds.....	25,000 00
New York Central Railroad bonds.....	100,000 00
Providence and Worcester Railroad bonds.....	77,000 00
Providence and Springfield Railroad bonds.....	185,000 00
Pawtucket Valley Railroad bonds.....	20,000 00
Brown, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad bonds.....	10,000 00
Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds.....	14,000 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds.....	50,000 00
Douglas County, Nebraska, bonds.....	25,000 00
Indiana State bonds.....	150,000 00
St. Louis City Anticipation Notes.....	108,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,905,900 00

# RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, PROVIDENCE. (In liquidation.)

*S. H. TABOR, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$364,945 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	31,440 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	23,127 84	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	48,021 30	.....	
Real estate.....	5,435 00	.....	
Taxes and expenses paid...	3,971 53	.....	
Dividends on principal unpaid.....	.....	\$80,646 82	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	331,844 26	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	64,449 59	
	\$476,940 67	\$476,940 67	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	617
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	81
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	43
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$6,166 96
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$19,950 96	Dec. 15, 1877.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos..
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....	.....	.....	\$64,449 59

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

200 shares stock Rhode Island National Bank, par.....	\$5,000 00
10 bonds, \$1,000 each, Manhattan Bleaching and Dyeing Company, cost.....	10,850 30
2 " \$1,000 each, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, cost.....	1,700 00
\$7,500 " and \$7,500 stock Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, held as collateral, but now owned by the Institution, cost.....	10,577 64
400 shares stock National Bank of Commerce, Providence, cost.....	21,200 00
80 " " Commercial National Bank, " " .....	4,240 00
10 " " Manufacturers " " " par.....	1,000 00
	\$54,567 94

## SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, NEWPORT.

W. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$865,255 20	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	197,340 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	3,180,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Amount of cash on hand.....	127,781 68	.....	
Banking house.....	30,000 00	.....	
Premium account.....	3,540 62	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$4,294,395 35	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	109,522 15	
	\$4,403,917 50	\$4,403,917 50	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	5,316
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	682
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	1,176
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$28,638 57
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$103,184 49	July 19, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$48,910 91

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

## BONDS.

United States 6 per cent. currency bonds.....	\$120,000 00
" " 5 " 1881 " .....	350,000 00
" " 4½ " 1891 " .....	250,000 00
" " 4 " 1907 " .....	700,000 00
New York City " .....	330,000 00
Providence, Rhode Island, " .....	175,000 00
Newport, " .....	73,000 00
Boston, Massachusetts, " .....	30,000 00
Charlestown, " .....	50,000 00
Chelsea, " .....	50,000 00
Barn, " .....	50,000 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Malden, Massachusetts, bonds	\$50,000 00
Lynn, " "	50,000 00
Fitchburg, " "	50,000 00
Medford, " "	50,000 00
Lowell, " "	50,000 00
Arlington, " "	50,000 00
Woburn, " "	50,000 00
Lawrence, " "	50,000 00
Fall River, " "	50,000 00
Somerville, " "	50,000 00
Springfield, " "	25,000 00
Waterbury, Connecticut, " "	50,000 00
Middletown, " "	36,000 00
Meriden, " "	50,000 00
New Britain, " "	25,000 00
Jamestown, Rhode Island, " "	12,000 00
Brooklyn, New York, " "	50,000 00
Newark, New Jersey, " "	50,000 00
Jersey City, " "	25,000 00
Chicago, Illinois, " "	50,000 00
Portsmouth, Rhode Island, " "	2,000 00
Rhode Island State " "	54,000 00
Maine " "	20,000 00
Missouri " "	18,000 00
Tennessee " "	\$18,000 for 10,000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal " "	25,000 00

\$2,180,000 00

## STOCKS.

Blackstone National Bank, Boston	\$37,500 00
Exchange " " "	14,000 00
Second " " "	16,000 00
Commerce " " "	9,900 00
North America " " "	12,000 00
Shawmut " " "	10,000 00
Metropolitan " " New York	9,000 00
Commerce " " "	9,400 00
Gallatin " " "	3,300 00
Hanover " " "	2,500 00
Continental " " "	2,000 00
American Exchange National Bank, New York	5,000 00
North America " " "	3,500 00
Newport " " Newport, R. I	6,840 00
First " " "	2,000 00
Rhode Island " " "	1,600 00
New England Commercial Bank, " "	3,300 00
Mechanics National Bank, New Bedford, Mass	3,500 00
Commerce " " "	1,000 00
Merchants " " "	2,500 00
First " " "	14,800 00
Mechanics " " Providence, R. I	9,900 00
Eagle " " "	2,300 00
Roger Williams " " "	300 00
Weybosset " " "	3,000 00
American " " "	5,000 00
Fall River " " Fall River, Mass	6,800 00
Pacific " " Pawtucket, R. I	1,100 00

\$197,340 00

## SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK, SMITHFIELD.

WILLIAM WINSOR, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$276,729 00		
Amount invested in stocks.....	17,552 00		
Amount invested in real estate.....	46,150 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....			
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand....	5,094 51		
Due Nat'l Exchange Bank.....		\$5,000 00	
Amount of deposits.....		339,164 47	
Amount of profit on hand.....		1,361 04	
	\$345,525 51	\$345,525 51	
Number of depositors.....			549
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			73
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			72
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$19,726 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$7,884 79	Nov. 1, 1879.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$1,361 04

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

5 shares New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.....	\$9,750 00
57 " Rhode Island National Bank.....	7,802 00
	\$17,552 00

## UNION SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE. (In liquidation.)

JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$162,310 00	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	.....	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	.....	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	23,903 89	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	28,958 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	994 41	.....	
Amount of real estate.....	97,374 31	.....	
Profit and loss account.....	58,584 78	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$372,125 39	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	.....	
	\$372,125 39	\$372,125 39	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	1,564
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	175
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	61
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....	.....	.....	\$3,409 84
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$22,707 55	Jan. 16, 1878.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	2½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	



## WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WAKEFIELD.

*D. M. C. STEDMAN, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$142,073 86		
Amount invested in stocks.....	64,300 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	15,000 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	41,798 99		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....			
Amount of cash on hand....	8,408 51		
Amount of deposits.....		\$264,973 99	
Amount of profit on hand.....		6,607 37	
	\$271,581 36	\$271,581 36	
Number of depositors.....			739
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			97
of \$1,000 and upwards....			35
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,615 25
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$10,135 24	Oct. 1, 1879.	4 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$5,845 51

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Minnesota.....	\$700 00
Iowa.....	1,500 00
Kansas.....	400 00
Nebraska.....	1,400 00

## Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

	Par value.	
First National Bank, Westerly.....	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Wakefield National Bank, Wakefield.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	10,000 00	10,570 00
Commercial National Bank, ".....	8,000 00	8,150 00
American National Bank, ".....	5,000 00	5,500 00
Weymouth National Bank ".....	3,200 00	3,880 00
City National Bank, ".....	5,000 00	6,000 00
National Bank of North America, ".....	10,000 00	12,000 00
Merchants National Bank, ".....	10,000 00	12,200 00
	\$57,200 00	\$64,300 00
Massachusetts Railroad first mortgage bonds.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
City of Providence bonds.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00

## WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WARREN.

W. P. FREEBORN, Treasurer.

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$323,624 92		
Amount invested in stocks.....	23,500 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	75,600 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	153,871 80		
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	112,360 00		
Amount of cash on hand...	1,678 83		
Real estate.....	4,696 54		
Amount of deposits.....		\$675,233 25	
Amount of profit on hand.....		20,098 84	
	\$695,332 09	\$695,332 09	
Number of depositors.....			1,344
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			184
of \$1,000 and upwards....			231
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$5,507 76
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$12,962 58	Nov. 3, 1879.	{ 2 per cent for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			4½ pr.ct. pr.an
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..			\$17,876 54

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts..... \$23,615 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

First mortgage bonds New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.....	\$10,000 #
"    "    Springfield and Providence.....	11,600 #
United States 4 per cent. registered bonds.....	54,000 #
	\$75,600 #
Old National Bank stock, Providence.....	\$2,000 #
National Bank of North America stock, Providence.....	1,000 #
Fourth National Bank.....	5,000 #
Commercial National Bank.....	1,000 #
Weybosset.....	1,000 #
Merchants.....	1,000 #
National Bank of Commerce.....	2,000 #
American National Bank.....	8,000 #
National Eagle Bank.....	1,500 #
First National Bank..... Warren....	1,000 #
	\$23,500 0

## WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, CENTREVILLE.

*M. FIFIELD, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$487,499 89	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	142,075 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	45,719 51	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	160,690 16	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property.....	.....	.....	
Premium account.....	900 00	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	13,323 48	.....	
Real estate.....	172,400 76	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$952,556 12	
Amount of profit on hand.....	.....	70,052 68	
	\$1,022,608 80	\$1,022,608 80	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	2,390
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	281
of \$1,000 and upwards....	.....	.....	261
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$12,989 12
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$18,861 70	Nov. 22, 1879.	2 per cent.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	3½ "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$70,013 13

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States.....None.

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

State National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,500 00
American " " par value.....	25,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence, par value.....	35,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, " " .....	4,525 00
Merchants " " .....	15,400 00
Exchange " " .....	1,450 00
Northern Bank, " " .....	10,000 00
Centerville National Bank, Centerville, " " .....	14,100 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, " " .....	26,100 00
	\$142,575 00
United States bonds, cost.....	\$45,719 51

## WESTERLY SAVINGS BANK, WESTERLY.

*S. F. PERRY, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$450,233 04	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	78,066 67	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	289,235 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	46,779 30	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	5,010 70	.....	
Amount of cash on hand...	34,672 45	.....	
Premium.....	2,500 00	.....	
Real estate.....	23,500 00	.....	
Amount of deposits.....		\$878,498 54	
Amount of profit on hand.....		51,498 62	
	\$929,997 16	\$929,997 16	
Number of depositors.....			1,903
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			240
of \$1,000 and upwards.....			236
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....			\$10,250 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$21,092 74	June 1, 1879.	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			5½ " "
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend.....			\$29,381 61

## Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Connecticut.....	117,653 00
Michigan.....	6,000 00
Indiana.....	13,800 00
Illinois.....	89,000 00
West Virginia.....	2,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

## STOCKS.

American National Bank, Providence, par.....	\$5,000 00
Blackstone Canal National Bank, Providence, par.....	2,000 00
City " " ".....	3,000 00
Commercial " " ".....	3,000 00
Eagle " " ".....	3,000 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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First National Bank, Providence, par.....	\$2,000 00
Merchants " " ".....	5,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, par.....	10,000 00
" " of North America, " ".....	5,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank, " ".....	3,750 00
Third " " ".....	3,000 00
Weybosset " " ".....	3,000 00
American Exchange " New York, ".....	5,000 00
Continental " " ".....	3,000 00
Merchants " " ".....	1,350 00
Metropolitan " " ".....	1,500 00
National Bank of Commerce, " ".....	10,000 00
" " of Republic, " ".....	3,800 00
National Mechanics Banking Association, New York, par.....	2,000 00
" Shoe and Leather Bank, par.....	3,000 00
Westerly Gas Light Company, cost.....	666 67

\$78,066 67

## BONDS.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, par.....	\$10,000 00
Boston and Maine Railroad, par.....	10,000 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, cost.....	19,885 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, cost.....	1,000 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, par.....	4,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, par.....	4,000 00
Chicago and Alton Railroad, par.....	4,000 00
Chicago and North Western Railroad, par.....	1,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, par.....	10,000 00
late Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, cost.....	15,000 00
Wisconsin and St. Paul Railroad, par.....	6,000 00
Merrie and Essex Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
New York Elevated Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
New Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad, par.....	8,500 00
New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
New York and Erie Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, par.....	20,000 00
New London Northern Railroad, par.....	8,000 00
New Jersey Midland Railroad, cost.....	2,000 00
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, cost.....	3,400 00
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, par.....	10,000 00
Union Pacific Railroad, par.....	5,000 00
Baltimore and Hudson Canal, par.....	8,000 00
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, par.....	10,000 00
City of Toledo, Ohio, par.....	3,500 00
City of Cincinnati, Ohio, par.....	10,000 00
New York Mutual Gas Light Company, par.....	5,000 00
School District No. 1, Westerly, par.....	21,500 00
Western Union Telegraph Company, par.....	1,000 00
United States, par.....	64,000 00

\$289,225 00

## WICKFORD SAVINGS BANK, WICKFORD.

*S. B. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$270,367 43	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	54,397 35	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	48,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	33,350 14	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	9,259 00	.....	
Amount of cash on call....	65,334 61	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$454,864 84	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	25,843 69	
	\$480,708 53	\$480,708 53	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	985
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	114
of \$1,000 and upwards...	.....	.....	134
Largest amount due to any one depositor. ....	.....	.....	\$7,202 01
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$9,328 42	Jan. 1, 1879.	{ 2 per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5 pr.ct. pr.an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$5,324 31

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Brooklyn, N. Y.....\$5,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Wickford National Bank, Wickford.....	\$800 00
Globe " Providence.....	800 00
Commercial " ".....	5,187 75
Rhode Island " ".....	750 00
American " ".....	4,000 00
Manufacturers " ".....	1,700 00
Merchants " ".....	3,000 00
Lime Rock " ".....	2,500 00
Fourth " ".....	2,400 00

## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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National Bank of North America, Providence...	\$5,000 00
" of Commerce, "	5,109 60
Westminster Bank, "	500 00
Butchers and Drovers Bank, "	3,000 00
Merchants National Bank, New York.....	1,850 00
Fourth " "	8,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, "	5,000 00
American Exchange National Bank, "	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,897 85
United States bonds, 6's of 1881.....	\$3,000 00
" " " 4 per cents.....	45,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$48,000 00

# WOONSOCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, WOONSOCKET.

*HENRY L. BALLOU, Assistant Treasurer.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$1,555,607 47	.....	
Amount invested in stocks.....	105,150 00	.....	
Amount invested in bonds.....	585,000 00	.....	
Amount loaned on personal security.....	258,685 69	.....	
Amount loaned on collaterals of personal property..	428,659 23	.....	
Amount of cash on hand..	42,111 30	.....	
Premium account.....	10,871 00	.....	
Real estate.....	62,434 25	.....	
Amount of deposits.....	.....	\$2,910,752 62	
Amount of profit on hand..	.....	137,766 32	
	\$3,048,518 94	\$3,048,518 94	
Number of depositors.....	.....	.....	6,220
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....	.....	.....	896
of \$1,000 and upwards.....	.....	.....	987
Largest amount due to any one depositor.....	.....	.....	\$10,393 00
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$68,878 64	Nov. 1, 1879.	{ 2½ per cent. for 6 mos.
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....	.....	.....	5½ pr. ct. pr. an.
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend..	.....	.....	\$128,329 16

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Massachusetts..... \$45,000 00

Description of stocks and bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:

Stocks—Old National Bank, Providence.....	\$10,000 00
Fourth " ".....	20,000 00
National Bank of North America, Providence.....	13,700 00
Weybosset National Bank, ".....	1,000 00
Roger Williams National Bank, ".....	3,750 00
Manufacturers " ".....	16,000 00



## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

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<b>Stocks</b> —National Bank of Commerce, Providence.....				\$10,000 00
American National Bank,	"	"	"	13,000 00
Globe	"	"	"	1,600 00
National Eagle Bank,	"	"	"	2,500 00
" Globe	"	Woonsocket	"	7,500 00
First National Bank,	"	"	"	3,000 00
Woonsocket	"	"	"	3,100 00
				<hr/>
				\$105,150 00
<b>Bonds</b> —United States 20 years 6 per cent., 1881, bonds.....				\$50,000 00
"	"	4	"	50,000 00
City of Chicago	7	"	"	50,000 00
" Newport	7 3-10	per cent.	"	25,000 00
" Covington	7 3-10	"	"	25,000 00
" Minneapolis	8	"	"	100,000 00
"	7	"	"	20,000 00
" Newark	7	"	"	100,000 00
" Cincinnati	7	"	"	75,000 00
Bernon Manufacturing Company	7	per cent.	mortgage bonds	30,000 00
Serial	"	7	"	30,000 00
Woonsocket	"	7	"	30,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$585,000 00

## RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY.

WILLIAM BINNEY, *President.*  
 ALEX. FARNUM, *Vice-President.*  
 C. H. SHELDON, JR., *Secretary.*

	RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Amount invested in mortgages on real estate.....	\$783,350 00		
Amount invested in bonds.....	2,823,600 00		
Amount loaned on personal security.....	1,518,207 36		
Amount loaned on call with collaterals of personal property.....	141,000 00		
Amount of cash on hand, and balances with correspondents.....	352,940 77		
Other resources.....	297,093 76		
Capital stock paid in.....		\$500,000 00	
Amount of deposits in participation.....		2,866,045 98	
Amount of profit on hand.....		292,067 17	
Other deposits and liabilities.....		2,258,078 74	
	\$5,916,191 89	\$5,916,191 89	
Number of depositors on participation.....			
of \$500 and under \$1,000.....			1,01
of \$1,000 and upwards....			23
Largest amount due to any one depositor on participation.....			61
			\$67,407 7
Amount, date and rate per cent. of last dividend....	\$71,368 95	Nov. 10, 1879. 5 pr. ct. pr. an	
Average rate of dividend for the last three years.....			{ 4.83 per cent
Amount of reserved profits at time of last dividend....			{ per annum
			\$292,067 1

Amount loaned on mortgages in other States:—

Iowa.....	\$213,600 0
Ohio.....	35,000 0
Illinois.....	176,750 0
	\$425,350 0

**Description of bonds held by the Bank, names of the Institutions in which invested, with their several amounts:**

<b>Bonds of the United States.....</b>	<b>\$1,000,000 00</b>
“ <b>State of Rhode Island.....</b>	<b>125,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Maine.....</b>	<b>83,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>New Hampshire.....</b>	<b>58,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Missouri.....</b>	<b>92,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>75,000 00</b>
“ <b>Douglas County.....</b>	<b>25,000 00</b>
“ <b>City of Providence.....</b>	<b>178,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Cincinnati.....</b>	<b>250,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Boston.....</b>	<b>10,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>St. Louis.....</b>	<b>10,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Cleveland.....</b>	<b>20,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Cambridge.....</b>	<b>25,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Charlestown.....</b>	<b>15,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Indianapolis.....</b>	<b>50,000 00</b>
“ “ <b>Sandusky.....</b>	<b>25,000 00</b>
<b>Railroad Bonds—</b>	
Providence and Worcester.....	66,000 00
Pawtuxet Valley.....	60,000 00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	50,000 00
New York, Providence and Boston.....	45,000 00
Providence and Springfield.....	61,000 00
Pacific, of Missouri.....	25,000 00
Union Pacific.....	50,000 00
Narragansett Pier.....	50,000 00
Keokuk and Des Moines.....	9,600 00
<b>Bank of Manville Company.....</b>	<b>140,000 00</b>
“ <b>Woonsocket Company.....</b>	<b>75,000 00</b>
“ <b>Bernon Manufacturing Company.....</b>	<b>75,000 00</b>
“ <b>Narragansett Hotel.....</b>	<b>60,000 00</b>
“ <b>Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal Company.....</b>	<b>15,000 00</b>
“ <b>Sny Island.....</b>	<b>1,000 00</b>
	<b>\$2,823,600 00</b>

**NOTE.**—The present market value (November, 1879,) of the above bonds is upwards of three millions of dollars.

## AGGREGATE OF THIRTY-NINE INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

*Showing Amount of Deposits and Number of Depositors in the Savings Institutions of Rhode Island, on Wednesday, November 26, 1879.*

NAME AND LOCATION.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.
Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$41,457 98	284
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	92,799 37	458
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol....	348,121 67	1,177
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	843,282 01	1,287
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket..	184,577 72	504
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,337,242 86	2,005
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	414,057 75	1,565
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	210,955 65	521
Cranston Savings Bank, Providence.....	706,705 85	4,400
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, E. Greenwich.....	195,780 92	515
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	1,383,120 44	2,413
Franklin Ins. for Savings, Providence....	752,202 49	5,752
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Hope Valley....	193,528 90	726
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	209,104 22	406
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence	295,663 88	577
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	198,589 73	424
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,218,462 19	7,423
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	352,824 90	950
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket....	100,110 35	395
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	163,652 70	347
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	386,526 19	984
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	375,176 98	1,089
Pawtucket Ins. for Savings, Pawtucket....	2,304,156 66	3,795
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	3,912,264 19	5,820
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	532,676 75	1,038
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	304,392 59	673
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket....	272,092 77	539
Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket..	2,779,700 98	4,537
Providence Ins. for Savings, Providence...	8,511,896 39	20,959
Rhode Island Ins. for Savings, Providence.	331,844 26	617
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	4,294,395 35	5,316
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	339,164 47	549
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	372,125 39	1,564
Wakefield Ins. for Savings, Wakefield....	264,973 99	739
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren...	675,233 25	1,344
Warwick Ins. for Savings, Centreville....	952,556 12	2,390
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	878,498 54	1,903
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	454,864 84	985
Woonsocket Ins. for Savings, Woonsocket.	2,910,752 62	6,220
	<b>\$43,095,533 91</b>	<b>93,193</b>

## INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

## RESOURCES.

Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate.....	\$21,851,196	01
Bank and other Stocks.....	2,079,525	23
National, State, City and Town Bonds.....	9,480,583	61
Railroad and other Bonds.....	1,712,617	84
City, Town and District Notes.....	28,500	00
Loans on Personal Security.....	4,199,898	74
Loans on Collaterals.....	1,771,790	69
Cash on hand.....	1,006,967	99
Real Estate.....	2,940,907	69
Miscellaneous.....	136,237	46
	<hr/>	
	\$45,208,225	26

## LIABILITIES.

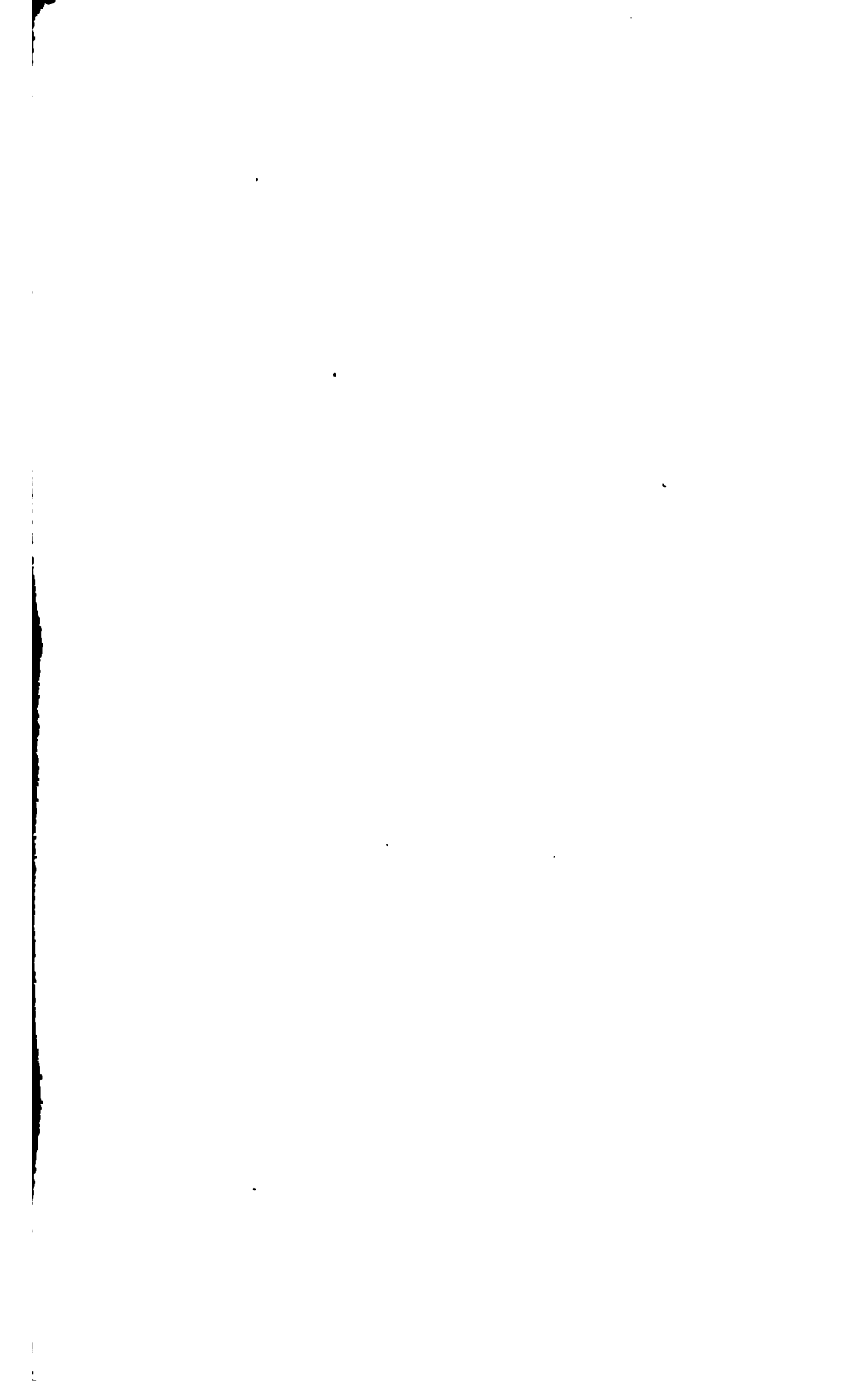
Amount due Depositors.....	\$43,095,533	91
Amount due National Banks.....	30,173	42
Amount of other Liabilities.....	130,828	27
Profits or excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	1,951,689	66
	<hr/>	
	\$45,208,225	26

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Savings Institutions in the State.....	39
Whole number of Depositors.....	93,193
Number of Depositors of \$500, and under \$1,000.....	11,715
Number of Depositors of \$1,000, and upwards.....	12,158
Average to each Depositor.....	\$462 43
Largest amount due any one Depositor.....	\$44,382 16
Decrease of Deposits from previous year.....	\$1,171,348 39
Average rate per cent. of Dividends declared within the past six months by 27 Savings Institutions.....	4½ pr.ct. pr.an.
Increase in number of Depositors from previous year..	140
Increase in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing less than \$500.....	1,130
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing more than \$500, and less than \$1,000.....	199
Decrease in number of Depositors from previous year of those depositing \$1,000, and upwards.....	791
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate in other States..	\$1,721,028 07

TABLE SHOWING THE LARGEST AMOUNT DUE TO ANY ONE DEPOSITOR FROM  
EACH SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE STATE, WITH THE EXCEPTION  
OF THE CRANSTON AND FRANKLIN, OF PROVIDENCE,  
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1879.

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$2,270 96
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	3,700 00
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	10,500 00
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	25,180 06
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	4,265 81
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	22,806 17
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	10,668 44
Coventry Savings Bank, Anthony.....	8,916 98
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, East Greenwich..	7,553 83
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	19,111 44
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Hope Valley.....	4,084 37
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	11,781 50
Jackson Institution for Savings, Providence.....	7,568 06
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	16,009 50
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	30,336 00
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	9,545 90
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	2,050 00
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,600 30
Niantic Savings Bank, Westerly.....	10,420 00
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	5,877 40
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	30,000 00
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence.....	24,711 20
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	6,120 30
Phenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	7,620 40
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	3,248 90
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	44,382 10
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	5,606 50
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	6,166 90
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	28,638 50
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	19,726 00
Union Savings Bank, Providence.....	3,409 80
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	5,615 20
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	5,507 70
Warwick Institution for Savings, Centreville.....	12,989 12
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	10,250 00
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford.....	7,202 01
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	10,393 00



A TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS OF  
TO THIS DEPARTMENT, GIVING ALSO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS:

NAMES AND LOCATION.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 1, 1870.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 6, 1871.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 6, 1872.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Dec. 4, 1873.	No. of Depositors.
Ashaway Savings B'k, Ashaway.			\$6,906 71	94	\$25,897 01	217	\$54,646 69	8
Bristol Co. Savings B'k, Bristol.								
Bristol Inst. for Savings, Bristol.	\$175,084 09	870	189,811 72	877	229,598 82	978	261,197 64	1,000
Citizens Savings Bank, Prov.			52,036 25	117	100,149 27	358	155,708 63	1,000
Citizens Savings Inst., Woonsocket.	284,768 78	687	325,490 22	709	357,980 18	743	359,198 93	8
City Savings Bank, Providence.	1,735,887 71	2,986	2,008,820 10	3,076	2,281,054 24	3,253	2,270,054 52	3,253
Coddington Savings Bank, Newport.	317,882 50	1,485	406,755 68	1,532	496,533 95	1,637	533,907 82	1,637
Coventry Savings B'k, Anthony.					67,526 00	191	193,318 09	191
Cranston Savings Bank, Prov.			259,760 96	796	1,027,962 78	2,379	2,180,810 74	2,379
E. Greenwich Inst. for Savings, East Greenwich.	106,287 73	414	128,904 51	434	153,977 71	479	155,021 80	479
Franklin Sav'g's B'k, Pawtucket.	734,409 09	1,419	970,475 17	1,685	1,169,533 33	2,157	1,336,040 95	2,157
Franklin Inst. for Sav'g's, Prov.	2,198,521 10	6,044	2,570,361 76	6,658	2,784,578 28	6,894	2,677,607 51	6,894
Hopkinton Sav'g's B'k, Hope Val.	12,325 87	155	75,254 48	399	135,198 37	597	207,340 20	597
Island Savings Bank, Newport.							25,337 41	
Jackson Inst. for Savings, Prov.			88,900 00	125	164,018 41	388	262,718 53	388
Kingston Savings B'k, Kingston.	149,810 61	401	172,297 94	447	209,777 45	498	331,728 86	498
Mechanics Savings Bank, Prov.	3,472,906 57	7,848	4,018,237 13	7,418	4,715,586 67	8,800	5,112,623 10	8,800
Mechanics Sav'g's B'k, Westerly.					129,033 90	470	171,845 14	470
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.								
Merchants Savings Bank, Prov.			14,638 00	52	87,182 56	188	175,998 36	188
Niantic Savings B'k, Westerly.			135,374 54	520	228,398 54	706	312,980 82	706
Pascoag Savings B'k, Pascoag.	322,855 38	685	437,509 29	787	590,045 41	925	651,780 23	925
Pawtucket Inst. for Savings.	1,868,915 48	3,304	1,672,652 18	3,765	1,933,535 78	3,748	2,063,972 57	3,748
Peoples Savings Bank, Prov.	3,345,282 07	6,168	3,683,967 04	6,888	3,871,226 52	6,867	3,867,962 61	6,867
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.	335,466 23	739	401,430 16	988	470,089 22	1,049	479,851 19	1,049
Phoenix Savings Bank, Phenix.	257,194 99	683	262,069 54	635	285,636 36	670	310,471 94	670
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.			173,019 32	384	224,884 36	457	254,413 16	457
Providence Inst. for Savings.	5,252,908 82	16,496	5,709,063 61	16,978	6,473,671 52	17,744	6,739,579 06	17,744
Providence Co. Savings Bank, Pawtucket.	2,238,854 64	3,966	2,785,569 04	4,749	3,327,156 85	5,154	3,662,266 04	5,154
R. I. Inst. for Savings, Prov.	530,374 19	957	687,707 77	1,232	537,140 58	1,093	630,497 56	1,093
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.	2,387,741 57	4,084	2,733,591 39	4,385	3,301,674 44	4,685	3,510,758 76	4,685
Smithfield Savings Bank, Green-ville.					40,041 45	138	122,678 51	138
Union Savings Bank, Prov.	806,577 35	1,105	1,073,749 27	1,470	1,337,255 68	2,123	1,341,162 97	2,123
Wakefield Institution for Sav-ings, Wakefield.	202,320 16	574	237,408 35	600	266,855 00	714	293,743 21	714
Warwick Inst. for Savings, Cen-terville.	1,050,202 44	2,304	1,198,218 59	2,428	1,343,648 93	2,496	1,360,373 19	2,496
Woonsocket Inst. for Savings, Woonsocket.	2,048,538 09	5,830	2,345,294 18	5,968	2,677,294 83	6,612	2,971,068 36	6,612
Warren Inst. for Sav'g's, Warren.	295,256 85	938	391,625 29	1,061	490,943 06	1,194	547,016 53	1,194
Westerly Sav'g's Bank, Westerly.	650,233 64	1,915	743,650 73	1,967	809,903 80	2,025	891,438 57	2,025
Wickford Sav'g's B'k, Wickford.	873,182 43	1,014	899,192 19	1,000	437,896 50	1,044	459,301 78	1,044
	30,706,501 38	72,891	36,289,703 11	79,676	42,563,538 66	88,664	46,617,188 06	93,120

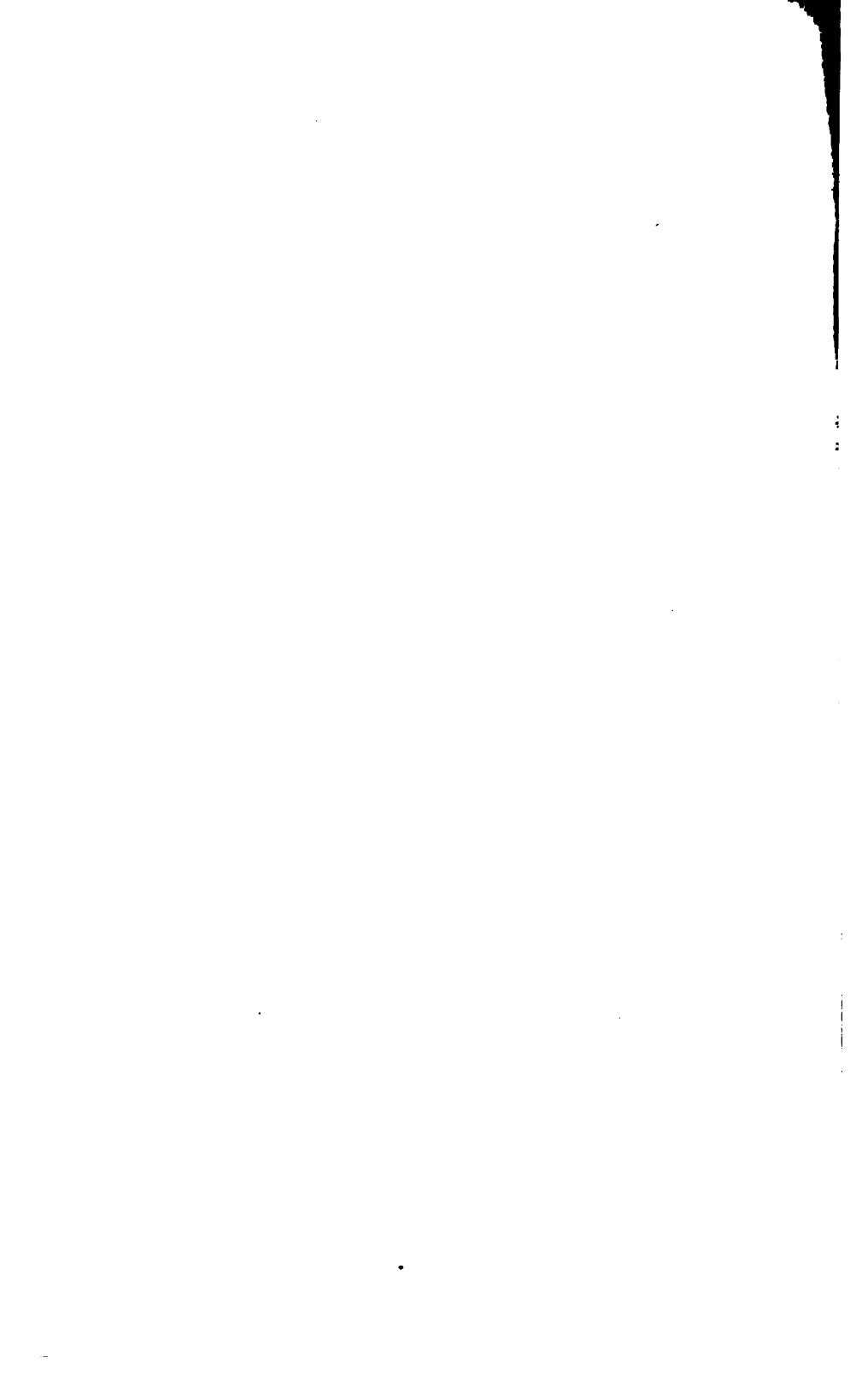


## SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

81

ISLAND FROM 1870 TO 1879, INCLUSIVE, COMPILED FROM STATEMENTS MADE

No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 27, 1875.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 28, 1876.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 30, 1877.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 30, 1878.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, Nov. 30, 1879.	No. of Depositors.
388	\$71,906 60	382	\$75,686 67	388	\$69,732 04	388	\$49,275 32	388	\$41,457 98	284
1,087	842,608 22	1,207	842,608 22	1,087	86,716 41	285	56,788 23	382	92,799 87	458
447	896,071 97	604	896,071 97	1,228	848,821 94	1,192	837,225 16	1,150	848,121 67	1,177
670	887,017 05	623	808,640 84	558	897,272 32	544	255,431 24	504	184,577 72	504
4,109	2,317,096 48	3,155	1,981,282 30	2,818	1,902,005 19	2,694	1,898,748 36	2,687	1,337,242 86	2,005
1,381	567,481 26	1,597	557,155 98	1,525	468,272 58	1,440	438,818 37	1,560	414,057 75	1,565
519	340,119 94	555	244,124 30	574	230,126 18	569	209,076 50	515	210,955 65	521
4,400	892,486 07	4,400	715,046 51	4,400	708,368 77	4,400	707,810 73	4,400	706,705 86	4,400
596	191,159 79	527	199,025 15	528	205,341 30	533	186,233 02	493	195,780 92	518
1,067	1,384,189 80	2,897	1,585,981 70	2,521	1,559,017 53	2,448	1,433,736 68	2,482	1,383,120 44	2,413
1,332	972,003 73	5,915	819,764 88	5,818	758,608 21	5,771	752,911 70	5,700	752,202 49	5,752
779	239,909 59	799	222,745 08	777	220,918 53	795	193,513 16	733	193,528 00	726
267	178,286 24	376	205,716 12	408	215,060 00	412	208,534 04	385	209,104 22	406
625	411,399 10	758	437,727 60	788	424,949 88	794	390,458 19	590	235,663 88	577
155	251,182 21	529	247,445 21	543	230,285 82	511	226,661 23	491	198,589 73	424
153	6,614,542 76	10,344	6,774,698 38	10,835	6,767,162 01	10,856	4,558,716 85	7,809	4,218,462 19	7,423
34	290,097 09	650	815,743 85	704	880,853 93	814	326,158 78	871	352,324 90	950
21,702 17		199	52,512 84	279	66,046 92	327	80,179 99	354	100,110 35	395
398	313,779 61	461	309,478 73	490	289,549 91	435	217,498 28	372	163,652 70	347
92	391,600 68	921	400,968 96	910	400,998 86	942	375,374 58	919	386,526 19	984
1,073	633,339 69	1,195	654,348 37	1,110	505,500 10	1,117	464,743 95	1,115	375,178 98	1,089
4,042	2,378,601 86	4,122	2,347,612 28	3,973	2,285,944 15	3,935	2,275,079 59	3,810	2,304,156 66	3,705
4,065	4,341,768 49	6,307	4,811,764 20	6,229	4,149,021 42	5,906	3,729,070 09	5,456	3,912,264 19	5,820
1,085	570,396 91	1,118	536,471 32	1,055	580,887 81	1,066	504,289 12	968	532,676 75	1,038
721	350,626 98	747	351,575 32	745	361,464 38	756	321,608 52	688	304,392 59	673
671	266,722 05	509	270,412 66	508	270,206 13	503	255,027 43	484	272,092 77	539
12,368	8,118,008 98	10,936	8,402,887 83	19,959	8,803,520 08	20,688	8,203,826 51	19,761	8,511,896 39	20,959
1,846	2,870,800 82	5,841	3,495,849 86	5,841	2,979,427 14	5,358	2,950,238 13	5,293	2,779,700 98	4,537
1,334	964,335 10	1,746	968,351 27	1,645	812,787 04	1,481	531,715 80	1,253	381,844 20	617
1,690	4,058,092 68	5,203	4,211,880 80	5,238	4,374,616 96	5,322	4,251,971 10	5,273	4,204,895 35	5,316
480	289,690 54	540	288,641 77	570	347,721 86	598	349,105 81	566	339,164 47	549
2,488	1,619,661 69	2,863	1,514,263 06	2,748	925,146 51	1,875	542,412 92	1,566	372,125 39	1,564
96	364,334 58	822	380,776 62	864	331,083 92	847	286,178 73	735	264,973 99	739
2,237	1,385,431 60	2,376	1,239,185 62	2,105	1,171,104 25	2,010	968,831 50	1,934	952,556 12	2,390
4,550	3,380,124 36	6,910	3,137,619 41	6,440	3,245,428 90	6,713	2,912,887 54	6,075	2,910,752 62	6,220
2,389	678,068 19	1,382	694,190 85	1,348	700,563 36	1,330	670,342 58	1,267	675,233 25	1,344
1,987	924,677 65	2,029	925,464 45	1,961	901,058 06	1,895	852,581 57	1,839	878,498 54	1,903
1,786	515,633 06	1,090	522,011 52	1,088	516,094 04	1,057	474,306 27	1,012	454,864 84	985
51,811,330 62		101,635	50,511,979 41	99,865	49,567,997 38	99,646	44,266,882 30	93,033	43,095,533 91	93,193



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

IN PROVIDENCE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

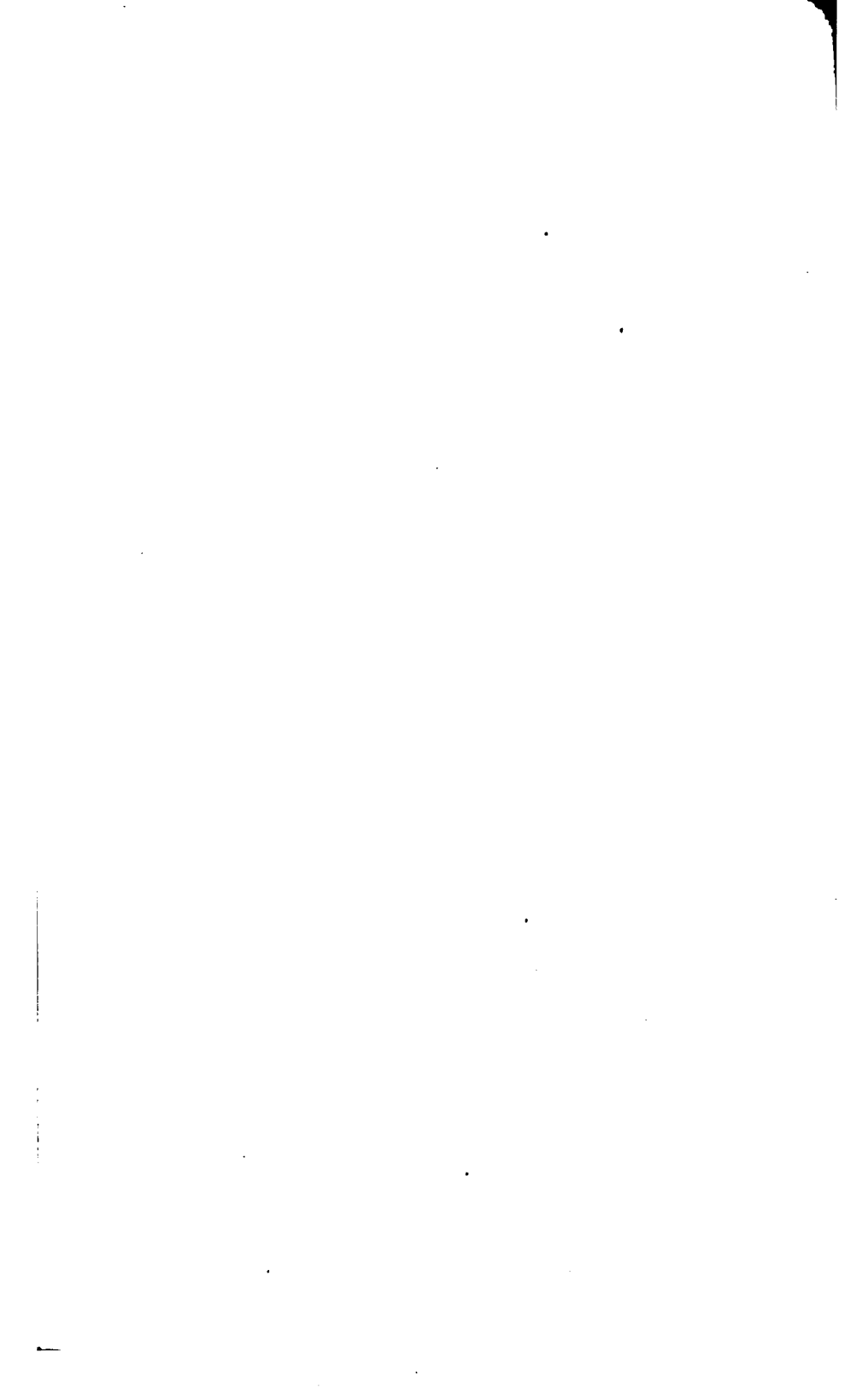
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1880 :*

The License Commissioners in and for the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 508 of the Public Laws, herewith respectfully submit their fifth annual report.

At the last municipal election in this city the question of granting license for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors was again submitted to the electors. Notwithstanding the vote was decidedly larger than that of the previous year, the number voting *against* license was much smaller.

1878.	1879.
Yes.....1,826	Yes.....2,101
No.....1,694	No.....1,569

The amendment to the liquor law, requiring every license to expire on the first day of July next succeeding the granting of the same, became fully operative for the first time on the first day of July last, 1879. The whole issue of license this year may exceed that of the last year. The reason our issue at this date shows so much larger than at the corresponding date in previous years, is because of the amendment above mentioned.

The collections in fees for license continue large, and no illegal sales of liquor are made in this city OPENLY.

Our efforts for the punishment of offenders have been unrelaxed, and the court records will show how faithfully the police have attended to this important duty.

The fee for license remains the same for all classes excepting the First.

This was reduced on the first of July last, because the Commissioners considered it excessive.

There are now a larger number of first class licenses in this city than we have ever had.

The entire cost of maintenance of the License Commission this year will hardly exceed three (3) per cent. of the collections.

The average cost of license this year will be greater than that of the last year, because of their earlier date.

Average last year, about.....	\$190 00
Average this year, to date, about.....	214 00

The number of licenses issued, and the fees collected in each year of the existence of the License Commission, are given in the accompanying table:

From the 15th July, 1875, to the 15th July, 1876, we issued licenses.....	664
The fees amounting to.....	\$116,600 00
From the 15th July, 1876, to the 16th July, 1877, there were issued licenses.....	483
And collected in fees.....	108,525 00
From the 16th July, 1877, to July 1st, 1878, we issued licenses.....	432
And collected in fees.....	97,081 26
From the 1st of July, 1878, to the 1st of July, 1879, we issued licenses.....	453
And collected in fees.....	86,873 64

From the 1st of July, 1879, to the 16th day of January, 1880, we have issued licenses.....	449
And we have collected in fees.....	96,284 33
Total collection.....	\$505,364 23

## DRUNKENNESS AND REVELLING.

Whatever may be the cause, it is none the less a fact, that since the enactment of the present law for the regulation of the sales of intoxicating liquors the arrests for drunkenness and revelling in this city have been steadily decreasing.

During our year closing with July first, last, 1879, the arrests for the above offences were nearly *one-half less* than they were in the year immediately preceding the passage of the license law.

During the year closing with June, 1879, the arrests for the before-mentioned offences, were about 900 *less* than they were the year before.

From July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1875, the arrests for drunkenness and revelling in this city, were.....	5,561
The arrests for the same offences, in this city, from July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879, were.....	3,331
Decrease.....	2,230

From July 1st, 1877, to July 1st, 1878, arrests made for drunkenness and revelling.....	4,222
From July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1879, arrests for the same offences.....	3,331
Decrease.....	891

The facts and figures born of a five years' administration of a law are incontrovertible.

The ideas and theories of those who believe that a law would accomplish something if it were in existence, are problematical.

Different people will each have a reason for the causes that have produced the results just given, and it may be that many who have been doubting, will decide that the license system is the proper one for a large city.

#### CLUB ROOMS.

There are none of these rooms in Providence supported by the sales of liquor.

#### NO LICENSE.

No license is placed in houses of ill fame.

#### WAITER GIRLS.

Saloons employing waiter girls, (so called,) are not licensed.

#### SUITS AT LAW.

Our suits in all of the courts are disposed of promptly.

If our citizens were familiar with the standing of many of the defendants, and with the character of their witnesses, they would be surprised to learn that we rarely lose a case, and for this reason it may not be amiss for us, in this report, to make reference to the ability and fidelity of the law officers to whom the management of our cases is entrusted, viz.: The Assistant Attorney-General, and the Assistant City Solicitor.

#### PROVIDENCE POLICE.

It gives us pleasure to add our testimony, derived from experience, as to the efficiency of the Providence police, now under the control of Chief Charles H. Hunt. To him, and through him, to every one of the force, we present our thanks, for their labors so well performed and so important to us.

#### LICENSEES WITH THEIR LOCATIONS.

The act obliges the Commissioners to include in their report the names of the licensees in Providence, with their locations. These



will be found subjoined, alphabetically arranged under their respective classes.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

We tender a cordial invitation to every one interested in the law that we are administering, to visit our office.

We would be particularly pleased to receive visits from the representatives of societies, or from individuals, who are *opposed* to the license system, to the end that they may *hear the other side*.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BOWEN,  
JABEZ C. KNIGHT,  
SAMUEL H. WALES,

*License Commissioners in and for the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island.*

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1880.

## NAMES OF LICENSEES.

### FIRST CLASS.

Armstrong, John.....	184 Canal street.
Blanding, William B.....	54 and 58 Weybosset street.
Chambers, Calder & Co.....	10 Exchange place.
Clafin, George L. & Co.....	56 to 66 South Main street.
Clausen & Price.....	108 Pine street.
Cooney, John P.....	143 and 144 Canal street, cor. of Cady street.
Campell, Owen.....	158 Eddy street.
Doyle, Philip A.....	135 Canal street, cor. Otis street.
Eddy, Jesse G. & Co.....	14 Custom House street.
Furlong, James.....	196 North Main street, cor. Cady street.
Furlong, Thomas.....	177 North Main street.
Greene & Co.....	58 Orange street.
Greene, John W.....	44, 45 and 46 Exchange place.
Gorman, Hugh & Co.....	12, 14 and 16 Wickenden street.
Grimes, Thomas.....	125 Pine street, cor. Potter street.
Heidman & Pfeifer.....	208 North Main street.
Hennessey, John B.....	151 and 153 Canal street, cor. Bowen street.
Harvey, Ransford H.....	315 Fountain street.
Hanley, James.....	166 North Main street, cor. Canal avenue.
Keily Brothers.....	Cor. Cedar and Barney streets.
Keily Brothers.....	Northwest cor. Pine and Peck streets.
Kennedy & Gough.....	311 Broadway.
Keiss Brothers.....	44 Peck street.
MacNamara, Michael B.....	145 and 146 Canal street, cor. of Cady street.
Mason, Chapin & Co.....	33 to 37 Canal street.
Maguire, Michael H.....	163 South Water street.
Molter, Nicholas.....	115 and 117 Pine street.

Moroney, Patrick.....	28 South Water street.
Paige, F. A. & Co.....	9 South Main street, cor. Leonard street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	1077 High street.
Palmer & Madigan.....	45 Hay street, cor. Friendship street.
Reid, Owen.....	156 to 158 Randall square.
Ruttiman, John.....	160 Broad street.
Silver Spring Brewery, James Hanley & Co	Cor. Jackson and Fountain streets.
Wesson, Samuel A.....	45 Dyer street, cor. Post Office court.
Wilkins, Henry.....	112 Pine street.
Young, Charles F. ....	38 South Main street.
Young & Lyon.....	22 North Main street.

## SECOND CLASS.

Adams, John T.....	10 Hardenburgh street.
Anness, William W.....	Matilda street.
Aiken, Orris R.....	82 Dorrance street, Opera House building.
Aldrich, Anson W.....	31 Washington street, Aldrich House.
Aldrich, Hiram A.....	8½ Weybosset street.
Aldrich, Charles.....	163 Broad street.
Astrap & Co.....	27 Fulton street, Star and Garter.
Atkinson, Thomas.....	10 A street, cor. Perkins street.
Barter, Patrick W.....	43 Lippitt street.
Bamford, John.....	Manufacturers house, 301 Broadway, cor. Valley street.
Brennan, James.....	21 Martin street.
Brannegan, Peter J.....	919 High street.
Boffum, Fred T.....	11 High street, cor. Burrill street.
Butler, Thomas M.....	169 High street.
Burnham, George L.....	88 Weybosset street.
Burnham, George L.....	262 South Main street.
Bardan, Patrick.....	16 Richmond street.
Bower, Abel.....	28 Orange street.
Buckley, Joseph.....	169 Amherst avenue, cor. Manton avenue.
Bushac, John L.....	81 Dorrance street, cor. Pine street, Everett House.
Brady, James.....	31 Dean street, cor. Fountain street.
Bowen, Michael E.....	144 Richmond street.
Barnard, Henry.....	102 High street, cor. Fenner street.
Brown, Frank W.....	477 High street.
Bradley, John.....	106 Richmond street.

Burns, John	261 Eddy street.
Brady, Philip	153 Richmond street.
Burns, Charles	309 Westminster street, cor. Walker street, Music Hall saloon.
Booth, Thomas	11 Delaine street.
Bannon, John	107 Prairie avenue.
Brady, James T.	273 Eddy street.
Brannan, James	286 Potter's avenue, cor. Madison street.
Barron, William A.	27 Pine street, cor. Hay street (second floor).
Brahaney, James	19 Sexton street, cor. Cozzens lane.
Brucker, Peter	16 Custom House street, in the basement.
Campbell, Owen	138 Prairie avenue.
Carroll, Hugh	792 Eddy street, cor. Bay street.
Carter, Henry L.	3 and 4 Post Office court, the Green Room.
Conley, John	398 Potter's avenue, cor. Wheaton avenue.
Clark, Patrick	203 Broad street.
Carrol, Cornelius	62 Ives street, cor. Bower street.
Clancey, William	313 North Main street.
Carraher, Patrick	60 High street.
Campell, Edward	525 Eddy street, cor. Crary street.
Cox, Francis	249 Dyer street.
Charnley, William H.	11 Orange street.
Checkley, John	98 North Main street, cor. Elizabeth street.
Connolly, Peter	283 Atwell's avenue.
Carr, Samuel	Pawtucket avenue, Half-way House.
Cooney, James F.	527 Eddy street, cor. Crary street.
Coyle, John	46 Cove street.
Crohan, James	Admiral street.
Carlin, Daniel	163 Fountain street, cor. Jackson street.
Casey, John	65 Putnam street, Mount Pleasant store.
Campbell, Isaac	16 Clemence street, first floor.
Collins, Edward J.	13 Chaffee street.
Carberry, Pierce	111 Ives street, cor. Power street.
Cosgrove, Michael	398 South Main street, cor. Pike street.
Caulfield, Michael	3 Borden street.
Cowper & Schedley	48 Dorrance street, cor. Middle street, in the basement.
Crowther, Hadfield	18 Canal street, up one flight.
Cahir, Patrick	79 Martin street.
Collins, Thomas	17 Washington street.

Conway, Timothy.....	46 Appleton street.
Cooke, Byron S.....	18 Weybosset street.
Cooke, Byron S.....	2 and 6 Post Office court.
Campbell, Owen.....	Cor. Smithfield and Northup avenues.
Campbell, Owen.....	100 Douglass avenue.
Clayton, Isaiah.....	7 Hardenburgh street, Washington House.
Cooney, Timothy S....	The Junction House, on South Main street, at its junction with Wickenden street.
Drake, Charles V.....	50 Union street, cor. Worcester street, Sherman House.
Degnan, Thomas.....	122 Plane street.
Doyle, Edward L.....	128 Charles street.
Doyle, Michael....	753 North Main street.
Doyle, Peter..	140 Charles street, Randall square.
Dorman, Charles K ..	40 Washington street.
Dolan, Michael.....	43 Coddling street.
Devitt Brothers.....	4 Wickenden street.
Drury, John.....	331 Broadway.
Drury, Peter.....	Valley Street Hotel, Valley street.
Darcy, William W.....	355 Eddy street, cor. Elm street.
Dougherty, James.....	49 Atwell's avenue, cor. Bourne street.
Degnan, Patrick.....	104 Richmond street.
Drury, James F.....	111 Spruce street, cor. Acorn street.
Delaney, Joseph.....	127 Charles street.
Doonan, Michael.....	76 Diamond street.
Darcy, Edward H.....	199 Canal street.
Duffy, William.....	77 Douglass avenue.
Degnan, Thomas... ..	830 Eddy street, cor. Sherburne street.
Dolan, James.....	64 Diamond street.
Duffy, Michael.....	55 Diamond street.
Dodd, William H..	License in the shop in the rear of 13 Fulton street.
Degnan, Thomas.....	498 Valley street, cor. Delaine street, in the basement.
Duffy, Patrick... ..	13 B street.
Davis, Charles E..	257 South Main street, cor. Guildler street.
Edmonds, William.....	29 Dyer street, cor. Dunwell's gangway.
Eichhorn, Henry.....	733 North Main street, cor. Jenkins street.
Enos, Joseph S.....	468 South Main street, cor. India street.
Early, Daniel.....	61 Webster street, cor. Evans street.
Ferguson, George.....	21 Hardenburgh street.

Fenner, Steary A. ....	46	Washington street.
Foley, John. ....	57	Wickenden street.
Furlong, Thomas. ....	1009	Eddy street, cor. Thurber's avenue.
Farrell, James. ....	10	B street, cor. Parkis avenue.
Finck, George. ....	138	Pine street, Rochester Hotel.
Fitzgerald, Frederick W. ....	332	North Main street, at its junction with Mill street.
Flanagan, John. ....	148	Charles street, Randall square.
Fogarty, Michael. ....	29	South Main street.
Furlong, Thomas. ....	80	Back street.
Farrell, Thomas. ....	285	Valley street.
Flynn, Patrick. ....	348	Atwell's avenue, cor. Knight street.
Furman & Tourtellot. ....	317	Westminster street.
Farrell, James. ....	33	Dyer street.
Fay, James. ....	892	High street.
Foster, Thomas S. ....	665	Broad street, Foster's Club House.
Farnum, George F. ....	73	Washington street, cor. Mathewson street.
Furman & Stone. ....	15	Fulton street.
Gravelin, William B. ....	60	Ship street, cor. Elbow street.
Gauch, John E. ....		Gano street, near Bower street.
Gaffney, Patrick. ....	495	Eddy street.
Galligan, Peter. ....	190	Wickenden street.
Gray, Thomas. ....	4	Wayne street, cor. Douglass avenue, in the basement, Robin Hood House.
Gorman, Michael. ....	349	High street.
Gorman, Michael. ....	113	Prairie avenue.
Gseller, John Frederick. ....	41	Julian street, cor. Appleton street.
Grimes, Thomas. ....	161	Thurber's avenue, near Prairie avenue.
Goodwin, Patrick. ....	32	Randall street, cor. Lock street.
Grace, Joseph. ....	272	South Main street, cor. James street.
Gauch, Charles. ....	109	North Main street, in Bowers Block.
Gallagher, Andrew. ....	132	Charles street.
Grimes, Thomas. ....	128	Pine street, cor. Potter street, Pine Street House.
Grimes, Thomas. ....	23	Atwell's avenue, cor. Hicks street.
Gallogly, Laughlin. ....	309	Broad street, cor. Winslow place.
Gorman, Hugh. ....	43	Whelden street, cor. Polk street.
Gallogly, Michael J. ....	27	South Main street.
Gallagher Brothers. ....	16	South Main street.
Gorton, William H. ....	21½	Washington street, cor. Eddy street.

Garbe, Louis E.....	25 North Main street, up two (2) flights.
Gauch, George.....	201 Charles street.
Hill, Job W.....	470 High street, cor. Burgess street.
Humphreys, Lewis H. ....	Narragansett Hotel, Broad, Dorrance and Eddy streets.
Healey, Dominick.....	Douglass avenue, cor. Admiral street.
Hickey, William F.....	101 South Main street.
Hughes, Timothy.....	37 Chaffee street, cor. Capron street.
Hazard, John P.....	36 Harold street.
Hines, Edward.....	127 Amherst avenue, cor. Hannah street.
Hogan, Michael.....	776 Eddy street, cor. Helen street.
Hughes, John H.....	35 Smith street.
Heelin, Edward J.....	131 Richmond street, cor. Tippecanoe street.
Hart, Norman L.....	47 South Main street, in basement.
Hughes, Thomas.....	75 Martin street.
Hmes, Terrence. ....	263 Atwell's avenue, cor. Murphy street.
Herrick, Alban.....	319 Broadway.
Morton, John F.....	537 North Main street, Niagara saloon.
Hunton, Frank W.....	261 Westminster street, cor. Moulton street, Westminster Hotel.
Healin, Patrick.....	537 Eddy street.
Higgins, Patrick.....	464 Cranston street, cor. Anthony avenue.
Hennessy, John B. ....	50 Orange street.
Healey, Thomas G.....	341 High street.
Boyle, Joshua.....	126 Canal street, cor. Canal avenue.
Rock, Christian.....	156 Broad street, Teutonia House.
Keller, Gelles.....	183 Orms street, at its junction with Smith street.
Manley, Michael.....	877 High street, cor. Howard street.
Hemmingway, George.....	two (2) MacNeal lane, Railroad House.
Healey, Edward.....	129 Canal street, McClellan House.
Harrop, Abraham.....	85 Manton avenue.
Hunter, Robert.....	3 Jackson court. The shop licensed is in the south-east corner of the What Cheer House (so called).
Higgins, Patrick.....	434 Cranston street, cor. Jessamine street.
Harvey, Ransford H.....	207 Broad street, Buckingham House.
Hopkins & Morrow.....	Over 81 Weybosset street.
Hampe, Adolph.....	30 Cranston street.
Henryes, Edward E. & Co ...	86 Weybosset street, up one flight, Palace Billiard Hall.
Hobson, Job.....	Park Hotel, cor. Broad and Fifth streets.

Hodges, James R.	City Hotel, 148 Broad street
Haley, John	132 Canal street
Harvey, Ransford H.	50 Washington street, cor. Union street, The Albion.
Jenne, Frederick E.	80 and 84 North Main street
Jackson, Charles H.	411 High street, in Flagg's Block
Johnston, William	42 Webster street, cor. Ambrose street
Kiernan, John R. & Co.	324 Wickenden street, cor. East street
Kennedy, Lawrence	15 Market square
Keefe, John	290 North Main street, cor. Smith street
Kelly, John	106 India street
Knott, Benjamin	267 Smith street, at its junction with Chalkstone avenue
Keefe, Michael	Veazie street, near Wanskuck
Kain, John	100 Federal street
Kenny, Patrick	288 Potter's avenue, cor. Madison street
Kiernan, Bryan	81 Charles street
Kiernan, Bryan	68 Back street, cor. Fletcher street
Kilmartin, Maurice	510 Eddy street
Keily, Owen	128 Steere avenue, cor. Amherst avenue
Keily, Owen	South-east corner of Oxford and Miner streets
Keefe, Timothy	South-west corner of Cedar and Acorn streets
Lichtenberg, Carl	188 Pine street, Hope House
Leach, Augustus A.	76 Weybosset street, Arcade House
Leigh, George	160 Canal street, cor. Green's lane
Lawton, Jonas	51 Manton avenue, Lawton House
Lyons, W. & J.	163 Martin street
Luby, Joseph	14 Smithfield avenue
Leach, James	16 B street
Lonergan, Patrick	56 Pond street
Lynch, Patrick	432 Eddy street
Ladd, Thomas E.	39 Cranston street, cor. West Hoyle street, Massasoit saloon
Ladd, Thomas E.	307 High street
Leary, Cornelius	292 South Main street
Link, John S.	2½ Post Office court
Ladd, Thomas E.	Hoyle Tavern, High and Cranston streets
Lannon, Patrick	15 Norfolk street
Leonard, Patrick	61 Chaffee street, cor. Appleton street
McCusker, James A.	88 Plane street, cor. Crary street



Martin, Owen.....	661 North Main street.
Munroe, Joseph S.....	153 South Main street, Narragansett saloon.
McMurray, Francis.....	16 A street.
McHale, Michael.....	100 South Water street, cor. Doubloon street.
McHale, Michael.....	110 Charles street, cor. Orms street.
McHale, Michael.....	113 Douglas avenue, cor. Fillmore street.
McGarty, James.....	938 High street, cor. Norfolk street.
Meyer, John.....	57 Eddy street, cor. Fulton street.
McGarty, John H.....	Cor. of Branch avenue and Veazie street, near Wanskuck.
Morrin, Patrick.....	665 North Main street.
Maguire, Hugh.....	35 Atwell's avenue.
McQuaid, Daniel.....	124 Charles street.
McMaugh, Stephen.....	Cor. of Atwell's avenue and Valley street.
McCulla, Bernard.....	59 West River street.
McKenna, Michael F.....	94 Plane street, cor. Crary street.
Mitchell, Benjamin.....	10 Fountain street, Montgomery House.
Mahoney, Patrick ..	Cor. of Ives and Williams streets.
Mann, Robert.....	86 Martin street, cor. Clayton street.
McCarron, John.....	75 West River street, cor. Hedley street.
Maguire, John J.....	82 Brook street.
Murray, John.....	64 Ives street.
Markey, Peter D.....	236 South Main street, cor. Williams street.
McNally, Alfred.....	834 North Main street, cor. Cozzens lane.
Murphy, Owen.....	350 South Main street, cor. Cent street.
McMahon, James.....	901 High street, cor. Perry street.
Murray, Owen.....	183 Atwell's avenue.
McGough, Peter.....	120 North Main street, in the Clarendon Hotel building.
Meyer, John.....	69 Eddy street.
McGuinness, Hugh.....	276 Cranston street.
McHale, Michael.....	233 South Main street, cor. Doubloon street.
Mahoney, Patrick.....	306 South Main street.
Molter, Nicholas.....	301 High street, Orchestrion Hall.
MacNamara, Michael B.....	26 South Water street.
McConnell Brothers.....	63 West River street, cor. Walling street.
McManus, James.....	128 Hospital street, cor. Crary street, The White House.
Manning, Thomas.....	33 Julian street, cor. Appleton street.
Murray, John.....	Potter's avenue, cor. Brattle street.

McGarty, Michael.....	154 Eddy street.
McMaugh, Stephen.....	95 Eddy street, cor. Middle street.
McElroy, John.....	489 Eddy street.
McElroy, John.....	29 Martin street.
Morgan, Matthew.....	27 Julian street.
McHale, John.....	135 Douglass avenue.
Melley, Arthur F.....	497 North Main street, cor. Olney street.
Moroney, Patrick.....	273 High street, in the Bongartz building.
Mullen, John.....	219 Cranston street.
Mullen, James, Jr.....	59 Aborn street, in the basement.
McGaughey, Robert.....	22 Delaine street.
Metchear, William J.....	46 Union street, Adams House.
McGinn, James.....	101 Martin street.
McAleer, Joseph F.....	50 Charles street.
McAndrews, Patrick.....	116 Wickenden street.
Murphy, John.....	207 Atwell's avenue, cor. Tefft street.
Murray, Stephen, Jr.....	117 Martin street.
Norris, Dennison.....	One (1) North Main street, Roger Williams' House.
Nolan, Patrick W.....	169 Broad street, cor. Clemence street.
Nichols, Frank O.....	85 Weybosset street.
Naylor, Judah.....	206 Manton avenue, Grove Inn.
Nugent, Michael H.....	44 Orange street.
Nolan, Timothy H.....	281 Fountain street, cor. Dean street.
Nye, George.....	81 Weybosset street.
Northup, Thomas S.....	248 North Main street.
O'Neil, Cornelius.....	Cor. of Gano and Amy streets.
O'Byrne, Bernard.....	102 Plane street.
O'Meara, Jeremiah.....	270 Atwell's avenue.
Owens, John.....	30 Orange street.
O'Rourke & McKenna.....	Dale street, the shop in the second house from the corner of Dale and Cedar streets.
O'Neill, John.....	2 Otis street.
O'Reilly, John.....	104 Putnam street.
O'Brien, Matthew.....	10 Webster street.
Owens, John.....	66 Julian street.
O'Donnell, Michael.....	188 Canal street.
O'Hern, John.....	127 Plane street, cor. Lockwood street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	One (1) Fountain street, cor. Cove street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	286 North Main street.
Proctor, Walter R.....	107 Weybosset street, cor. Dorrance street, Infantry building.

Proctor, Walter R.	78 Canal street, cor. Elizabeth street, first floor.
Payne, John C	92 North Main street, American House.
Pierce, Hart B.	43 and 45 Washington street, Washington Hotel.
Prior, Patrick	316 North Main street.
Pies, Adolph	7 Union street, Union House.
Proctor, Walter R.	441 High street.
Proctor, Walter R.	1,025 High street.
Proctor, Walter R.	Manton avenue, at its junction with Atwell's avenue, Travellers' House.
Proctor, Walter R.	Cooke's Cottage, on Manton avenue, at its junction with Atwell's avenue.
Quinn, Michael	192 South street.
Quinn, Thomas	31 Smith street, cor. Gaspee street.
Rounds, Charles A.	8 North Main street, The Woodbine.
Riewold, Julius	33 Greenwich street, cor. Warren street.
Revens, John	Cor. of Point and Richmond streets, entrance from both streets.
Rielly, Daniel	426 Cranston street, cor. Lilac street.
Reilly, Bernard	132 Vinton street, cor. Gesler street.
Ryan, John F.	46 and 48 Orange street.
Rogers Brothers	67 Ives street, cor. Trenton street.
Rpley, Henry B.	At the Watering Trough (so called) on Manton avenue.
Rosenberg, Herman	18 Snow street, cor. Chapel street, Hotel Dresden.
Rush, Daniel	80 Summer, cor. Conduit street.
Reynolds, James	472 Atwell's avenue.
Reynolds, John	18 Appleton street.
Sherry, James	73 Diamond street, cor. Superior street.
Sherry, James	302 Potter's avenue, cor. Crocker avenue.
Sheldon, George W.	235 Broad street.
Stanz, John	283 High street, in the Carroll Building.
Simmons, Michael	257 Atwell's avenue, cor. Murphy street.
Sim, Jacob	11 Union street.
Schoenleber, John L.	209 Broad street.
Schemminger, John	333 High street.
Schneider, Wendelin	Branch avenue, near Geneva.
Sullivan, Morty	26 Bower street.
Sprague, Albert W	18 Fountain street, cor. Union street.
Sullivan, Patrick J.	1 Peck street.

Salisbury, Edward S.....	2 Canal street, in the basement, The Grotto.
Swallow, George S.....	8 Weybosset street, cor. Dunwell's gangway.
Sullivan, Timothy J.....	Ives street, cor. Bower street.
Smith, Terence.....	315 Broadway.
Shancey, Patrick.....	472 North Main street.
Sullivan, Michael.....	30 Wickenden street.
Shattuck, Samuel T.....	72 South Water street, cor. Power street.
Stewart, Andrew T.....	157 Martin street, in the basement.
Schumann, Binnhard.....	16 North Main street, New York Beer Garden.
Sullivan, John.....	126 Orms street, cor. Carroll street.
Salmon, Patrick H.....	192 Canal street.
Tinker, Edward.....	47 Eddy street, Girard House.
Thoene, Fritz.....	274 Broad street.
Tummin, Stephen A.....	2 Wickenden street, cor. Transit street.
Tillinghast, Samuel W.....	9 Market square, in the basement.
Taft, George.....	77 Diamond street, cor. Superior street.
Tilley, William.....	5 Hardenburgh street.
Tully, John.....	125 South Water street.
Thornton, John W.....	58 Chaffee street.
Thayer, Lucius M...	Hotel Dorrance, Westminster and Fulton streets.
Thompson, John.....	211 Atwell's avenue, cor. Tefft street.
Thornton, Thomas W.....	8 Mill street.
Whipple, Frank.....	421 High street, Hopkins Hotel.
Wood, George L.....	182 Smith street, Pine Grove House.
Wright, James H.....	258 India street, Washington Bridge Saloon.
Walsh, James.....	248 Eddy street.
Ward, John P.....	121 Richmond street.
Weeden, George E.....	60 Washington street, cor. Clemence street, "Weeden House."
Whipple, Albert L....	104 Westminster street, cor. Orange street, "Belmont Café."
Walsh, James E.....	49 Charles street.
Woelfel, Andrew.....	165 Broad street.
Walsh, Patrick.....	376 High street.
Wood, James & Co.....	211 Broad street.
Wallace, Thomas J.....	29 Peck street.
Whitford, Thomas W.....	9 Fountain street.
Walsh, Richard.....	39 Pond street.
Yager, Henry.....	395 High street.
Ziehm, August.....	369 Plane street, cor. Colfax street, in the basement.

## THIRD CLASS.

Burgess, Horace C. ....	89 Westminster street.
Burton, William J. & Co. ....	28 Market square.
Eddy & Chapman. ....	375 High street, cor. Oliver street.
McWilliams, Owen. ....	78 Spruce street.
Remington & Sessions. ....	247 Westminster street, cor. Mathewson street.
Sumner, Ossian & Son. ....	260 Broad street, cor. Chestnut street.

## FOURTH CLASS.

Arnold, William E. ....	12 Weybosset street.
Buffum, Frederick T. ....	11 High street, cor. Burrill street.
Becker, Jacob. ....	264 North Main street.
Barker, William H. ....	56 Peck street, cor. Friendship street.
Blink, Charles. ....	6 Gallup street.
Buckley, Michael. ....	45 Smith street.
Cooper, William S. & Co. ....	198 Canal street.
Dietrich, Gustav. ....	30 Market square, in the basement of the Franklin House.
English, Matthew. ....	78 Langley street.
Eble, Peter Paul. ....	13 Peck street.
Freeman, William H. ..	71 Richmond street, cor. Clifford street.
Fenner, Russell. ....	478 Broad street.
Fox, John. ....	9 Appleton street, cor. Young street.
Gartner, Hermann. ....	102 Pine street.
Hausenstein, Charles. ....	98 Eddy street, cor. Middle street, Germania House.
Hickey & Pierce. ....	10 Planet street.
Hausenstein, Hubert. ....	295 Westminster street.
Hancke, Rudolph. ....	40 Richmond street.
Hines, Henry F. ....	275 Orms street, cor. Zone street.
Hunt, Daniel. ....	Manton avenue, second house southerly from the Watering Trough (so called).
Hill, Joseph. ....	18 Harold street.
Hartmann, Christian. ....	84 Dorrance street, cor. Pine street, in the Opera House building.
Hilkeni, Philip. ....	315 South Main street.
Jacques, Isaac. ....	14 Market square, in the basement of the Granite building.

Kraus, Fritz.....	58	Pine street
Keefe, John.....	264	North Main street, Keefe's Block
Lane, Robert.....	98	Douglass avenue
Lynch, Daniel.....	83	Manton avenue
Maguire, Michael H.....	3	Bergen street
Murphy, Bernard.....		Chalkstone avenue, cor. Bergen street
McGarty, John.....	20	Miner street
Newman, Oscar L.....	18	Market square, in the basement of the What Cheer building
Pettis, Robert.....	5 and 7	Orange street
Pettis, John W.....	241	Broad street in the basement
Riedel, John.....	25	Eddy street, in the Aldrich House
Reichenbach, John.....	30	South Main street, up one flight
Steere, Joshua H.....	461	Pine street
Sun, Jacob.....	8	Potter street, Red Jack's Saloon
Schmidt, Helmuth.....	55	South Main street
Scott, Adam.....	121	Manton avenue
Sullivan & Aldrich.....	267	Broad street
Smith, Joseph.....	194	Fountain street
Senior, Joss.....	301	Dyer street, at its junction with Eddy street
Thompson, Daniel.....		Harris avenue, cor. Grove street
Wilbur, Charles D.....		Depot Saloon, Exchange place
Weber, Edward.....	52	Richmond street
Walsh, Thomas F.....	877	North Main street
Witzke, Amand.....	3	Peck street
Zuleger, Edward.....	906	High street

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

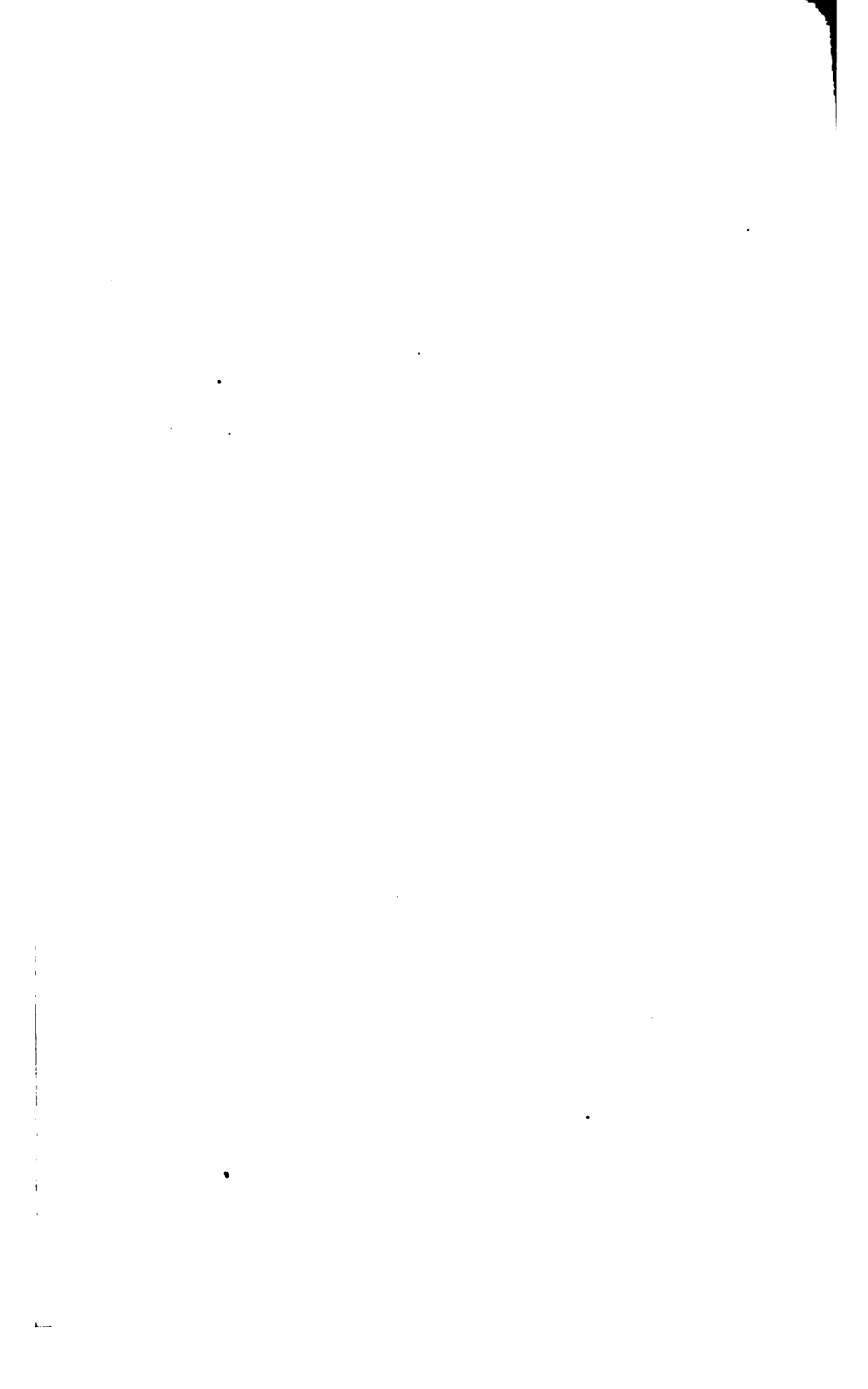
JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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1880.





# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their January Session, A. D. 1880 :*

The Railroad Commissioner has the honor of submitting the following report:

In my last report I made reference to the "hard times" then over our whole country. Our railroad corporations had their full burden to bear, as the great depression in all branches of business most decidedly reduced their receipts, both from passengers and freight. Commencing their new year then with all the signs of business unchanged, their determination was to reduce their current expenses as far as compatible with their business reputation, and this economy has not been at the expense of either their road bed or rolling stock.

The one idea of better net results actuated them all, and commencing with that especial end in view, while they were reducing their expenses the general revival of business interests commenced, and the financial results of their business is a decided gain.

Acting under the provisions of Section 29, Chapter 145, of the Revised Statutes, I have each year found it necessary to vary the form of questions submitted to these various corporations, seeing new points which I considered were of that importance that the public should be fully advised in reference to them all in their details.

The form this year submitted is materially different from any previous one. Each year fully convinces me that there is still something more to be learned in reference to the detailed workings of railroad

corporations, and practical experience is the sole channel through which the true inwardness of this work can be so attained that any information of value can be presented.

The mere fact that a railroad corporation declares large dividends is nothing to show that it is a safe or even reliable investment, because the various methods of keeping the accounts would promptly convince those who search for the information that some corporations not declaring any dividends were by far the safer place for investment. There are two very important items to be looked at carefully. First, are the actual necessary repairs of road bed, bridges and stations each year charged in full, or in part, to construction account, or to actual expenses? Second, are the yearly repairs necessary to rolling stock charged in full, or in part, to equipment account, or to expenses? It is of vital importance to know which. These two items are by far the largest items of expenditure, and charged to any thing but expense, increases the net earnings just precisely the same amount, and also at the same time makes a fictitious value of each of the other accounts, representing, as they do, the assets of the corporation.

I have always maintained that the full amount of each of these expenditures should be charged directly to expenses, but one glance is sufficient to show that when large expenditures, under either of these headings, are charged to either of these other accounts, a dividend is earned and declared, whereas if charged as they should be, a net loss might be the result.

By my tables this year it is easily seen what proportion, if any, of the expenditures for roadway, bridges, &c., are charged as they should be, and a new table at the close of the detailed reports shows the valuation of the rolling stock in detail.

I now submit tables of the detailed situation and business of each of our railroad corporations.

# REPORT OF NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$3,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,050,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	45,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	77,253 25
Interest paid within the year.....	77,253 25
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	345,756 97
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	310,775 73
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	128,093 29
Total receipts.....	784,625 99
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	543,222 50
Total net earnings.....	241,403 49
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	8½ per cent.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	\$4,232 13
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	17,828 64
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	7,926 63
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	55,105 62
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year ...	} Charged to ex- pense account.
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	\$73,058 46
Expended during the year for ferry.....	22,020 95
What amount of last amount was charged to construction ac- count?.....	18,547 23
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	22,704 46
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	1,420,692 88
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	1,439,240 11
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	692,603
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	307,865
Number of locomotives owned.....	25

Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	} Charged to expense account.	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....		
Number of passenger cars owned.....		31 s
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	} Charged to expense account.	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....		
Number of all other cars owned.....		265
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	} Charged to expense account.	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....		
Average number of regular trains per day....		34
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....		All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		All.
Total length of road, miles.....		62½
Miles of track in this State.....		45½
Number of passengers killed during the year.....		None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....		5
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		1
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		None.
Number of employes killed.....		None.
Number of employes injured.....		1
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets)....		1, 94-100 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....		92-100 c.

a And also proportional part of 35 other passenger, postal and baggage cars.

# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$2,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	1,176,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	590,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	108,753 07
Interest paid within the year.....	108,753 07
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	325,343 76
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	573,973 39
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	20,535 10
Total receipts.....	919,852 25
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	697,260 12
Total net earnings.....	241,592 13
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	5 per cent.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	141,592 13
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	110,584 61
Expended during the year for new rolling stock, new locomotive, charged to repairs.....	\$3,250 00
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	82,048 34
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	800,539 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year,	
Reduced valuation of cars.....	\$107,764 00
Reduced valuation of locomotives.....	14,500 00
One locomotive sold.....	1,000 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	136,226 55
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	Nothing.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	All.
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	\$2,918,982 89

Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	2,982,390 88	
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	1,639,15	
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	675,5	
Number of locomotives owned.....		
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands. ....	\$203,000	
Average cost of the same     "     "     "     "     " .....	7,000	
Number of passenger, baggage and mail cars owned.....		
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$82,000	
Average cost of the same     "     "     "     "     " .....	2,000	
Number of all other cars owned.....	1,2	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$392,275	
Average cost of the same     "     "     "     "     " .....	306	
Average number of regular trains per day.....		
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....		A
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....		A
Total length of road, miles, not including side track,		
Main line.....	43.41	} 51.4
Branches.....	8	
Miles of track in this State, including side track,		
Main line... ..	17.90 double track,	} 52.4
Branches.....	6.50 single     "	
Side track.....	9.83	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....		Not
Number of passengers injured during the year.....		Not
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....		
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....		
Number of employés killed.....		
Number of employés injured.....		
In addition to these there were—		Killed. Injure
Persons attempting to cross track in front of trains.....	1	
Stealing a ride and jumped from cars....	1	
Found near track—cause unknown.....	0	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2, 44-100	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	68-100	
<hr/>		
a Charged one-half of expense of re-building Woonsocket bridge.....	\$6,398	
Land damage and new engine house, East Providence branch.....	7,647	
	\$14,045	
Credited sale of viaduct property at Worcester.....	\$647	
Net addition to construction account.....	\$13,397 49	

# REPORT OF BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$4,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	920,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.
Interest due within the year... ..	58,249 12
Interest paid within the year.....	{ Balance of the account.
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	\$695,169 78
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	424,179 43
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	58,889 08
Total receipts.....	1,178,238 29
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	846,862 16
Total net earnings.....	331,376 13
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	6½ per cent.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	434,503 52
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	363,127 39
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	90,502 95
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year...	207,400 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	207,400 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	202,129 26
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense?.....	202,129 26
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	4,612,774 38
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	4,612,774 38
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	3,206,488
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	593,346
Number of locomotives owned.....	46
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$105,300 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	2,289 13

Number of passenger cars owned—97 baggage and mail, 17 express.....	114
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$44,100 00
Average cost of the same “ “ “ “ .....	386 84
Number of all other cars owned.....	693
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$58,000 00
Average cost of the same “ “ “ “ .....	83 81
Average number of regular trains per day.....	41
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	All
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All
Total length of road, miles.....	63, 752-1000
Miles of track in this State.....	10, 421-1000
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	1
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.
Number of employes killed.....	1
Number of employes injured.....	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2, 26-100 c
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	1, 10-100 c



# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$517,150 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	500,000 00
Total amount of floating debt... ..	10,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	33,100 25
Interest paid within the year....	33,003 77
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	32,070 90
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	45,152 01
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	2,765 59
Total receipts.....	79,988 50
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	73,690 11
Total net earnings .....	6,298 39
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus.....	\$6,298 39
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	40,497 94 a
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	1,895 00
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	6,332 24
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	100,512 35
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	102,407 35
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	12,348 16
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	\$12,348 16
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	913,424 96

a The surplus earnings reported at commencement of the year have been expended as follows:

For land damages.....	\$ 664 60
Three locomotives.....	36,500 00
Construction notes paid.....	3,333 34
	<u>\$40,497 94</u>

Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	920,981 07
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	76,861
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	35,563 1/2
Number of locomotives owned.....	5
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	36,500 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	12,166 66 1/2
Number of passenger cars owned.....	5
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$21,228 93
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	\$4,245, 78 3/4
Number of all other cars owned.....	78
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$44,678 43
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	\$572, 80 10/30
Average number of regular trains per day.....	6
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	4
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake. ....	4
Total length of road, miles.....	25, 1-10
Miles of track in this State.....	25, 1-10
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.
Number of employes killed .....	None.
Number of employes injured.....	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	3, 46 1-5 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	72-100 c.

# REPORT OF NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

*For the year ending August 31, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	69,000 00 <i>a</i>
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.
Interest due within the year.....	4,880 00
Interest paid within the year.....	4,880 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	35,810 11
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	2,750 25
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	7,545 31
Total receipts.....	45,605 67
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	38,998 32
Total net earnings.....	6,607 35
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	5,670 00
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	5,670 00
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	None.
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	952 05
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year ...	5,000 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	5,000 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	524 56
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	524 56
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	119,082 41
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	119,082 41
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	51,023
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	1,200
Number of locomotives owned, engine and passenger car combined.....	1

*a \$10,000 of this funded debt paid since the date of this report.*

Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$4,800 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	4,800 00
Number of passenger cars owned.....	None.
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	3
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	200 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	66 66½
Average number of regular trains per day....	6
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	1
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	1
Total length of road, miles.....	3 3-10
Miles of track in this State.....	3 3-10
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.
Number of employes killed.....	None.
Number of employes injured.....	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets)....	4 c
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reck- oning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	2½ c

## REPORT OF NARRAGANSETT PIER RAILROAD COMPANY.

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,080 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	95,400 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	17,000 00
Interest due within the year.....	8,252 87
Interest paid within the year.....	8,252 87
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	14,960 88
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	8,539 25
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	1,030 08
Total receipts.....	24,530 21
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	19,356 63
Total net earnings....	5,173 58
Due of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	None.
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	2,298 22
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	None.
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	633 87
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	20,443 65
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	20,443 65
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	2,511 96
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	2,511 96
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	177,919 80
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	177,986 74
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	39,884
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	10,674
Number of locomotives owned.....	2
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands. ....	\$11,200 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	5,600 00

Number of passenger cars owned.....	2
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$5,600 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	3,250 00
Number of all other cars owned.. .....	8
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$2,743 65
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	342 96
Average number of regular trains per day.....	5
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	All
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All
Total length of road, miles.....	8½
Miles of track in this State.....	8½
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None
Number of employés killed.....	None
Number of employés injured.....	None
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	5, 44-100 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	2, 72-100 c.

# REPORT OF WOOD RIVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the ten months ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$57,540 86
Total amount of funded debt.....	57,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	18,565 69
Interest due within the period.....	2,440 71
Interest paid within the period.....	1,090 71
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	3,095 88
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	6,114 63
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	425 44
Total receipts.....	9,635 45
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	7,222 43
Total net earnings.....	2,413 02
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus balance of income account.....	\$11,693 68
Total balance of income account at commencement of period..	9,280 66
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	500 00
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	106 33
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of period..	13,000 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the period.....	13,500 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	1,593 51
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	All.
Balance of construction account at commencement of the period.....	\$99,646 84
Balance of construction account at close of the period.....	100,916 00
Total number of passengers carried during the period.....	13,827
Total number of tons of merchandise during the period.....	7,449
Number of locomotives owned.....	2

Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$11,000 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	5,500 00
Number of passenger cars owned.....	1
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$3,600 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	3,600 00
Number of all other cars owned.....	1
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$900 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	900 00
Average number of regular trains per day.....	4
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	None
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	1
Total length of road, miles.....	5, 7-1/2
Miles of track in this State.....	5, 7-1/2
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None
Number of employés killed.....	None
Number of employés injured.....	None
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	4, 14-100 c
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	1, 68-100 c



## REPORT OF OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*


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Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$6,783,800 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	5,864,500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	632,419 15
Interest due within the year.....	390,268 81
Interest paid within the year.....	394,548 81
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	1,493,768 24
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	1,141,898 44
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	226,908 56
Total receipts.....	2,862,575 24
Total running expenses, including Wollaston accident, \$348- 453.14, interest, taxes and rentals.....	2,780,923 47
Total net earnings....	81,651 77
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus.....	\$788,934 44
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	709,054 67
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	1,657 14
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	186,128 49
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	1,191,319 08
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	1,191,319 08
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	408,675 18
What amount of last amount was charged to construction ac- count?.....	4,492 85
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	404,182 33
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	10,282,291 32
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	10,286,784 17
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	4,619,636
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	1,103,696
Number of locomotives owned and leased.....	109 (72 owned)
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands (those owned).....	\$411,576 66

Average cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$5,716 34
Number of passenger, mail and baggage cars owned and leased. 268 (186 owned	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands (those owned).....	\$340,524 77
Average cost of the same as the account now stands.....	1,830 78
Number of all other cars owned and leased. ....2,394 (1,311 owned)	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands (those owned).....	\$439,217 65
Average cost of the same as the account now stands.....	335 03
Average number of regular trains per day in R. I.....	6
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform. ....	All
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All
Total length of road operated.....	453, 96-100
Miles of track in this State.....	16, 19-100
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None in R. I.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None in R. I.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	2
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None in R. I.
Number of employes killed.....	None in R. I.
Number of employes injured.....	None in R. I.
Average rate of local fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).	.026 c
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.006 c

# REPORT OF FALL RIVER, WARREN AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$150,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	300,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	3,129 80
Interest due within the year.....	
Interest paid within the year.....	7,669 60
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	16,143 98
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	5,935 62
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	2,007 35
Total receipts.....	24,086 95
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	24,086 95
Total net earnings.....	
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	
Total deficit at commencement of year.....	138,963 44
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	3,247 81
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	\$3,247 81
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	310,747 60
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	310,747 60
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	92,967
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	23,894

Number of locomotives owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	No rolling stock owned.
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day.....	10
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	All.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake. ....	All.
Total length of road, miles.....	5, 794-1000
Miles of track in this State.....	2, 132-1000
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None.
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None.
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	None.
Number of employés killed .....	None.
Number of employés injured.....	None.
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	3 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	None sold.

# REPORT OF PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending November 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$437,917 49
Total amount of funded debt.....	20,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.
Interest due within the year.....	1,200 00
Interest paid within the year.....	1,200 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	59,831 84
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	26,865 14
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	2,667 41
Total receipts.....	89,364 39
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	73,943 25
Total net earnings.....	15,421 14
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	} 6 per cent. on prefer'd stock.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	\$6,421 14
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	None.
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	7,826 85
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	14,717 05
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	All.
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	744,287 46
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	744,287 46
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	213,104½
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	49,419

NOTE.—Equipment account has been closed for the past ten years, and purchases of rolling stock, since 1871, have been charged to expenses.

Number of locomotives owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Number of passenger cars owned.....	1
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	2
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day....	6 each way
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	All
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	All
Total length of road, miles.....	13 6-1
Miles of track in this State.....	13 6-1
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track injured....	None
Number of employes killed.....	None
Number of employes injured.....	None
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets)....	3½
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reck- oning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	4-5

# REPORT OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAIL- ROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

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Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$20,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	4,708,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	459,291 76
Interest due within the year.....	261,930 19
Interest paid within the year.....	261,930 19
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	788,216 95
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	1,028,109 27
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	155,210 21
Total receipts.....	1,971,536 43
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	1,768,513 35
Total net earnings.....	203,023 08
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus.....	\$404,744 51
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	201,721 48
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	108,110 53
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	156,153 01
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year, estimated value.....	543,535 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year, estimated value.....	1,108,410 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	1,112,181 48
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	201,541 49
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	910,639 99

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NOTE.—The cost of rolling stock is included in above item, "Balance of Construction Account at close of the year," which covers what it has cost this company to obtain possession of its property, and additions and improvements since. The rolling stock can only be separated from this account by making an estimate of its value.

Balance of construction account at commencement of the year, including equipment.....	21,419,500 06
Balance of construction account at close of the year, including equipment.....	25,294,202 78
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	2,633,987
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	871,187
Number of locomotives owned. ....	76
Estimated value of the same.....	\$441,250 00
Average value of the same.....	5,806 00
Number of passenger cars owned.....	109
Estimated value of the same.....	278,500 00
Average value of the same.....	2,555 00
Number of all other cars owned.....	1,108
Estimated value of the same.....	388,600 00
Average value of the same.....	353 00
Average number of regular trains per day in this State.....	18 each way.
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	12 " "
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	12 " "
Total length of road, miles.....	263, 87-10
Miles of track in this State.....	28, 14-10
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	None
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	None
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employés killed.....	
Number of employés injured.....	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	.0194 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	.0086 c.



## REPORT OF PAWTUXET VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending June 30, 1879.*


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Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,900 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	100,000 00
Total amount of floating debt... ..	None.
Interest due within the year.....	7,000 00
Interest paid within the year....	7,000 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	4,588 59
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	8,929 86
Total amount of receipts from all other sources....	None.
Total receipts.....	13,518 45
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	8,480 03
Total net earnings .....	5,038 42
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	
What amount of same was charged to expense, or, profit and loss account?.....	
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	
Number of locomotives owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	

Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake. ....	
Total length of road, miles.....	
Miles of track in this State.....	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employes killed .....	
Number of employes injured.....	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

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NOTE.—This road is leased to and operated by the New York and New England Railroad Company, but after this date it is to be leased to and operated by the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.

# REPORT OF RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*

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Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$88,400 80
Total amount of funded debt.....	500 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	88,754 57
Interest due within the year.....	2,844 95
Interest paid within the year.....	2,844 95
Total amount of receipts from rent of road.....	8,800 00
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	245 86
Total receipts.....	9,045 86
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	2,979 90
Total net earnings.....	6,065 46
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus.....	\$12,609 84
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	6,543 88
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	\$123,360 75
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	134,014 90
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	
Number of locomotives owned.....	

Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	
Total length of road.....	
Miles of track in this State.....	
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employés killed.....	
Number of employés injured.....	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

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NOTE.—The road is operated by the New York and New England Company.

## REPORT OF MOSHASSUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending October 31, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	None.
Total amount of floating debt.....	1,538 38
Interest due within the year.....	400 00
Interest paid within the year.....	400 00
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	592 74
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	14,675 70
Total amount of receipts from all other sources....	85 00
Total receipts.....	15,828 44
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	6,281 58
Total net earnings.....	9,041 86
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	None.
Total surplus.....	\$21,917 44
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	12,875 58
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	7,839 00
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	770 00
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year ...	2,400 00
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	10,239 00
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	1,114 61
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	All.
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.....	\$43,424 00
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	63,757 29
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	14,760
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	32,546
Number of locomotives owned.....	1
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$7,632 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	7,632 00

Number of passenger cars owned.....	1
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$2,607 00
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	2,607 00
Number of all other cars owned.....	None.
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day.....	6
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	None.
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	4
Total length of road, miles.....	3
Miles of track in this State.....	3
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employés killed.....	
Number of employés injured.....	1
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	2 c.
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reck- oning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

## REPORT OF PONTIAC RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending December 30, 1879.*

Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	
Total amount of floating debt....	
Interest due within the year.....	
Interest paid within the year....	
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	
Total amount of receipts from all other sources....	
Total receipts.....	
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	
Total net earnings .....	
Amount of dividend paid to stockholders.....	
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year....	
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?.....	
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	
Number of locomotives owned.....	

Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Number of all other cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands .....	
Average cost of the same    "    "    "    " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake. ....	
Total length of road, miles.....	4
Miles of track in this State.....	4
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	
Number of employés killed .....	
Number of employés injured.....	
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets).....	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reckoning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

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NOTE.—This road is leased to and operated by the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad from January 1, 1890.



## REPORT OF UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,

*For the year ending September 30, 1879.*


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Capital stock actually paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Total amount of funded debt.....	75,000 00
Total amount of floating debt.....	None.
Interest due within the year.....	\$4,514 82
Interest paid within the year.....	4,514 82
Total amount of receipts from passengers.....	899,955 69
Total amount of receipts from freight.....	56 88
Total amount of receipts from all other sources.....	6,649 19
Total receipts.....	406,661 71
Total running expenses, including interest and taxes.....	289,687 11
Total net earnings.....	116,974 60
Rate of dividend paid to stockholders.....	7½ per cent.
Total surplus after paying dividend.....	\$54,450 81
Total surplus at commencement of year.....	198,749 16
Expended during the year for new rolling stock.....	4,504 84
Expended during the year for repairs of rolling stock.....	14,600 26
Balance of rolling stock account at commencement of year ...	109,856 40
Balance of rolling stock account at close of the year.....	114,360 74
Expended during year for maintenance of way.....	17,494 51
What amount of last amount was charged to construction account?....	None.
What amount of same was charged to expense, or profit and loss account?.....	All.
Balance of construction account at commencement of the year.	\$578,437 53
Balance of construction account at close of the year.....	587,065 35
Total number of passengers carried during the year.....	7,249,658
Total number of tons of merchandise during the year.....	None.
Number of horses owned.....	646
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$76,993 44
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	119 19

Number of passenger cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	\$114,300
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	907
Number of all other cars owned.....	
Aggregate cost of the same as the account now stands.....	
Average cost of the same " " " " .....	
Average number of regular trains per day....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with Miller platform.....	
Number of passenger trains equipped with power brake.....	
Total length of road, miles.....	38, 94-1
Miles of track in this State.....	38, 94-1
Number of passengers killed during the year.....	No
Number of passengers injured during the year.....	
Number of persons walking on the track killed.....	No
Number of persons walking on the track injured.....	No
Number of employés killed.....	No
Number of employés injured.....	No
Average rate of fare per mile (exclusive of season tickets)....	
Average rate of fare per mile for season ticket passengers, reck- oning one round trip per day to each ticket.....	

## NAMES OF COMPANIES.

	Capital stock actually paid in.	Total Indebtedness.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.	Total Net earnings.	Total surplus after paying dividends.	Surplus at commencement of the year.
New York, Providence and Boston.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$1,086,000 00	\$784,025 99	\$543,322 50	\$241,408 49	\$4,322 13	\$17,333 64
Providence and Worcester.....	3,000,000 00	1,766,000 00	910,353 25	678,300 12	241,592 13	141,508 13	110,584 81
Boston and Providence.....	4,000,000 00	920,000 00	1,173,238 29	846,863 16	331,576 13	494,508 52	333,127 39
Providence and Springfield.....	517,150 00	510,000 00	73,938 50	73,680 11	6,238 39	No dividend.	640,497 94
Warwick.....	.....	.....	Not in operation.....	.....	.....	No dividend.	.....
Newport and Wickford.....	100,000 00	69,000 00	45,005 67	38,908 33	6,607 35	No dividend.	5,670 00
Narragansett Pier.....	100,080 00	112,400 00	24,530 21	19,356 63	5,173 58	No dividend.	2,338 33
Wood River.....	57,540 86	73,065 69	9,635 45	7,222 43	2,413 03	No dividend.	9,380 66
Old Colony.....	6,738,800 00	6,404,919 15	2,862,575 24	2,730,928 47	81,651 77	No dividend.	709,054 67
Fall River, Warren and Providence. ....	150,000 00	303,120 80	24,098 95	24,098 95	.....	No dividend.	133,963 44
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	437,917 49	20,000 00	89,364 39	73,943 25	15,421 14	No dividend.	.....
New York and New England.....	20,000,000 00	5,167,221 76	1,971,536 43	1,763,513 35	208,023 08	No dividend.	201,721 43
Pawtucket Valley.....	100,900 00	100,000 00	13,513 45	8,480 08	5,033 43	No dividend.	.....
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	38,400 80	34,354 57	9,045 36	2,979 90	6,065 46	No dividend.	6,543 38
Moshassuck Valley.....	50,000 00	1,538 38	15,322 44	6,231 53	9,041 86	No dividend.	13,875 53
Pontiac Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1,000,000 00	75,000 00	403,661 71	289,687 11	116,974 60	54,540 81	193,749 10

a.—Wollaston accident included, \$348,453.14.

b.—This total amount was expended during the year, as follows:

Land damages, \$664.60; three locomotives, \$36,500.00; notes given for construction, \$3,333.34. Total, \$40,497.94.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Number of locomotives owned.	Aggregate cost.	Average cost.	Number of passenger cars owned.	Aggregate cost.	Average cost.	All other cars owned.	Aggregate cost.	Average cost.
New York, Providence and Boston.	25	Charged to expense account.	Charged to expense account.	31 And proportional part of 35 others, postal and baggage.	Charged to expense account.	Charged to expense account.	305	Charged to expense account.	Charged to expense account.
b Providence and Worcester.	29	\$30,800 00	\$7,000 00	41	\$32,000 00	\$2,000 00	1,281	\$392,275 00	\$305 23
Boston and Providence.	46	105,800 00	2,289 13	114	44,100 00	386 94	692	56,000 00	83 81
Providence and Springfield.	3	36,500 00	12,166 66%	97 baggage and mail, 17 express.	21,228 84	4,245 78 5	78	44,678 48	673 80 10-39
Warwick.	1	4,800 00	4,800 00	5	.....	.....	3	300 00	66 66%
Newport and Wickford.	Engine & car combined.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narragansett Pier.	2	11,200 00	5,600 00	2	6,800 00	3,250 00	8	2,743 64	342 94
Wood River.	2	11,000 00	5,500 00	1	3,000 00	3,000 00	1	900 00	900 00
c Old Colony.	72	411,576 66	5,716 84	186	840,634 79	1,680 78	1,811	489,217 65	835 08
Fall River, Warren and Providence.	No rolling stock owned.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a Providence, Warren and Bristol.	5	Estimated value	.....	10	Estimated value	.....	.....	Estimated value	.....
New York and New England.	76	441,250 00	5,806 00	109	278,600 00	2,555 00	1,106	888,600 00	829 00
Pawtucket Valley. Leased.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.	.....	.....	Leased.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moshassuck Valley.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac Branch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.	Horses. 646	76,998 44	119 19	126	114,860 74	907 63	.....	.....	.....

a.—Equipment account has been closed for the past ten years, all expenditures for rolling stock since 1871, has been charged to expense account.

b.—During the year the valuation of their rolling stock has been reduced \$107,794.00 on cars; \$14,600.00 on locomotives, and one locomotive sold, \$1,000.

c.—In addition to the rolling stock owned, they lease as follows: 27 locomotives; 82 passenger, mail and baggage cars, and 1,088 other cars.

# FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BUSINESS.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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1879.				1878.			
NAMES OF COMPANIES.		Total Receipts.	Total Expenses.	Total net Earnings.	NAMES OF COMPANIES.		
New York, Providence and Boston.	\$784,685 99	\$543,332 50	\$241,403 49	\$343,149 64	New York, Providence and Boston.	\$980,018 79	\$510,870 14
Providence and Worcester.....	919,862 25	678,960 13	241,592 13	198,477 95	Providence and Worcester.....	870,876 17	684,393 32
Boston and Providence.....	1,178,998 29	846,963 16	331,376 13	293,869 88	Boston and Providence.....	1,306,417 21	913,068 38
Providence and Springfield.....	70,968 50	73,680 11	6,398 39	8,498 50	Providence and Springfield.....	86,897 52	73,404 02
Warwick.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Warwick.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.
Newport and Wickford.....	45,606 67	38,998 33	6,607 35	6,591 71	Newport and Wickford.....	46,347 02	38,755 31
Narragansett Pier.....	24,380 21	19,356 63	5,173 35	2,938 23	Narragansett Pier.....	24,068 10	21,784 86
a Wood River.....	9,635 45	7,222 43	2,413 03	1,995 23	Wood River.....	11,837 20	9,361 97
Old Colony.....	2,893,575 24	2,760,923 47	81,651 77	408,878 68	Old Colony.....	2,174,898 33	1,763,519 75
Fall River, Warren and Providence.	24,068 95	24,068 95	None.	None.	Fall River, Warren and Bristol.....	28,150 77	28,150 77
Providence, Warren and Bristol....	86,364 39	73,943 25	12,421 14	5,161 27	Providence, Warren and Bristol....	93,672 96	86,511 71
New York and New England.....	1,971,536 43	1,768,513 35	203,023 08	69,146 76	New York and New England.....	1,025,985 34	956,736 58
Pawtuxet Valley.....	13,518 45	8,490 03	5,098 43	None.	Providence, Hartford and Fishkill..	888,183 26	841,964 55
Rhode Island and Massachusetts...	9,045 86	2,979 90	6,065 46	5,195 26	Pawtuxet Valley.....	13,818 11	8,622 83
Moshassuck Valley.....	15,323 44	6,321 53	9,041 86	6,543 88	Rhode Island and Massachusetts...	9,041 10	2,497 22
Pontiac Branch.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	6,725 23	Moshassuck Valley.....	14,176 02	7,450 74
Union.....	406,661 71	289,687 11	116,974 60	100,998 02	Pontiac Branch.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.
					Union.....	404,888 63	303,840 61

a.—For only ten months.

b.—Including \$348,453.14 paid for Wollaston accident.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

*Which shows the following results as compared with the previous year.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.		TOTAL EXPENSES.		TOTAL NET EARNINGS.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York, Providence and Boston...		\$75,322 79	\$32,352 26			\$101,745 15
Providence and Worcester.....	\$48,976 08			\$6,122 10	\$55,114 18	
Boston and Providence.....		22,175 92		66,126 17	38,017 25	
Providence and Springfield.....		6,909 02		4,713 91		2,195 11
Warwick.....		Not	In operation.			
Newport and Wickford.....		741 25		756 99	15 64	
Narragansett Pier.....	497 11			2,408 25	2,875 36	
Wood River.....		1,721 75		2,129 54	417 79	
Old Colony.....	698,178 91		1,015,408 73			327,226 81
Fall River, Warren and Providence.....	2,043 82			2,043 82	None.	None.
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....		4,308 59		14,568 46	10,259 87	
New York and New England.....	107,462 88			30,227 78	138,674 32	
Pawtuxet Valley.....		299 66		143 80		156 86
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	4 26		483 63			478 42
Mohassuck Valley.....	1,147 42			1,169 16	2,316 56	
Pontiac Branch.....	Not	In operation.....				
Union.....	1,823 08			14,153 50	15,976 56	

And which further shows that with a total paid up capital of \$36,426,728.26, that the net profits amount to \$1,979,060.92. To this paid up capital should also be added the amount of their funded debt of \$9,012,900.00, as these two amounts are supposed to represent the actual outlay.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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NAMES OF COMPANIES.	BUSINESS, 1870.		NAMES OF COMPANIES.		BUSINESS, 1876.	
	Total number of Passengers.	Total tons of Merchandise.			Total number of Passengers.	Total tons of Merchandise.
New York, Providence and Boston.....	692,608	307,865	New York, Providence and Boston.....		687,748	279,845
Providence and Worcester.....	1,689,126	675,589	Providence and Worcester.....		1,687,947	684,722
Boston and Providence.....	8,906,488	598,346	Boston and Providence.....		8,218,189	569,751
Providence and Springfield.....	76,861	85,568%	Providence and Springfield.....		92,907	85,468
Warwick.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Warwick.....		Not in operation.	Not in operation.
Newport and Wickford.....	51,088	1,900	Newport and Wickford.....		52,585	1,085
Narragansett Pier.....	89,884	10,674	Narragansett Pier.....		88,181	112,000
Wood River.....	a 13,887	a 7,449	Wood River.....		18,077	8,609
Old Colony.....	4,619,636	1,108,686	Old Colony.....		8,660,028	681,190
Fall River, Warren and Providence.....	92,967	38,894	Fall River, Warren and Bristol.....		94,054	28,310
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	218,104%	49,419	Providence, Warren and Bristol.....		217,088	40,800
New York and New England.....	2,638,687	871,187	New York and New England.....		1,781,635	438,867
Pawtuxet Valley.....	Leased..		Providence, Hartford and Fitchburg.....		1,192,688	288,114
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	Leased..		Pawtuxet Valley.....		Leased..	Leased..
Moshassuck Valley.....	14,760	82,546	Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....		Leased..	Leased..
Pontiac Branch.....	Not in operation.	Not in operation.	Moshassuck Valley.....		8,225	28,525
Union.....	7,249,668	None.	Pontiac Branch.....		Not in operation.	Not in operation.
			Union.....		7,183,087	None.
	20,543,509%	3,712,488%			80,063,916	8,071,684

*And from which table we have the following results.*

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	PASSENGERS.		MERCHANDISE.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase, tons.	Decrease.
New York, Providence and Boston.....	34,861	.....	28,590	.....
Providence and Worcester.....	1,879	.....	50,897	.....
Boston and Providence.....	.....	6,701	28,595	.....
Providence and Springfield.....	.....	5,345	90½	.....
Warwick.....	.....Not	in operation..	.....Not	in operation.
Newport and Wickford.....	.....	1,563	165	.....
Narragansett Pier.....	1,753	.....	.....	101,386
Wood River.....	uniformity in	the close of the	year of all.	.....
Old Colony.....	660,613	.....	472,506	.....
Fall River, Warren and Providence.....	.....	1,087	.....	1,416
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	.....	3,927½	9,119	.....
New York and New England.....	.....	290,380	153,706	.....
Pawtuxet Valley.....	Leased.....	.....	Leased.....	.....
Rhode Island and Massachusetts.....	Leased.....	.....	Leased.....	.....
Mohassuck Valley.....	6,535	.....	7,031	.....
Pontiac Branch.....	.....Not	in operation..	.....Not	in operation.
Union.....	87,566	.....	.....	.....



The summary of the business of the year is as follows: Passengers carried in 1878, 20,063,916; in 1879, 20,543,509. Tons of merchandise carried in 1878, 3,071,634; in 1879, 3,712,428; showing an excess for 1879 of 479,593 passengers, and 640,794 tons of merchandise, while at the same time the financial results show the net earnings of 1878 to be \$1,445,015.20, and for 1879 to be \$1,272,080.42, showing a decrease of \$217,934.78; but it must be remembered that a very large amount was paid out and included in 1879 as expenses, that resulted from an accident in 1878.

In February last I sent a circular to each of the Superintendents inviting them to meet me in reference to fences. Seven of the corporations were represented, and I submitted to them correspondence I had received from manufacturers of iron barbed wire, and also from parties in reference to furnishing granite posts. These letters were in reply to those that I had written making the inquiries. I recommended the prompt adoption of this style of fence, and it will soon be in general use, either with granite or wood posts.

We have in times past endeavored to take every precaution to prevent people from walking on the track. In one locality, where well beaten footpaths between and on the sides of the rails, and smoothly polished fence rails plainly attested their constant use, and where several lives have already been lost, I caused large, conspicuously painted notices to be placed, forbidding people to enter the enclosures; but of no avail. One man was killed within a few feet of one of them, and had just passed by it, walking deliberately along. As long as people will insist upon using railroad tracks for public highways we must resort to other measures to keep them in places of safety, and this barbed iron fence renders it almost impossible to climb over it.

It will be remembered that I had the honor of submitting a special report to your honorable body, in February last, in reference to discrimination in freight by one of our important corporations. This subject has since then received much attention from the press of our country and from the Boards of Trade of many of our largest cities.

To undertake to establish by legislation a tariff for freight pro rata per mile would be unjust towards the railroad corporations. The loading and unloading of freight is attended by precisely the same expense when the carriage is four or even less miles as it is when the carriage is one hundred or more miles, therefore a pro rata freight, when applied to the shorter distance, would compel the corporation to transact their business at a fearful loss; and upon the other side, if a pro rata should be especially made for short carriages, that would only pay the actual cost of that carriage, it must necessarily be of that amount as to entirely preclude any business.

Each railroad corporation has its own tariff freight rates, which rates are supposed to be adhered to; while, upon the other hand, rates for through freight from the far west are fixed at such rates that neither of the corporations over whose road this freight passes receives anything like their full tariff rates; but the reduced rate for this through freight is the only basis on which the business can be expected.

When this matter was under consideration by the Board of Trade of one of our largest cities, it was proved that merchants were compelled to pay a larger price for about sixty miles carriage than others did for four times the distance, over the same road, for the same kind of freight, in the same quantities; that is, that local freights for this comparative short distance were for actually a larger sum than was the longer distance, received as their proportional part, when through from the west. These cases are of daily occurrence. It is an extremely difficult matter to say precisely where the line should be drawn, as we not only want all our railroad corporations to have all the business they can properly attend to, but at the same time we also want our merchants to receive their goods at the lowest possible cost.

The only recommendation that I can make upon this subject is a repetition of my former one, and that is, that all should be served alike. Each railroad corporation should charge all the shippers of freight precisely the same amount, for the same quantity of the same kind of freight, carried the same distance; and it seems to me that when a case arises, as was referred to in my special report, where a

corporation contracts to carry a certain quantity of a certain kind of freight, for a certain distance, for one person less than it would for another person, then I think some law should be made whereby all such contracts would be speedily annulled.

I wish to call your attention now to a subject not altogether new, but one that I consider one of the most dangerous things we have. I refer to

#### GRADE CROSSINGS.

The wonderful facility and rapidity with which these are made is fearful to record. When we consider the great loss of life and limb, which I have reported to your honorable body, it does seem to me that the time has fully arrived when the increase of these crossings should be checked. There is no calculation to be made for the time when it is expected that a train may be upon a certain crossing. To be sure very many of our passenger trains run with wonderful regularity, but who is prepared for delays. A delay of the first morning train, for any considerable time, oftentimes delays all the trains of the day; and it most always happens that those persons who more frequently use the grade crossing become the most careless. It is a poor consolation for a person who has lost a limb at one of these crossings to be told that contributory negligence on his part debars him for any consideration for his injuries. There are so many things to contend against in crossing these crossings, so many delays by snow, so many delays waiting for connection with other trains, so many special passenger and freight trains, run sometimes only ten minutes apart, accidents caused by unlimited ways, that no certain time can be stated positively as the time when a crossing is safe, that it does seem to me that something should be promptly done, whereby the number of these crossings should be reduced. I could point to various instances where applications for new crossings, where it appeared to me to be entirely uncalled for and unnecessary, but they were readily granted.

I most earnestly recommend that each and every source whereby the power now emanates to add to these crossings should, by legisla-

tion, now be repealed, and that a special board, of three persons should be appointed by your honorable body, in whom the sole power shall exist to grant applications for grade crossings. By appointing these persons from different parts of our State, one of the greatest objections to the source of the present power would be obviated.

The appointment of this board need not necessarily add to the current expenses of our State, because the law appointing them should provide a certain per diem payment for each day employed, and this should be paid by the petitioning parties.

I am fully convinced that the appointment of such a board, and from whose decision no appeal can be had, will prove highly advantageous to the best interests of all parties, and as it is solely for the farther protection of life and limb, may I not ask that it will receive your earnest attention.

In October last, I received information that some ladies had almost had their dresses ruined in the cars, by sitting upon seats where men had placed their feet. I learned that the men were masons, and fresh mortar had adhered to their boots. While I had no doubt but what the railroad corporation would be liable in all such cases, still to endeavor to prevent it for the future, I addressed a note to each superintendent, requesting them to adopt a rule that feet should not be placed on the seats, and directing their conductors to see that the rule was enforced. This suggestion met the hearty approval of nearly all the superintendents, and I think that no more complaint will arise from that source.

I received a communication from Mayor Doyle, of Providence, in reference to the grade crossing at Sabin street, Providence, and my action therein is reported in my account of the accidents.

During the year work has so far progressed on the Pontiac Branch Railroad, that it is proposed to commence running regular trains over it, commencing to-morrow. The road commences at Auburn, on the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, thence extending by the State Farm to Pontiac, a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, connecting there with a new branch of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad Company, just com-

deted, about two miles in length, from Pontiac to River Point. I went over the Pontiac Branch the 27th inst., in a hand car, and upon my return wrote them as follows:

"I have several suggestions to make in reference to your road. In reference to all private crossings, I recommend that you put a gate on each side, put on it a good lock and furnish a key, or keys, to the owner of the land, or to the person for whose benefit the crossing was made, and at the same time say to them, that as the crossing is solely for their benefit you shall expect that the gate shall at all times, when not in use, be closed and locked, and when found open and not in use, they may expect you to permanently close it.

"In regard to the first crossing, the one at Budlong's farm, you do not seem to know whether it is a public or private crossing. It is important that you should know what it is at once, because if it is a public highway, you lay yourselves liable to a heavy penalty if you run across it before the sign boards are erected. At the last crossing of the Pontiac road on the State Farm, on the left hand side going west, are some apple trees which should be removed before the leaves grow to obstruct the view, thereby rendering one of the approaches to this crossing very bad.

"The trestle-work of the Pocasset Brook bridge is very unsatisfactory to me. You should run over it during the winter instructing your conductors to use extraordinary caution, and I recommend that as soon as the spring weather will allow you to work, that solid stone abutments, on each side of the brook, shall be substituted for the trestle-work, being very careful to leave the opening of sufficient width for the extra flow of water of the spring season.

"As to the road-bed, most of it was so covered with snow that I could not see it, but should judge from what I could see that it was as it should be, and I do not see any reason why the road should not at once be opened for public travel.

"I would, however, caution you in one point, and that is, as everything is now new, and untried, comparatively, that no fast trains should be run.

HENRY STAPLES,

*Railroad Commissioner.*"

I purpose going over this road again in March, after the frost has melted, and I shall then have many other suggestions to make. I think quite a large amount of filling will then be needed, and it seemed to me that in some places it would be better to raise the track and fill with gravel. Other places had been filled with fine sand, large quantities of which I think will have disappeared by April.

On the 30th of December I went over the extension of the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad from Pontiac to River Point, and upon the following day wrote them as follows:

"I yesterday examined your new extended road from Pontiac to River Point. All your stone work, especially in the bridge over the Pawtuxet, are splendid specimens of strength and thorough workmanship; in fact all the work now done is, I think, extremely creditable. You still have some ditching and some filling to do, but that can be going on while your trains are running. I do not see any reason why the road cannot at once be opened for public travel. I would, however, caution you on two points—first, to see that the sign-boards are up at the crossings of all public roads before the trains are run over them and, second, that as every thing is now new and comparatively untried, that no fast trains should be run until the spring weather is passed, that you may see how the frost will leave your road-bed.

"I most earnestly hope that the side track, or turn-out, contemplated by your corporation in connection with the Pontiac Branch Company, at Pontiac, will be so changed that it will not cross the highway at the terminus of the two roads at Pontiac.

"It seems to me that the plan proposed renders the station to be built there extremely dangerous, as this side track is to be between the station and the main track, thereby compelling nearly all of the passengers to cross the side track before entering or on leaving each train. Freight accommodations and side track must be subordinate to safety of life and limb, and I therefore think it my duty to protest against the proposed plan being carried out.

HENRY STAPLES,

*Railroad Commissioner."*

In examining this road, starting from River Point, we first find a bridge there of solid, splendid masonry. The span is one hundred feet, resting on faced granite abutments. We next find their passage and cut under the track of the New York and New England Railroad built the requisite height, and supporting the track of this company with two iron girders, estimated to sustain three and one-half tons per foot, and thirty-two and one-half feet in length.

The next we find that attracts our particular attention is the bridge over the Pawtuxet river; there are two hundred feet of trestle work, and one hundred feet span, supported by solid stone abutments and

eleven stone piers, eighteen feet apart. All their culverts and cattle passes are unusually good and substantial; in fact their whole work is extremely creditable in its appearance and solid in its structure.

During the year I received a petition, signed by nearly one hundred citizens of Natick and vicinity, in reference to want of accommodation in the stopping of the trains of the New York and New England Railroad Company.

I promptly notified the corporation, and held a meeting, at which many of the petitioners were present. After hearing the remarks of all, I made a recommendation to the railroad corporation, which was promptly carried out.

During the year there has been much talk at home and abroad, in our own papers and in those of other States, relative to the consolidation of some of our railroad corporations. There are many cases in which I think such a course would be not only beneficial to the public, but to the stockholders in the corporations; but the one most talked about, viz.: the Boston and Providence Railroad Company with the Boston and Albany, would be extremely detrimental to our business interests; but I do think that a consolidation might be made by the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation with the New York, Providence and Boston, that would be of great benefit to all. Not that there has ever been any clashing or differences between these two corporations, but to have them joined under one head and one management, and thus control the through route between the great thoroughfares of New York and Boston, with those ever popular Stonington boats, must prove highly advantageous to all.

If such a consolidation could be accomplished, and retain the present officials of each corporation, the business of all would rest in very satisfactory hands, and an end attained that I would be very much pleased to see.

The railroad connection, during the summer and fall, of special trains daily to and from Boston, over the East Junction Branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, to Fox Point, there

connecting with two splendid steamers for New York, opened another route which proved to be a very popular one.

During the year another change has been made by the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company and the Boston and Providence, whereby daily trains have been run between Stonington and Boston, without any stops, and making the time in three hours and fifteen minutes.

#### ACCIDENTS.

January 1st. The body of ORRIN HARRIS was found, about 1.20 A. M., near the cattle yard, near Providence, on the side of the track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. The engineer first noticed an object almost the instant the pilot struck it. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the dead body found between the two tracks. Whether this was a deliberate suicide or not can never be known, but I could not see anything further to be learned through a formal investigation, and therefore had none.

February 15. Mr. FREDERICK COOPER and Mrs. BENJAMIN CORTON, passengers in the steamboat train of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, were slightly injured near the station in Providence. The train had just started, when a truss rod broke, fell to the ground, tripping the truck from the track and the car on to an engine standing on the side track. There were about forty passengers in the car, and these two were slightly injured. Learning that the train was promptly stopped, and everything done that could be, and believing this to be one of those peculiar accidents that cannot be provided against, did not consider a formal investigation necessary.

February 21. JOHN THOMAS MCCRAY, a flag boy employed by Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, was fatally injured in India Point bridge, Providence, about 2 P. M. A quite long train of cars, part loaded and part empty, were to be carried from Fox Point wharf to the India Point yard. This boy had flagged the train down India street, running before it, and then jumped on to the rear



part of the engine to ride. Another train was in the bridge, which this engineer knew nothing of. As soon as he perceived it he reversed his engine and opened the throttle wide open. As soon as the engine struck the other train, that let the slack of the couplings up of the draw heads, and let the cars come together. The boy's leg was caught between the engine and a car, and the engineer was afterwards obliged to start up to get the boy out. The cause of this accident is more to be attributed to the carelessness of the employés on the train than to any other cause, although others are partially responsible. The engineer stated that when the balls on the draw were up it was for them not to come on to the draw, but he did not pay any attention to the balls. This accident was on the west side of quite a long bridge, and the draw is upon the extreme east side. The engineer stated, there is a switchman stationed on the west side of the bridge, but he was not there at the time, neither was any one else there; he had been accustomed to receive signals from some of them. The conductor of the train, when about one half way through the yard, saw that the signals on the bridge were against them, and then endeavored to stop the train, by putting up the brakes and halloaing to the engineer, but, he stated, the engineer would not pay any attention to him. This conductor had previously complained that the engineer was not a fit man for the position, and it seems to me that the whole responsibility of the accident rests upon the New York and Providence Steamship Company, although the boy was where he ought not to be; but by being allowed to remain there adds to their responsibility. This leaves this corporation to ascertain in whom the responsibility rests for the absence of the switchman from his post.

March 22. TIMOTHY LARKIN, a brakeman in the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, was instantly killed by coming in contact with a bridge near Pawtucket. I did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

April 17. An accident occurred at the Sabin street crossing, Providence, whereby a man was slightly injured and a buggy destroyed. This man was in the employ of the city of Providence, and the buggy

was their property. The investigation caused considerable attention, and several of the officials of the city were present. This buggy came from College street, and the driver intended to go to the city yard. He drove up Cove street, parallel with the track, and very near it, at the same time a train was backing up. His horse was trotting, and before he got to the crossing he overtook another team, turned out and passed it, and in attempting to go over the track met the train and was injured. The man in the other team plainly saw the train, stopped in a proper place, and was not injured. The driver of this buggy must have seen the train if he had looked, but as it was raining he was close in his carriage. These two crossings, one on each side of the track, are under the management, one of the New York and New England Railroad Company on the Gaspee street side, the other of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and the tender on this side was absent from his post. The tender on the Gaspee street side halloed to the driver, but not until he was upon the crossing, but the employes on the train, one of whom was on the top of the first car, was constantly halloaing to him, but he did neither hear or heed.

I decided that contributory negligence on the part of this driver places the responsibility of the accident on him.

I directed the tender to keep a correct record of the work at this crossing, on a day I designated, and he reported to me as follows: 2,450 teams crossed the crossing; 95 trains went over the crossing; 306 times the gates were hoisted, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

I then invited the superintendents of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, the New York and New England, and the Providence and Springfield, to meet me, and recommended to them as follows:

*First*—To make up all their trains on the north side of this crossing.

*Second*—Always to have an engine on the approaching end of the train, and to attain this, always to have an engine stationed near by.

*Third*—Always to have the gates on both sides of the road under the control of one railroad corporation.

May 2. BRIDGET BUCKLEY was found near the track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, between Manville and Woonsocket, lying on the track, with a bad cut on her head. An extra freight train was stopped, and she was carried to Manville and left there in charge of the agent of the company. The conductor of the passenger train remembered that in looking over his tickets between Woonsocket and Manville, he found a woman with an Uxbridge ticket, and he advised her to get off at the next station, which was Manville. It is supposed that after the conductor left her, and when he was engaged with other duties, she jumped off, but it was not perceived by any one. I was informed that she resided in Uxbridge, and wrote her, but my letter was returned to me through the dead letter office. No further investigation.

May 17. NELSON HENRY PADELFORD, a boy six years of age, was fatally injured by a car of the Union Railroad Company, near the corner of Chestnut street. He lived on Broad street, nearly down to Pawtuxet. I called there, and was told by his aunt that the boy started to go alone, in a regular car, but at the barn the car was changed for an open car. He had frequently been alone before. When the car was changed he took his seat on the front seat, and told his aunt, when he was brought home fatally injured, that he did not say anything to any one on the car about getting out, jumped and fell, and the forward wheel went over his leg. One of the passengers in the car, noticing the boy's movement, endeavored to stop him, but he was too quick for her.

June 2. WILLIAM HANEY was quite severely injured, near the depot in Providence, by an engine of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, in attempting to cross the track.

I found him in the Rhode Island Hospital, and his statement was that the engine was backing from the station, and he attempting to walk across the track, was hit and so injured that his leg was amputated. Other testimony proved that the bell was rung, and actually was ringing at the time of the accident, the tracks were all clear, nothing to obstruct his view, and as it seems to me that had he used

ordinary precaution the accident would have been avoided, I therefore decided that the whole responsibility of it rested upon himself.

June 5. CHARLES HENRY WALKER, a boy about five years of age, was injured by a car of the Union Railroad Company, near Albee street, Providence. I called at the residence reported, but did not succeed in finding any one, but was called upon by his grandfather a few days after, and he informed me that the boy, with other boys, were in the habit of running after the horse cars and catching hold of them. This he did the day when he was hurt, and while running by the side of the car fell, and one of the wheels ran on to a portion of his foot.

June 17. MATTHEW CLARK, a man some seventy years of age, was fatally injured, in Olneyville, by a train of the New York and New England Railroad Company, while walking upon the track. He was very deaf, so much so that those who would converse with him resorted to signs and motions. He was in the habit of walking upon the track—had been nearly hit several times before, and had been frequently cautioned about being there. Satisfying myself that the employés on the train did all they possibly could to avoid the accident, I could only decide that the sole cause of it rested upon himself.

June 30. JOSEPH BRUNETTE, a boy about fourteen years of age, was quite seriously injured at Manville, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, while attempting to cross the track. His own statement, made to me at his house, was, that he saw a train approaching and was watching it, when at the same time another train was approaching from an opposite direction which he did not see, and which was the train that hit him. This place is not a crossing, but there is a well worn foot path across the track. Since the accident a fence has been built there. This boy was very plainly where he had no right to be, and it further seemed to me that if, while upon the track watching an approaching train he had ample time to place himself in a place of safety. But under this case a new question may arise. Under the peculiar wording of the charter of this corporation they are compelled to erect and maintain fences, when requested to by

the owners of the adjoining land. No proof was presented that any such demand had been made for this special place, but if it ever has been, then perhaps the responsibility might rest upon the corporation for not maintaining the fence; but if no such demand has ever been made the condition is changed. The fence has since been erected on both sides, and I understand that some of the wires have been cut. I recommended to the superintendent to endeavor to ascertain who the persons were, and to enter complaint against them at once.

July 4. The mail train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company killed a pair of horses attached to an ice cart, at the Dexter street crossing, near Pawtucket. I investigated this case, but inasmuch as the railroad corporation thought best to settle it, and did settle it, any further comments are unnecessary.

July 18. DANIEL MCFADDEN was almost instantly killed by a train of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, near the station in Providence, while attempting to cross the track. I ascertained that the train was backing out, and the man stepped out from between some other cars standing on the side track, and directly in front of the train. The brakemen on the train and the tender both saw him, and each halloed to him. Seeing that it was entirely impossible to so stop the train as to avoid the accident, I did not deem a formal investigation necessary.

August 29. ROBERT WILCOX was killed near Portsmouth Grove, by a train of the Old Colony Railroad Company. He was standing on the track, apparently watching the water, and did not heed any of the signals of warning given by the employes on the train.

October 9. THOMAS McELROY was slightly injured and his wagon completely demolished by a train of the New York and New England Railroad Company, while attempting to cross the Dale street crossing, Providence. While I was preparing to investigate this, I was informed by the officials of the corporation that they had settled it, therefore no investigation was held.

October 22. The body of JOHN QUINN was found on the track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, near Ashton. The

engineer of a freight train which arrived in Providence at 12.40 P. M. discovered traces of blood and pieces of clothing on his engine, and immediately went back as far as Valley Falls without finding anything. This was undoubtedly the train that struck the man, but neither the engineer or fireman or any one else on the train saw any one on the track. The probabilities are that the man was lying on the ground when struck. No formal investigation.

November 5. JAMES SULLIVAN, a boy, was slightly injured by falling from the cars of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, on India<sup>4</sup> street. He was stealing a ride, and seeing some one coming attempted to jump off, fell and was injured on the head. Boys have been a source of great trouble in this locality for a long time, and notwithstanding the extraordinary caution on the part of the employés they do occasionally succeed in getting a ride, and I think a severe accident will be the only check to it.

November 8. JAMES RILEY was slightly injured, near the depot in Providence, by a train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. It appears that the car was loaded with potatoes and standing on the track; that he was about buying some of the potatoes from the owner of them, who was inside of the car; that he attempted to enter the car from the rear side at the same time that the train started, he was dragged between the car and the shed and was somewhat bruised thereby. I have already taken the testimony of several witnesses in reference to this case, but inasmuch as litigation has already commenced it may perhaps be preferable that my opinion should not be given.

November 27. JOHN NOON and MICHAEL MCGRATH, employés of the New York and New England Railroad Company, were instantly killed near Atwell's avenue bridge, in Providence, by a train of the New York and New England Railroad Company. It was Thanksgiving Day, and these men, with others, were employed in shovelling coal in the yard of the company, in Providence, extra work and extra pay.

The work was performed under the supervision of the Section Fore-

man, and the day's work was finished about 11.15 A. M. These men lived in Olneyville, and under the direction of the Foreman, and on his individual responsibility, as the hand car was to be taken back to the tool-house, these men were allowed to ride in it, and the car started with six men in it, including this Foreman. No one was stationed so as to keep a lookout in the rear. When it started the Foreman told the men just how much time they had before any regular train would be due. A special train for Washington left the station at about 11.23 A. M. When the hand car was first perceived by the engineer and fireman of this special train it was only about twenty rods off (a curve in the road prevented them from seeing it before); steam was immediately shut off and the brakes were applied. The Foreman on the hand car first perceived the approaching train, just about the same time the engineer of the train did, and was made aware of its approach by feeling the jar; he halloed and jumped at the same time, and some of the others followed him.

Rule 24 of this corporation is: "Section Foremen may expect a train in either direction, without signals being warned for it, and use any precaution to ensure safety." This Foreman had section No. 1, which extends about seven miles west from the station in Providence; he had been on this section about thirteen months, and was therefore conversant with the usual rate of speed in this locality. He knew nothing whatever in relation to any special train coming out. He admitted that he knew about this rule, and that one of the men killed, the one who would have taken his place in his absence, had a copy of these rules, and that he had told them all about the rules at various times. He admitted that at the time of the accident he did not use the necessary precautions, but was a little hasty and was hurrying home to his dinner. The cause of this accident was abominable carelessness on the part of these employés, and the whole responsibility of it must rest on the New York and New England Railroad Company.

It seems to me that a very fine question is involved in this. It is usually conceded that all are bound by the actions of their agents.

Two lives are lost by gross carelessness of one agent, one of whom acted as deputy, acting as Foreman in the absence of the Foreman, he also is the agent; but what of the other man? Can it be claimed that when he voluntarily went into this hand car that he assumed all such risks? or is it that when he enters upon such employment all such risks are assumed?

December 4. JOHN McLAUGHLIN, a boy some eight or nine years of age, was fatally injured while attempting to get upon a freight train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, between Martin and Orms street bridges, in Providence, about 4 P. M.

This train had just arrived from Boston, and was divided at the Martin street bridge, and the only person that I can find that can give me any information in reference to this accident is the brakeman, who after the division of the train was stationed on the front end of the rear part. This boy attempted to get on the side of the cars of the first part of the train, but he fell off, his arm and a portion of one foot were cut off, and he lived but a short time. As he was clearly not only where he ought not to be, but was attempting to do what he had no right to do, the cause and responsibility of the accident rested upon himself alone.

December 11. JOHN H. TENNANT was injured at Westcott Crossing, near Phenix, by an engine of the New York and New England Railroad Company while attempting to cross the track. This was an empty engine coming from Hartford in the evening, the head light was lighted and the bell and whistle had been used for the crossing and the bell was actually ringing at the time of the accident. The man when first perceived stepped on to the track about ten feet from the engine, and directly in front of it, and the engineer could not possibly avoid hitting him. After the accident the engineer moved back and found the man lying with his legs over the rail, and the man told him he had been up to Phenix and had drank too much beer.

The man's condition was the cause of the accident.

December 21. The body of THOMAS HUGHES was found near the track of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, at



Greenwich, this A. M. It is supposed that he must have been hit by one of the trains during the night, but I cannot find any person who was on either train, or any other person that can give me any information regarding the accident.

December 30. ALICE GRISWOLD was instantly killed by a train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, on the Junction Branch. The place of the accident is, by actual measurement, 1,446 feet north of Warren avenue crossing, and there is no crossing at this place. She, in company with other girls, were there to pick up pieces of coal that had fallen from passing trains. A flying switch had been made, and the engine had moved on. When the rear portion of the train came along, a brakeman was stationed on the front end with a lighted lantern, and when the girl was first perceived she was only about ten feet off, and was with two other girls. The brakeman not only halloed to her, but the girls also halloed, but she did not pay any attention to either. These same girls had frequently been seen at this place before, and were there before the same day. The cause of the accident was that the girl was where she had no right to be.

There have been very many other accidents reported to me, and an unusually large number to employés of the various railroad corporations, but upon making inquiries in regard to them found them in every case to be of so slight a nature as not to receive any further attention from me.

The summary of the accidents of the year is as follows:

Found on track dead.....	3
Passengers injured.....	2
Passengers fatally injured (boy).....	1
Employés killed.....	4
At crossings killed (horses).....	2
At crossings, persons injured.....	3
Walking on track, persons killed.....	4
Walking on track, persons injured.....	2
Attempting to steal a ride, injured.....	1

Catching hold of street car, injured.....	1
Jumping from car, injured.....	1
Car started, injured.....	1

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY STAPLES,

*Railroad Commissioner.*

PROVIDENCE, December 31, 1879.

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ERRATUM.—On page 28, aggregate cost of locomotives, Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, should read \$308,000, instead of \$20,800.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Harbor Commissioners,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

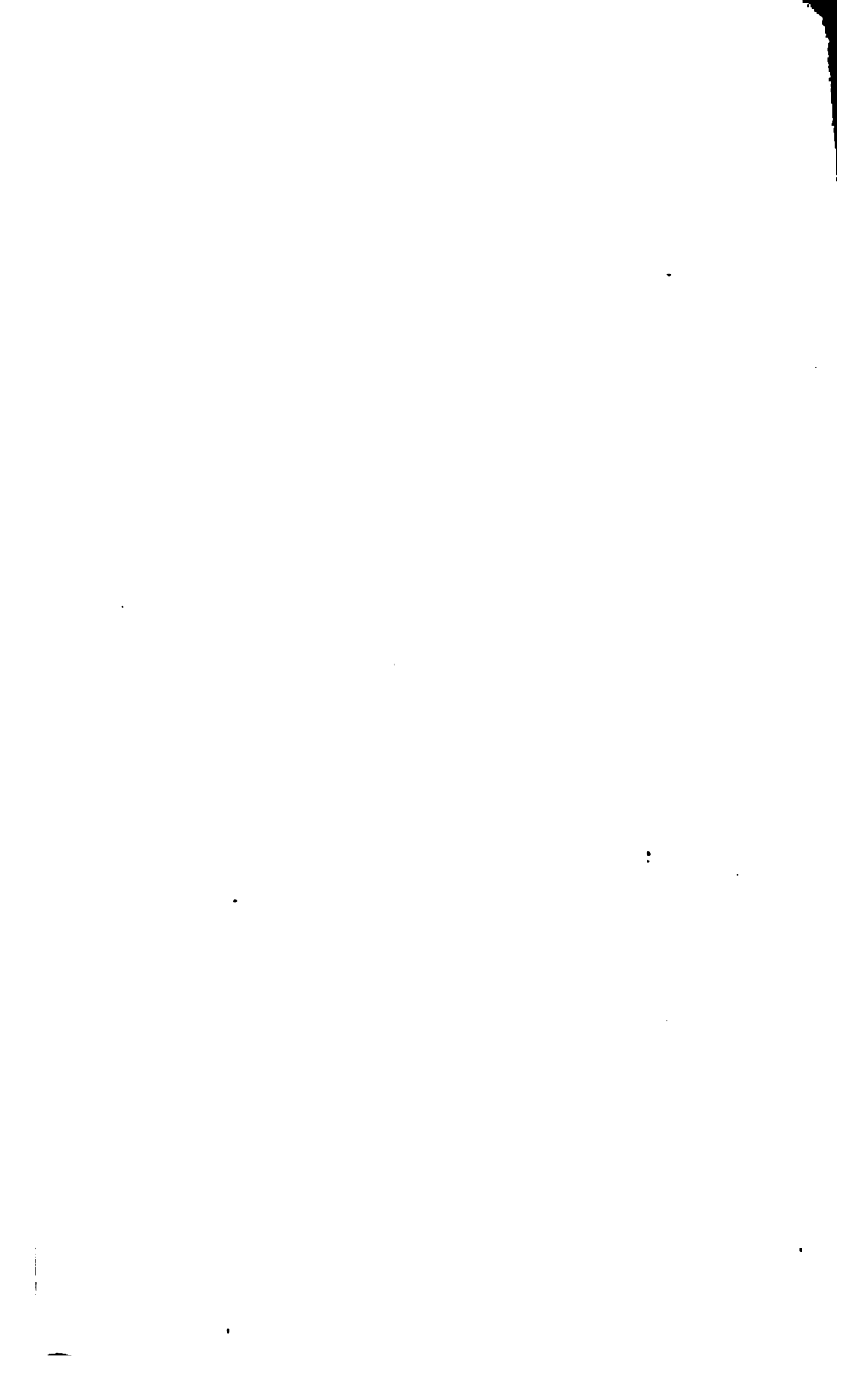
JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,  
etc. :*

The Board of Harbor Commissioners respectfully submit their  
Fourth Annual Report.

## APPOINTMENT TO THE BOARD.

At the May Session of this General Assembly, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, reappointed J. Herbert Shedd, whose term of service as Harbor Commissioner expired in June, for a further term of three years.

## OFFICE.

The office of this Board is in the building at the corner of Market Square and Canal street, in Providence, where accommodations are obtained at a rent of two hundred dollars per year.

## WORK WITH U. S. GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The scheme of improvement for Providence River and Narragansett Bay, projected by the Harbor Commissioners in 1877, and toward the realization of which Congress appropriated, by act approved June 18, 1878, a sum of \$50,000, was explained in detail and with the aid of plans in the last annual report of the Board. Work with this appropriation was begun October 5, 1878, under the direction of Gen. G.

K. Warren, U. S. Engineer for this district, a contract having been made by the Government with E. R. Seward, of Albany, to excavate material from the channel and deposit it in the deepest parts of Narragansett Bay, east of Conanicut Island, requiring an average towage of nineteen miles, for  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents per cubic yard. The contractor abandoned his contract after removing 72,314 cubic yards of material; his contract called for the removal of about 391,000 cubic yards.

By act approved March 3, 1879, Congress appropriated an additional \$60,000 toward this improvement, making a total sum thus far appropriated of \$110,000, and after calling for bids for the completion of Seward's contract, and receiving only such as seemed excessive, Gen. Warren deemed it best to call for proposals in the usual manner to do work to the amount of the total appropriation remaining which it seemed proper to devote to this work,—some ninety thousand dollars. This was accordingly done. Specifications were issued "To excavate in Providence River, R. I., between three hundred thousand (300,000) and four hundred thousand (400,000) cubic yards in making and widening a channel twenty (20) feet deep at mean low water between Fox Point and Field's Point, where the present depth is from twelve (12) to twenty (20) feet at mean low water; and to excavate about one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) cubic yards at Pawtuxet Shoal, in the vicinity of Riverside wharf, three and one-half ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) miles below Fox Point, in making a channel two hundred (200) feet wide, and twenty-three (23) feet deep at mean low water, where the present depth is from seventeen (17) to twenty-three (23) feet at mean low water;" and a contract to do this was made with the Atlantic Dredging Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at 16 cents per cubic yard.

The bids resulting from this latter advertisement ran something like fifty per centum in advance of those made in 1877. It will be remembered that the completed improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay, was estimated by the Harbor Commissioners to cost \$500,000, on a basis of seven yards excavation for a dollar. The accepted bid is seen to be in excess of this basis. The large price is greatly due to the excessive distance to which the dredged material

must be towed before dumping—some nineteen miles—and the provision of a more convenient dumping-ground would be a very effective measure of economy.

It is a common thing, in European ports, for the local authorities to own dredging and towing apparatus, and to furnish it to those who do the work. As the towing apparatus needed for this work in Providence River is greater in proportion than is ordinarily required along our coast, the contractors are not well provided for the work, and consequently their bids are higher than they would otherwise be. A great economy would, therefore, probably be secured if the local authorities here, were to own such apparatus and furnish it at moderate rates to contractors for the work.

A serious danger to navigation, called Bulkhead Rock, lies on the easterly side of the channel, about midway between Pomham and Fuller's lights. There is now about fourteen feet depth of water at mean low tide, on the rock, but its position in the channel is such as to require twenty feet depth, by the new plan. On June 18, 1878, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by Congress, specially for its removal, but as this sum is insufficient to secure the present desired depth, operations were reserved until the required sum could be made up from the general appropriation. The work is now under contract for the removal of the rock to a depth of twenty feet at mean low water, for the sum of \$7,169.00, and it is expected that this will be accomplished during the working season of 1880.

More detailed information as to the progress of the work under Gen. Warren, will be found in his communication to this Board, and in his report to the Chief of United States Engineers, of which he has kindly sent us advance sheets. These will be found printed in the appendix to this report. It is a source of gratification to the Board, that on the first of December, 1879, the Atlantic Dredging Company, by the removal of material from that part of Providence River above Sassafras Point had secured a depth of 20 feet at mean low water, across the bar which has been such an obstacle to the free use of Providence Harbor by sea-going vessels of deep draught. The dredging is

still going on for the purpose of widening this channel, with the result that to-day sea-going vessels of twenty feet draught may come from the ocean to our upper harbor at nearly all stages of the tide, and vessels of twenty-three feet draught may come in at certain stages of the tide.

#### DUMPING-GROUND.

The dumping-ground described in the specifications for Government work was: the deepest parts of Narragansett Bay, lying between Half-way Rock, Gould Island, Rhode Island and Conanicut Island. Besides this the Harbor Commissioners authorized a temporary dumping-ground for private parties dredging in Pawtucket River, on the west side thereof below Tide Water street, and within three hundred feet of high water mark, provided no objection is made by riparian owners.

#### HARBOR LINES.

In the third annual report of the Board, a plan for a new harbor line on the east side of Providence River from Crawford street bridge to Fox Point, is mentioned as before the General Assembly for action. This harbor line was established by chapter 758, of the Public Laws, passed April 10, 1879.

A plan of harbor lines on both sides of Seekonk River, near India Point, and on the east side of the harbor from Bold Point to Kettle Point, is also mentioned in the third annual report, as before the General Assembly for action. These lines were established by chapter 759, of the Public Laws, passed April 10, 1879.

It is also mentioned in the above named report that the Board had under consideration the establishment of a harbor line, from a point some 1,900 feet north of Sassafra Point to Field's Point, cutting off at the latter place, the long, low sand spit, therein described. Such a line has been designed, and will be presented to the General Assembly for action.

Riparian owners on Barrington River having petitioned the Board to mark harbor lines on both sides of said river from the railroad bridge, southerly to its junction with the Warren River, and having guaranteed



the cost of surveying and plans, such lines have been designed and will be presented to the Governor and Senate for approval.

The petition for the harbor line in Barrington River was prompted by a controversy, which occurred between the above-mentioned riparian owners and John Bowden. Bowden, after having driven piles in ground lying under the waters of Barrington River, leased to him by the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries for the purpose of planting oysters, applied to this Board for license to erect a building on them. The riparian owners formally protested. Several hearings were held; but, pending any official utterance or action on the part of the Board, Bowden began building. At length, having obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the authority of the Board, notice was served on Bowden by the sheriff, directing him to desist in his work, and to pull up the piles. As Bowden still proceeded to build, the Board wrote to the Attorney-General, asking prosecution as a public nuisance, but before the Attorney-General's reply was received, or any action taken, by the State, Bowden's structure was demolished without authority of the Board.

#### BROOK STREET DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT.

Nothing has been done by the city of Providence to change the condition of the work between Bower street and Front street on the Seekonk River, except to fill a thousand yards, more or less, of earth into the depression back of the embankment. The embankment seems to be not yet stable but has settled something more than a foot in the year ending November 7, 1879, and the rolling motion still continues, in a slight degree. As we said in our last report, "the filling back of the embankment, as proposed, will add a new load, and the dredging away of the earth at the foot of the embankment will remove a present support," and the indications are that when either of these things is done, the rapid outward motion of the filling, into the channel, will continue. We have called the attention of the City authorities to the need for dredging at this place and have been assured that the work will go on as soon as the weather is suitable in the Spring.

## BRIDGES IN SEEKONK RIVER.

In their last annual report, the Harbor Commissioners gave a detailed account of the condition of the Seekonk River tides, showing that they had lost some sixteen per centum of their original scouring effect by reason of the bridges and their foundations. Their discussion exhibited the foundations of the bridges as practical dams, and showed how the effect of an error of judgment in the last century, had in the course of time, and by the lack of skillful management, grown to such serious proportions as to cause the United States Engineer to say that it seemed to him out of place, while the present condition of things existed, to regard the Pawtucket River,—a stream with a town of 30,000 inhabitants at its head, naturally navigable, and whose conservancy is of very high importance to the State,—as longer “a navigable water of the United States.” “Three separate influences,” they said in conclusion, “urge a radical change in regard to the bridges which span the Pawtucket navigation at the mouth of the river. First, the injurious effect of the present structures, considered as obstructions, on the tidal flow, and the resulting evils, which we have endeavored to make manifest in our discussion of the tides. Second, the highly objectionable location of the draws; and Third, the fact that in event of no change in the matter, the river is likely to be dropped from the consideration of the General Government.”

The condition of the Seekonk River seems to the Board to call imperatively for action. There are involved in its improvement several questions, which require careful consideration. The bridging of a navigation in the best possible way requires at all times exceedingly good judgment, and the peculiar formation of the Seekonk River, makes it, perhaps, more than usually necessary. What may arise from lack of proper appreciation of the matter in all its bearings is sufficiently exhibited by the present condition of the river itself. The idea of the original constructors seems to have been but little more comprehensive than to get from the hither shore to the farther bank, dry-shod. This is, indeed, the grand idea of all bridge construction;

at by the time the fallen tree of the savage has given place to truss and abutment, there have arisen, it is hardly necessary to say, several important collateral considerations.

To ensure, as far as possible, properly conducted improvement to the Board to require that the case should be put in the hands of a specially appointed commission, with instructions to study thoroughly the whole subject of obstructions to tidal flow and navigation of the Seekonk River, and to report its conclusions for action by the State government. The Board very earnestly urges the appointment of such a commission.

#### FOULING OF SEEKONK RIVER.

On several occasions during the month of September, the water of the Seekonk River was observed to be seriously fouled and burdened with great quantities of comminuted matter held in suspension. This matter gave the water a dark, mahogany color, affecting it from surface to bottom, and its quantity may be estimated, perhaps, in thousands of yards. Its appearance suggested that it might be the detritus of deposits made for considerable periods during the past, below print works and tanneries, although the commissioners have been unsuccessful in definitely tracing it to its source. The eventual deposit of so large a quantity of matter on the bed of the river, and the consequent shoaling, make the case worthy of serious notice, and the Board is yet in doubt whether similar occurrences, even if foreseen, can be prevented in the future, without further special legislation.

A large amount of deposit is brought into tide-water by the Taunton and the Moshassuck rivers, and extensive shoaling is constantly going on. The whole question is worthy of consideration, and may require such enactments on the part of the legislature as will prevent injury to navigation by the discharge of refuse into the waters of the State.

## LICENSES, &amp;C.

The following licenses have been issued:

1. April 22, to Dewing & Monsell to extend their wharf, lying to the south of Doubloon street on the east side of Providence River, to the harbor line, by the construction of some 450 running feet of pile and plank work.

2. July 2, to Henry G. Russell to repair wharf occupied by Winsor Line, opposite India street in Providence, by the construction of some 218 running feet of pile and plank work.

3. December 31, to New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company to construct 80 x 600 feet pile pier, connected with the shore by 400 feet of double track, and 500 feet of single track bridge; also 600 running feet of rubble-stone retaining wall; all on property in the vicinity of Sassafras Point, Providence.

January 23, 1879, assent was given to closing the Old Colony Railroad drawbridge at Tiverton, by the railroad company, from January 26 to February 2, inclusive, for the purpose of putting up a new draw.

January 28, assent to extension of time to February 9, inclusive.

October 29, assent was given to construction of a pile and plank bulkhead at Sabin's Point, by Smith & Wright, extending 100 feet sea-ward from existing bulkhead, and being 140 feet along the front. As there is no harbor line opposite this construction, a formal license was not issued, but the action of the Board was based upon an opinion obtained from the Attorney-General as to powers and duties of the Board, where no harbor lines exist.

## WORK OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER.

By the courtesy of Gen. G. K. Warren, the Board has received advance sheets of his report upon the government works under his charge in Rhode Island, for the year ending June 30, 1879, and a communication, describing the progress of the Providence River improvement to December 1, 1879. The following is a brief summary

from these. The report of Gen. Warren, and his communication, will be found in full in the appendix.

*Pawtucket, or Seekonk River, Rhode Island.*

Nothing was done beyond making a few tidal observations and levellings. It is proposed to continue these in the ensuing year, and to sound over some of the shoals, that are said to have formed since the dredging operations of 1875.

*Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.*

The project for this improvement consists in making a wide channel with a central depth of 23 feet at mean low water, from Providence to the sea, at an estimated cost of about \$500,000.

Under contract made, with the appropriation of June 18, 1878—\$50,000—72,134 cubic yards of material were removed. The contract was then abandoned. With what remained of this appropriation, and such portion of the appropriation of March 3, 1879—\$60,000—as it was thought best to employ, a new contract for dredging has been made. Up to December 1, 1879, 85,271 cubic yards of material had been removed under it.

With the \$5,000 specially appropriated for the removal of Bulkhead Rock, supplemented by a portion of the general appropriation, a contract has been made to remove the rock to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water. This work will be begun in the early spring of 1880.

The amount estimated necessary to complete this improvement is \$350,000, of which \$100,000 could be judiciously expended during the next fiscal year.

*Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.*

During the last year 2,927 tons of rip-rap stone have been deposited on the breakwater, and the harbor for local purposes completed. No other work is anticipated, and no further appropriation recommended.

*Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

This improvement is designed to make a safe channel through the shoals, where the ruling depth is now  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet at mean low water, and not less than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet at mean low water, and 200 feet width. The mean range of the tide is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

The contract made in 1878 was completed June 30, 1879. Under it 19,776.85 cubic yards of material, including bowlders of 1 cubic yard, and 348.60 cubic yards of bowlders of larger size were removed. The channel completed around Pawtucket Point is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep at mean low water, about 900 feet long, and 185 feet wide.

Act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, appropriated \$5,000 for the continuation of this improvement, but it is not yet available.

The amount necessary to complete the projected improvement is \$31,000. It is desirable that \$20,000 should be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

The United States Advisory Council is still composed of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., Brevet Major-General G. K. Warren, U. S. A., and Prof. Henry Mitchell, U. S. C. and G. S.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, N. F. POTTER, JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS,	}	Harbor Commissioners.
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# APPENDIX.

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## A.

### ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF GEN. G. K. WARREN TO CHIEF OF UNITED STATES ENGINEERS, FOR 1879; AND COMMUNI- CATION RELATIVE TO PROGRESS OF WORK IN PROVIDENCE HARBOR.

*Improvement of Pawtucket (Seakonk) River, Rhode Island.*

#### DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

This is an estuary forming the continuation of Providence River from Providence to Pawtucket, a distance of 5 miles, and forms a shoal tidal basin of about 14 square miles. The navigation is seriously obstructed by a badly arranged draw-bridge near its lower end, at East Providence. The ruling low-water channel depth before it was improved was 5 feet. The mean rise of the tide is about 5 feet at Pawtucket. It was dredged till the ruling depth at mean low-water was 7 feet, and least channel width of 75 feet.

#### HISTORY.

Dredging was begun (by an appropriation from the general government) in 1866, \$17,000 being allotted; in 1870, \$8,000 was appropriated; in 1871, \$7,000; in 1872, \$10,000; in 1873, \$10,000; in all \$52,000. For details see Annual Report 1874, pp. 227 to 237, Part II.

#### WORK DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Nothing was done beyond making a few tidal observations and levelings to test the high and low water determinations and bench-marks made in the survey of 1873. These were verified as closely as the engineering operations had rendered necessary. Since then the city of Providence has been extending streets into the tidal basin, and there has been talk of rebuilding the bad draw-bridge.

Questions about the tides have arisen in the discussion of questions relating to these matters, which, whether practical or not, require somewhat nearer determinations than those heretofore made.

#### WORK DURING THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR.

It is proposed to make some repeated levelings and tidal observations, and to sound over some of the shoals that are said to have formed since the dredging operations in 1875. No appropriation is asked for.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

Pawtucket is a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, largely engaged in manufactures. In 1878 there were 350 schooners and 14 barges towed up the improved channel, having a freight of about 100,000 tons.

It is in the Providence collection-district, that place being the nearest port of entry. The revenue collected there in the past fiscal year is \$145,187 79.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1878, amount available.....	\$1,383 54
July 1, 1879, amount expended during fiscal year.....	281 71
July 1, 1879, amount available....	\$1,101 83

#### *Improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.*

#### LOCALITY OF IMPROVEMENT.

Providence River is an estuary of Narragansett Bay, extending from Nayat Point to the city of Providence. Its length is about 7 miles, with a width varying from 1,000 feet to 2 miles, and a depth in the channel varying from 12 feet to 50 feet at mean low-water, with a mean rise of tide of 4.7 feet. Near its head this estuary is joined by another, called the Seekonk or Pawtucket River, extending 5 miles further, to the town of Pawtucket. The Providence River also contains Bulkhead Rock, for whose partial removal there is an unexpended special appropriation of \$5,000. All the improvement thus far included under the title of this work is situated in the limits of Providence River, except a possible deepening upon a shoal below Nayat Point and above Rocky Point, to facilitate the navigation by means of the west entrance to the bay; it is not in the way, using the middle entrance to the bay.



## HISTORY OF PREVIOUS IMPROVEMENT.

According to the records we have, a survey was made of Providence Harbor by Lieut. Wm. S. Rosecrans, United States Engineers, under an appropriation made by the city, which was completed in March, 1853. In 1852, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made, and this was expended by Capt. George Dutton, United States Engineers, in dredging, in 1853, at the "Crook"—a bad shoal then existing just below Fox Point, and having a depth of only "4.3 feet at low tide." The dredging was carried to 9 feet depth at low-water, over an area of 50 yards by 280 yards.

The next appropriation was \$25,000, made in 1867, based on an estimate made by an assistant of the United States Coast Survey, (Mr. F. P. Webber). This was expended in 1867, by Colonel D. C. Houston, United States Engineers, in dredging at the locality of the "Crook," with the exception of \$2,000 employed to remove a wreck opposite Sabin's Point. With this dredging a depth of 12 feet at low-water was secured up to Fox Point.

In 1870, another appropriation of \$5,000 was made by Congress which was expended under my direction at the locality of the "Crook" (which itself may be said to have been removed), and a depth of 14 feet at mean low-water secured up to the wharves at Fox Point. (For details of foregoing, see Annual Report, 1871, pp. 727-730).

On June 10, 1872, another appropriation was made. It was \$10,000, and was all expended under my direction in widening the channel just below Fox Point. A survey was made this year, as authorized by Congress, with a view to cutting off the "point of long bed," on the east side of the channel, opposite Sassafras Point. (See Annual Report for 1872, p. 820; and for 1873, pp. 968-970).

On March 3, 1873, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made, which was all expended in removing the point of long bed. (See Annual Report for 1874, pp. 237-239). This practically completed the improvement by dredging as far as it was needed for the use of coasting-vessels. The city had also expended largely in deepening about the wharves.

## HISTORY OF REMOVAL OF BULKHEAD ROCK.

An estimate for removing this so as to give a depth of 14 feet at mean low-water was made by Capt. A. H. Holgate, United States Engineers, in June, 1870, at a cost of \$2,500. Its least depth then was 9 feet at mean low-water. A depth about that sought was secured that year by large blasts of gun-powder placed upon the rock.

In the Annual Report for 1875, p. 291, an estimate was submitted to increase the depth to 18 feet at mean low-water, requiring an appropriation of \$5,000. This was renewed in the Annual Report for 1876, part I, pp. 207-208; and again in the Annual Report for 1877, part I, p. 199.

On June 18, 1878, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for removing this rock, but operations upon it were reserved, for the reason that the new plan requires greater depth. (Annual Report for 1878, part I, p. 232, par. 3.)

## HISTORY OF THE IMPROVEMENT FOR LARGE SEA-GOING VESSELS.

This is given in detail in the last Annual Report (part I, pp. 231-241) up to the beginning of the present fiscal year. In brief, this improvement was designed at first by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Rhode Island, with a view to obtaining a free channel-way from Providence to the Ocean, having a depth of 23 feet at mean low-water and least width of 400 feet, besides an enlarged basin for anchorage of a somewhat less depth shoaling up to 10 feet at an extreme width of 800 feet. This was to cost, in round numbers, \$500,000. The plan was submitted to an advisory council, appointed by request, by the President of the United States, of which Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen was chairman. This council changed the plan somewhat, so as to make the 23 feet mean low-water channel only 150 feet wide, gradually shoaling to 12 feet on an extreme width of 940 feet, and to 6 feet at an extreme width of 1,060 feet; the channel-way to be symmetrical in cross-section with the greatest depth in the middle. This was also estimated to cost about \$500,000. After being memorialized, Congress referred the matter to the War Department for a report, which was made by myself. I submitted an estimate for work during the next fiscal year (the one just closed) of \$100,000, to make a channel 23 feet deep at mean low-water 200 feet wide, to at once open the harbor to ocean steamers to the greatest depth proposed, leaving the widening to be a subsequent matter. Congress, however, appropriated only \$50,000 for this purpose. The interests of Providence, as represented by some of its most prominent public and business men, it was thought, in view of the amount appropriated, would be best served by commencing the center line of the new channel at a depth of 20 feet at mean low-water, and carrying it through between Fox Point and Field's Point to a width as great as the money would allow. This latter course was adopted by the Engineer Department.

## WORK EXECUTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Advertisements for proposals for dredging were issued August 5, and the following proposals received :—

*Abstract of proposals received at the Engineer Office, U. S. A., Newport, R. I., August 20, 1878, for excavation in Providence River, R. I.*

Name and address of bidder.	Price per cubic yd.	Commence.	Complete.	\$45,000 will pay for—
		1878.	1879.	Yards.
E. R. Seward, Albany, N. Y. ....	\$0 11 1/4	Sept. 10.	June 30.	391,304.
George C. Fobes & Co., Baltimore, Md. ....	13 3/4	.....	June 30.	337,372.
S. A. Hammond, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	13 3/4	Sept. 2.	June 30.	324,324.
Atlantic Dredging Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	14 1/2	Oct. 1.	July 1.	310,344.
M. F. Brainard, Albany, N. Y. ....	14 1/2	Oct. 1.	June 30.	310,344.
Morris & Cumings Dredging Co., New York. ....	16	Sept. 10.	Aug. 1.	281,250.
John A. Bouker, New York. ....	18	Oct. 1.	July 1.	250,000.
H. N. & A. J. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	20	Oct. 1.	June 30.	225,000.
Jesse & Lyman Boynton, Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I. ....	25	Sept. 15.	Jan. 1.	180,000.

*Abstract of contract for excavation in Providence River, R. I.*

Name and address of contractor.	Date of contract.	Commence.	Complete.
R. Seward, Albany, N. Y.....	Aug. 22, 1878.	Sept. 10, 1878.	June 30, 1879.

The contractor did not commence work until October 5, 1878. He had a large dredge of the clam-shell pattern, capable of dredging probably from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic yards per day, six scows of 200 yards capacity each, and a steam-tug. The power of the tug and capacity of the scows, owing to the distance to the dumping ground, were insufficient to keep the dredge employed continuously. The work was prosecuted up to December, 25, 1878. The weather then became too cold to successfully carry it on. The contractor sent his dredge to New York, ostensibly for the purpose of repairing, or completing the necessary repairs. Work was to have been renewed, weather permitting.

During the time the work of dredging was in progress there was removed from the channel 72,314 cubic yards of mud. This excavation made a cut 3,100 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 20 feet deep at mean low water. The material was nearly all deposited in the deep water of Narragansett Bay, between Half-way Rock and Gould Island, and Conanicut Island and Rhode Island.

The amount of work accomplished was not satisfactory. The contractor was duly notified that his rate of progress was too slow. On his assurance of putting on additional machinery and prosecuting the work in the spring with vigor he was allowed to continue with what facilities he had. It was then too late in the fall to make arrangements to put other parties on the work that season, and it was not deemed advisable to make new arrangements for the spring work, as the contractor was confident of his ability to then make the desired rate of progress. The winter was unusually long and severe, and it was not until April that the weather was suitable for the resumption of work. The contractor was urged to begin as soon as possible. He promised to have two dredges on the work by April 1. Under date of March 19, 1878, he wrote that he was unable to procure suitable dump scows; after this no word was received from him, and communications sent to him were unnoticed, although I had evidence of their being received. He and his bondsmen were then notified that the terms of the contract had not been complied with, and that other parties would be invited to bid for the completion of the work, and that the said bondsmen would be held responsible for any increased cost.

The following offers were received in answer to letters addressed, asking for prices for doing the whole or part of the work:

R. N. & A. J. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn.....	19½ cents per yard.
Atlantic Dredging Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	19½ cents per yard.
Morris & Cuming's Dredging Company, New York City.....	20 cents per yard.
George C. Fobes & Co., Baltimore, Md....	21½ cents per yard.

The lowest bid received was 19½ cents per cubic yard, which is 8 cents per yard in excess of the contract price. The prices given were considered excessive, and

for this reason, and because the contractors' bonds were not large enough to cover the difference, the offers were rejected. Mr. Seward's contract called for the removal of about 391,000 cubic yards; deducting 72,314 cubic yards removed leaves 318,686 cubic yards to be dredged to complete the contract; this latter number of yards, at 8 cents per cubic yard (the difference between the contract price, 11½ cents, and the lowest offer received, 19½ cents), amounts to \$25,494.88. The reserve held on work done (10 per cent.) is \$831.63. The amount of bond given for faithful performance of contract was \$5000, which amount, if added to the reserve and subtracted from \$25,494.88 (the amount necessary to complete the contract at the increased price), would leave a deficit of \$19,663.26.

The dumping ground for this work is 19 miles from Providence and it is because of this great distance that all excavated material must be towed, that the prices asked were so high. The ground was selected as the nearest place known to me, where objections could not be raised to the dumping. In the work in Providence River under my direction in previous years, many complaints were made of dumping done to the injury of property on the adjoining shores. The law of the State of Rhode Island prohibits dumping on the east side of Providence River below Devil's Hand Rock. The State Board of Harbor Commissioners are unwilling to have any material dumped except at or in the vicinity of the dumping-ground selected or on the flats in Providence Harbor above Sasfras Point. The water at the latter place is too shoal to permit dumping except at high-water.

It is proposed to withhold the remainder of the appropriation of \$50,000 made by act approved June 18, 1878, until the appropriation of \$60,000 by act approved March 3, 1879, is made available, and then to invite proposals in the usual manner for the whole amount. It is thought that the interests of the government will be best served by so doing, as it will offer greater inducements to procure suitable means to perform the work.

This work has been under the superintendence of Mr. H. A. Bentley, assistant engineer.

#### BULKHEAD ROCK.

This rock, as before stated, was removed to about 14 feet depth, under an appropriation of \$2,500 made in 1870. The line of the east side of the proposed channel, by the new plan of improvement, extends east of the rock, and to make the required width and depth at this point requires a depth of 20 feet at mean low-water on Bulkhead Rock. Advertisements were issued for doing this under date of May 30, 1879, and the following bids were received:

*Abstract of proposals received at the Engineer Office, U. S. A., June 26, 1879, at 12 m., for the removal of Bulkhead Rock, Providence River, R. I., to a depth of 20 feet at mean low-water.*

Name and address of bidder.	Price.	Commence	Complete.	Remarks.
David V. Howell, Savannah, Ga. ....	\$3,922 00	Sept. 1, 1879	June 30, 1880	Bid Informal.
Isaac A. Sylvester, Newton, Mass. ....	7,169 00	.....	June 30, 1880	
Geo. W. Townsend, 214 Atlantic ave., Boston, Mass.	7,860 00	.....	June 30, 1880	

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. D. V. Howell, on his furnishing evidence of his ability to perform the work, and satisfactory bonds.

#### THE PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Will be the continuation of the dredging above Field's Point to make a depth of 20 feet at mean low-water and a channel of 23 feet depth and 200 feet width through Pawtuxet shoal and the removal of Bulkhead Rock to a depth of 20 feet at mean low-water.

The amount of money estimated necessary to complete this improvement is \$200,000, of which \$100,000 could be expended judiciously during the next fiscal year.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

Providence is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants and is the second city in size and importance in New England. It is a manufacturing city of importance. Large quantities of arms of war are made here. It is a very convenient distributing point, and its fine approaches from the ocean will give it a large opportunity for foreign trade as soon as the contemplated deep channel is secured.

The total number of vessels that arrived at the port of Providence during the year 1878 was 5,580, of which 1,975 were steamers from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Fall River, and Newport; 3,440 were barks, brigs, schooners, sloops, and luggers from various American ports, and 112 foreign barks, brigs, and schooners. Providence is in the Providence collection district, and that place is the port of entry. The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$145,187.79.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

##### *Improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay.*

July 1, 1878, amount available.....	\$50,000 00	
Amount appropriated by act approved March 3, 1879 ...	60,000 00	\$110,000 00
July 1, 1879, amount expended during fiscal year.....	10,532 69	
July 1, 1879, outstanding liabilities.....	831 62	
		11,364 31
July 1, 1879, amount available.....	98,635 69	
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project.....	390,000 00	
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881.....	100,000 00	

##### *Improvement of Providence River—Removal of Bulkhead Rock.*

July 1, 1878, amount available.....	\$5,000 00
July 1, 1879, amount expended during fiscal year.....	5 20
July 1, 1879, amount available.....	4,994 80

*Improvement of Block Island Harbor, Rhode Island.*

## ITS LOCATION AND SIZE.

It is placed on the east side of the island toward its south end. It consists of an inner harbor of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres having a mean low-water depth of 7 feet. This little harbor is composed of stone up to the level of low-water, and then of a timber crib filled with stone, the inner side being lined with piling to protect the vessels. It is entered by an opening 60 feet wide. Outside of this is a larger sheltered place secured from gales except in the northeast quarter, (which are not serious,) and from which a partial shelter suffices. This outer harbor is formed by a breakwater of rip-rap granite, extending out about 1,100 feet beyond the inner harbor; then there is an opening of 200 feet with a depth of 18 feet at mean low-water; then a detached piece curving to the westward which is 300 feet long terminating in about 24 feet depth at mean low-water. Another piece detached again can at some future time be added extending towards the shore so as to greatly increase the completely sheltered area, and by dredging the depth can be made 24 feet at mean low-water. The mean rise of the tide is about 3 feet. A steamboat wharf has been built just outside the inner harbor, and all the facilities necessary to the local wants of the island, and its use as a summer resort, are provided. The lighting of its approaches is now in charge of the Light-House Department.

This harbor is an enlarged modification of the original design of a harbor for local purposes. The first plan was to build it of riprap up to low-water and surround it with a cut-stone parapet. The change permitted the enlargement of the area and a reduction of the cost.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

Block Island is about 9 miles long and 4 miles broad with a permanent population of about 1,400 souls. Heretofore their means of living was by fishing and farming, and their want of harbors made them very isolated. There are no rocks *in situ* to form long projecting headlands and sheltered areas, the formation being of sand, clay, gravel, and ancient glacial deposits, gradually undermined by the waves and leaving a dangerous surf-beaten shore. The island is about 10 miles from the mainland at Point Judith, about 13 miles from Montauk Point on the west, and about 39 miles from No Man's Land and Martha's Vineyard on the east. A depth of water for the largest ships exists all around it. Since the harbor was begun a first-class light-house and fog-signaling apparatus has been erected on the southeast part of the island, making it a most desirable point to correct the ship's reckoning on approaching the shore, since a safe lee can be made on one side or the other of the island, and pilots found ready to conduct them to port. Here the government has also provided a life-saving station in the shelter of the breakwater. A light-house has for a long time existed on the north end of the island, and there only appears to be wanting now a good fog-signal on the southwest end of the island, to guide vessels coming out of the Long Island Sound and going to sea between the island and Montauk light, and also the

coasters going eastward outside of Long Island, on their way to Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay. More wrecks are made on this southwest shore than on any other part of the island.

The completion of the inner harbor led to the acquirement by the islanders of several decked schooners, which they could not have before, no craft being admissible that could not be hauled on the shore in storms beyond the reach of the waves. Fishing-smacks from great distances also seek shelter here, and thus the capacity of the harbor is fully tried at times. Were a larger harbor constructed it would often be filled with coasters, to which it would furnish a much needed shelter between Long Island and Vineyard Sounds.

The deep water all around the island always makes it possible for vessels to find shelter behind it from any winds; but the sudden changes which generally occur from heavy southeast gales to equally strong ones from the northwest, prevent any ordinary coasting-vessels seeking the northwest side to escape the south-easters (which are the most destructive on account of high-tides and waves), for unless manned by large crews, as the mackerel men only are, the sudden changes would catch them before they could escape from the lee shore.

The island, however, would readily furnish this shelter to a fleet of war steamers ready to move with a change of the wind, so that the objection sometimes made to constructing a large harbor here because it might be of advantage to an enemy in war has but little weight. The immediate effect of the new harbor has been to much increase the fishing facilities and wealth of the island, and to furnish a means of convenient landing for an ocean summer resort that is increasing in importance at a very rapid rate. It has led to increased facilities for ocean navigation, and when connected with the main land by telegraph, as it probably soon will, will be the advanced post to signal the approach of European vessels to our shores. It is probably but the beginning of a greater harbor of more general value to the coasting navigation.

#### WORK DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Under a contract before made, some riprap stone was being deposited to fill up places that had settled during the storms of the previous winter. This was completed during the last season, 2,927 tons having been deposited. This completed the harbor as constructed for local purposes. In the beginning of 1879 the Light-House Department assumed charge of lighting the entrance; our superintendence over the structure ceased, and the public property employed on the work was transferred elsewhere or disposed of by public sale. A small remainder of the appropriation will be used in preparing a detailed account and drawings illustrative of the work when the present season's work elsewhere closes. No other work is now anticipated, and no further appropriation is recommended.

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

The breakwater was commenced in October, 1870, and completed in November, 1878. The amount of stone used in its construction was about 95,000 tons. The inner harbor was built in 1871 and 1872. The crib-work contains about 230,000 feet (board measure) of timber and 6,000 tons of stone. This inner har-

bor was dredged to 7 feet depth at mean low-water in 1872 and 1873. The depth before dredging was from 0 to 4½ feet. There has been removed from the sheltered anchorage about 3,000 tons of bowlders.

Block Island is in the Newport collection-district, and Newport is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$1,811.01.

#### MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1878, amount available.....	\$5,554 72
July 1, 1879, amount expended during the fiscal year.....	5,209 19
July 1, 1879, amount available.....	345 53

#### *Improvement of Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

##### LOCALITY OF IMPROVEMENT.

Little Narragansett Bay is at the mouth of Pawcatuck River and is between Stonington and Watch Hill. It is separated from the ocean by a narrow sand beach extending from Watch Hill toward Stonington, a distance of about 3 miles, leaving an opening between its end and Stonington of about 1 mile. The water in this bay is shoal; 4½ feet at mean low-water is the greatest depth that can be carried across it. The Pawcatuck River, navigable to Westerly, a distance about 5 miles from its mouth, can only be approached through this bay; this river has been improved by the general government under my direction so that there is now a channel 75 feet wide and 5½ feet deep at mean low-water up to Westerly. The mean rise of the tide is about 2 6-10 feet.

##### HISTORY OF PREVIOUS IMPROVEMENT.

The river and harbor act of March 3, 1875, directed a survey of this bay, which was made during the summer of 1875, and reported on November 30, 1875. (See Annual Report for 1876, Part I, pp. 217 *et seq.*) The improvement recommended in this report was for a channel 200 feet wide and 7½ feet deep at mean low-water, extending across the north shore of the bay from Pawcatuck Point to the deep water near the mouth of the bay opposite Sandy Point, and the removal of dangerous rocks in the channel near Rhodes' Folly and Watch Hill. The estimated cost of this improvement was \$51,000.

Congress by act of August 14, 1876, appropriated \$5,000 for the work. This money was expended in removing the rocks near Rhodes' Folly and in dredging and removing rocks from the east end of the proposed channel at Pawcatuck Point.



## WORK EXECUTED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

By act of Congress approved June 18, 1878, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the continuation of the improvement. Advertisements for proposals for excavation were issued August 5, 1878. The following tenders were received in answer to the advertisement:

*Abstract of proposals received at the Engineers Office, U. S. A., Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, August 20, 1878, for excavation in Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

Name and address.	Price for material including bowlders of one cubic yard.	Price for bowlders over one cubic yard.	Commence.	Complete.	Quantities called for will cost—
R. R. Seward, Albany, N. Y.	\$0 30	\$6 75	1878. Sept. 2	1879. June 30	\$8,422 50
Ward & Cumming's Dredging Co., N. Y. City	40	6 00	.....	June 30	9,880 00
A. A. Hammond, Bridgeport, Conn.	35	9 00	Sept. 2	June 30	10,332 50
James Caler, Stamford, Conn.	85	9 00	Nov. 1	June 30	10,332 50
James C. Forbes & Co., Baltimore, Md.	58	2 80	.....	June 30	11,671 00
John P. Brainard, Albany, N. Y.	1 25	For all.	Sept. 10	June 30	23,000 00

*Abstract of contract for excavation in Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island and Connecticut.*

Name and address of contractor.	Date of contract.	Commence.	Complete.
R. R. Seward, Albany, N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1878	Sept. 2, 1878	June 30, 1879

Mr. Seward arranged with Mr. S. A. Hammond, of Bridgeport, to do this work for him. Operations were begun August 30, with a dredge and dump-scow, a tug, and a stone-scow with steam hoisting apparatus. The work was continued until December 23, when it had to be suspended because of the cold weather. It was resumed again April 3, 1879, and continued until June 30, when the contract was completed.

There were removed under this contract 19,776.85 cubic yards of material, including bowlders of 1 cubic yard, and 348.60 cubic yards of bowlders of a larger size than one cubic yard. The channel completed around Pawcatuck Point is 7½ feet deep at mean low-water, about 900 feet long, and 185 feet wide. It is thought that the work done embraces all the difficult excavation that will be encountered, with the exception of 15 feet additional width necessary to make the required width of channel of 200 feet. This work has been under the superintendence of Mr. H. A. Bentley, assistant engineer.

## PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, appropriated \$5,000 for the continuation of this improvement, but the money has not yet been made available. It is proposed with this money to excavate a channel of a depth of 7½ feet at mean low-water, and of as great a width as the money will pay for, from the channel already made at Pawcatuck Point to the deep water opposite Sandy Point. This will be done during the year if the money is made available in time. Mr. Hammond will also be employed for a short time in cleaning up the cuts already made.

The amount of money necessary to complete the projected improvement is \$31,000. It is desirable that \$20,000 should be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, as this amount would probably secure a channel that could be navigated, although not of the required width.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

The places that will be benefited by this improvement are Westerly and Watch Hill. Westerly is a manufacturing village on the Pawcatuck River. It has fine stone-quarries, and is generally a thriving town. The full value of the improvement of the Pawcatuck River made by the general government cannot be realized until the projected improvement in the bay is completed. This improvement will also be of the greatest value to Watch Hill, which has its only landing in the bay. Watch Hill is a popular summer resort where 45,000 passengers were landed from the steamboats during the past year.

The number of vessels taken through Little Narragansett Bay during the year 1878 was 205. There were 31 vessels drawing too much water to cross the bay that were lightered at Stonington and their cargoes taken to Westerly.

The accompanying map, in 3 sheets, of Pawcatuck River and Little Narragansett Bay shows the present condition of the water communication between Westerly and Watch Hill with the sound, and the proposed improvement.

Little Narragansett Bay is in the collection-districts of Providence and Stonington; the latter is the nearest port of entry. The revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was: Providence, \$145,187.79; Stonington, \$1,811.49.

## MONEY STATEMENT.

July 1, 1878, amount available.....	\$10,679 38	
Amount appropriated by act approved March 3, 1879.....	5,000 00	
		\$15,679 38
July 1, 1879, amount expended during fiscal year.....	8,156 81	
July 1, 1879, outstanding liabilities.....	828 60	
		8,985 41
July 1, 1879, amount available.....	6,693 97	
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project.....	31,000 00	
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.....	20,000 00	

## COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. G. K. WARREN.

ENGINEER OFFICE U. S. ARMY,  
NEWPORT, R. I., January 8, 1880.

*To the Chairman, Harbor Commissioners State of Rhode Island:*

**SIR:** The following is a résumé of operations for the improvement of Providence River from June 30, the date of my annual report to the Chief of Engineers, to Dec. 1st, 1879. The appropriation of \$60,000 for this improvement, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, was made available July 30, 1879.

Advertisements for dredging under this appropriation, and the remainder of the appropriation of \$50,000 by act approved June 18, 1878; were issued August 6, 1879, and on the 26th the following bids were received.

Atlantic Dredging Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	16 cents per cubic yard.
H. N. & A. J. Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	17 " " "
Morris & Cummings Dredging Co., N. Y. City.....	18 " " "
Boynnton Bros., Providence, R. I.....	23 50-100 " "
Geo. C. Fobes & Co., Baltimore, Md. . . . .	24 " " "
Augustus B. Martin, Boston, Mass., above Fields Point.	33 " " "
At Pawtuxet.....	40 " " "

The contract was awarded to the Atlantic Dredging Co., the lowest bidder at 16 cents. This company commenced work September 24, 1879, and up to December 1, 1879, removed 85,271 cubic yards of material from that part of the Providence River above Sassafras Point, making a depth of 20 feet at mean low water.

*Removal of Bulkhead Rock.*

The lowest bidder at the opening of proposals for the removal of this rock, June 26, 1879, failed to enter into contract and the work was awarded to the next lowest bidder, Mr. Isaac A. Sylvester of Newton, Mass., at the price of \$7,169 for the removal of the entire rock to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water. This work will be commenced in the early spring of 1880 and the rock will probably be removed to the required depth during the season.

Advance sheets from the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1879 containing my report upon the works in Rhode Island, &c., are sent herewith.

Very respectfully;

G. K. WARREN,

*Lieutenant Colonel Engineers and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.*

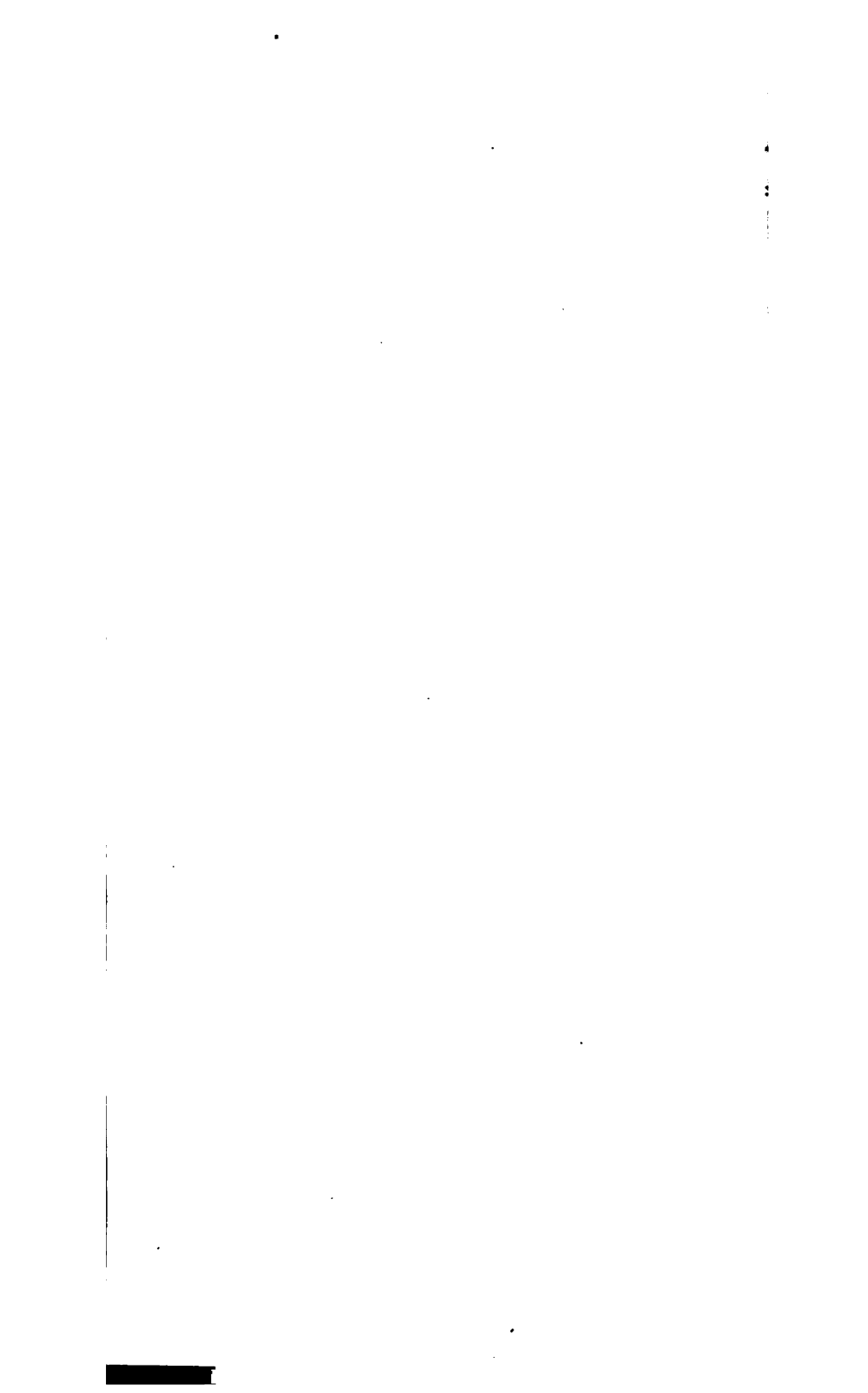
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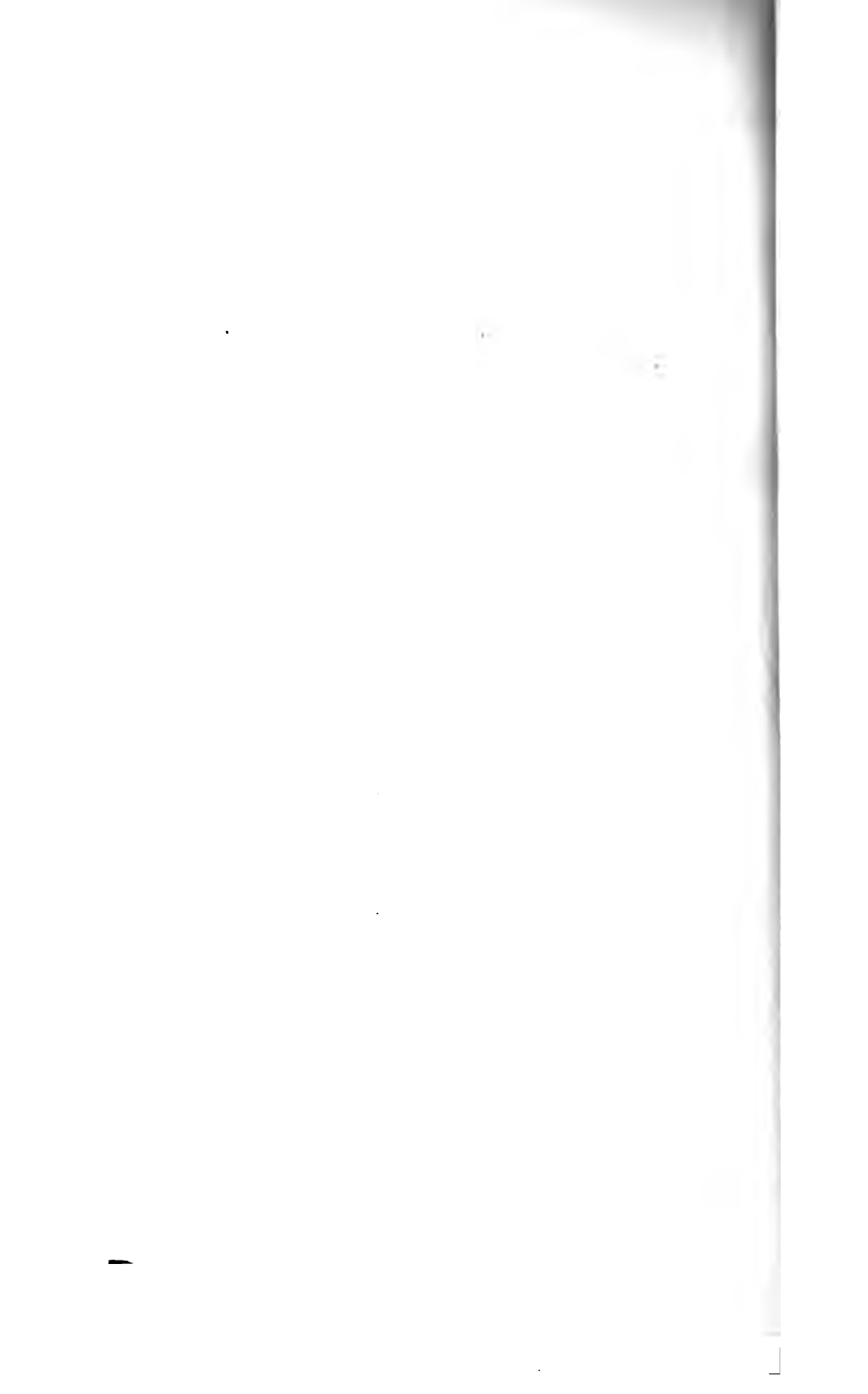
PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION AS TO DREDGING BY CITY UNDER  
CONTRACT OF MARCH 2, 1878.

[Passed April 9, 1879.]

WHEREAS, The Committee on the Brook Street District, of the City of New York, has asked for directions in regard to the dredging required under the contract of March 2, 1878, therefore

*Resolved*, That the City be requested to dredge to a uniform depth of twelve (12) feet at mean low water, opposite Carpenter's wharf and to make a channel of equal depth from said wharf to the present channel leading to the Washington bridge. Further to dredge between the harbor line and the wharf to a uniform depth of twelve (12) feet at mean low water from Bower street to a point seventy-five feet northerly from India street. Any further dredging, which may be required to conform to the contract will be defined by the Harbor Commissioners. The measurement of the quantity removed may be taken in the scows by a competent person, satisfactory to the Harbor Commissioners, on the basis established by the United States Engineers. The place or places for dumping this material will be located by Harbor Commissioners on application.





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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND FISHERIES,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.





# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,  
January Session, 1880 :*

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries beg leave to present their report for the year 1879.

The act which follows was passed March 26th, 1879.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries desire to call the attention of parties interested to Chapter 751 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island, as follows :

### CHAPTER 751.

*An Act in amendment of Chapter 134 of the General Statutes, "Of Certain Fisheries."*

(Passed March 26, 1879.)

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be between the first day of May and first day of August, in each year, a weekly closetime, extending from Saturday morning at sunrise to Monday morning at sunrise, during which time no fish of any description shall be taken by weirs, traps or similar contrivances, from the waters covered by a line drawn from Seaconnet Point in a westerly course to the Narragansett lower pier, and including all the waters above said line. If their be any weir, trap, or other stationary contrivances, used for the purpose of catching or obstructing the passage of fish in that part thereof, where the fish are usually taken, the netting at the mouth of the same shall be floated to the surface of the water so as to effectually close the mouth thereof during the weekly closetime; so that dur-

ing said time the fish may have a free, unobstructed passage, and no device shall be placed in any part of said limits which shall tend to hinder such fish from running up the waters of such river. In case the enclosure where the fish are taken is furnished with a board floor, an opening three feet wide shall be made, extending from the floor to the top of the weir, trap or other contrivances; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to apply to the shad and herring fisheries in the tributaries of Narragansett Bay.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries shall have a general supervision of all matters relating to the subject contained in the first section of this act, and may make all needful regulations to carry out the provisions described in said section, and shall, from time to time, examine all the weirs, traps or other contrivances, with a view of carrying out such regulations as are most beneficial to the people of the State, and shall prosecute for the violation of such regulations. They may cooperate with the Fish Commissioners of other States, and shall make an annual report to the General Assembly of their doings, with such facts and suggestions in relation to the object for which they are appointed as they may deem proper. Said Commissioners shall be allowed their actual disbursements made in the execution of this act.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall violate any of the regulations made by said Commissioners, under the authority of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, or who, between the days mentioned in said first section, shall set any weir, trap, or contrivances, contrary to such provisions, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the offender shall be tried.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

And the Commissioners give notice that it is their intention to enforce the above to the utmost of their ability. To do this they desire the hearty cooperation of all persons interested in the same. It is their intention to appoint deputies so that supervision may be had of all traps, pounds, weirs, &c., in all waters of the State, as described in Chapter 751.

They will be glad if persons interested will report to them any violations of the above chapter, that may escape the notice of the Commissioners or of their deputies, but desire to have it distinctly understood that no attention will be paid to any communication unless the complainant is prepared to take oath or can produce one or more witnesses to take oath as to the time and place of violation.

All communications should be addressed to Newton Dexter, Providence, and silence may be considered a negative to applications for the position of deputy.

NEWTON DEXTER,	} Commissioners
ALFRED A. REED,	
JOHN H. BARDEN,	
	of
	Inland Fisheries.

It will be seen the Commissioners called the attention of the public to the above, and caused the same to be published once a week for four weeks in the principal papers in the State. They then proceeded

appoint deputies who should have supervision of certain parts of the bay shores included in the act.

Capt. Samuel Place, of Warren, R. I., was appointed to attend at Seaconnet Point during the season of trap fishing and to supervise the heart nets, or pounds in the eastern waters of the bay, Bristol Harbor, &c.

& R. Vaughn, of Wickford, to look after the heart nets in the west passage, and Wilson D. Wilcox, of Warwick, to attend the traps at the south side of the Island of Rhode Island, and the heart nets in the vicinity.

We were very fortunate in the selection of these gentlemen and they performed their duties and carried out their instructions with the most fidelity.

We will consider first the trap fishing for scup carried on at Seaconnet Point, and the south side of the Island of Rhode Island, and continuing (this season) from May 10th to June 20th. As will be seen by the map No. 3 attached to this report, there were at Seaconnet Point seven traps extending from just below Church's Point on the north, to West Island on the south, a distance of about three miles. Seaconnet Point for the past twenty years or more has been favored with the presence of trap fishermen and more than any other locality attracted the attention of the public interested in fisheries.

During all these years it would doubtless surprise the fishermen themselves if it could be known how many thousands of barrels of scup have been taken, but it never will be ascertained, and in the future when it is to be hoped a strict supervision may be had over them it will be impossible to estimate the catch save in the manner to be hereafter suggested. When the collection of these sort of statistics is dependent on the information to be obtained from fishermen, and the fishermen imagine that their interests are at stake, it will at times be found that their statements clash (not to use a stronger expression) with the exact truth.

The Commissioners visited Seaconnet several times during the season of scup fishing, and Capt. Place was on hand during the close days while the season lasted. We were heartily received by the fisher-

men there and every facility was shown us to examine the traps and method of fishing. A glance at map No. 3 will show how these traps are set and give an idea of the locality. By the 10th of May the traps were all in, but very few scup were taken before the 15th when they began to make their appearance, some of the traps averaging twenty barrels a day and finding a sale at \$3.00 per barrel. By June 1st the scup came in vast shoals and of large size, and on the 6th very large numbers had been taken. Attached to the sides of a trap is a square of netting, say thirty by fifty feet, called a pound, and as a trap has three sides an equal number of these pounds can be attached. Into these the fish are turned when the fishermen wish to hold them for better prices. By June 10th these pounds were full, one, two or three to each trap. Such large numbers were taken to the westward (on the Island of Rhode Island,) that prices fell off from \$1.50 to twenty-five cents per barrel, several of the gangs landed their fish and sold them to the farmers for manure. On June 15th there were four traps with their pounds full, holding for better prices, and on June 25th two.

Capt. Place says, "There were seven different gangs of men that had set (traps) at Seaconnet Point this spring. The gangs were doubled up, one containing fifteen men and the others not less than eight. Their shares varied much owing to the location of the sets, and the prices obtained for the fish. I was told of one gang that did not clear their expenses while others made \$75.00 per man. One of the men who was in the gang of fifteen said the shares were about \$25.00 per man. As regards the observing of the close time law it was generally complied with as far as came under my observation. Certainly there was no raising of the traps during daylight. There may have been times when the mouths of the traps were not tied up as the law required. There was no necessity to evade the law for they had more fish than they wanted toward the last of the fishing."

Thus we see that at Seaconnet, and at Newport and Middletown as well, the fishing this year began about May 15th and was kept up to June 25th. In the early part of the season owing to scarcity of fish prices were high, but as few were taken profits were not large. Late

When the grand run came along the prices fell off to a very low figure, and it is difficult to see where much if any money was made in the business. How much or how little it is impossible to ascertain, for fishermen look upon their business as a legitimate one and do not like to be asked impertinent questions. It is a hard life while it lasts, and whatever profit is gotten out of the business is fairly earned. A large amount is invested in the trapping business. Traps and leaders are usually made of old purse nets. New gear would cost about \$3,000.00 per trap, but second hand they stand worth from \$1,000.00 to \$1,200.00. Losses are frequently met with from rough weather and it would seem as if the profits year by year were not great.

The law was well observed and only one instance was reported of its violation. This we intended to prosecute as much to make a test case of anything, but it was decided after taking legal advice not to make any prosecutions this year. Benjamin Tallman "the father of trap fishing," was the party we were after, and in the event of any future transgressions on his part we hope to make an example.

The difficulties of enforcing the present law as far as the trap fishing is concerned are obvious, during the run of the scup the traps are overhauled at least every two hours, night and day, a deputy can overlook a limited number of traps during daylight, but after dark, particularly in rough weather it is impossible unless a boat is anchored beside each trap to tell what goes on, for a gang can go off to their trap, overhaul it, dump the fish into the pound and come ashore, and the deputy be none the wiser. When no fish are running the fishermen are very willing to be law abiding, but we were frankly told that in the event of a run of fish on close days several of them would run the risk of prosecution.

The first run of fish command the highest prices and then, if ever, is when the law would be disregarded. The fish are put on board schooners, packed in ice, and taken to New York and Philadelphia, in some cases sold at the traps and in others sent by the trappers. We understood that the past season the sale was very poor in both cities.

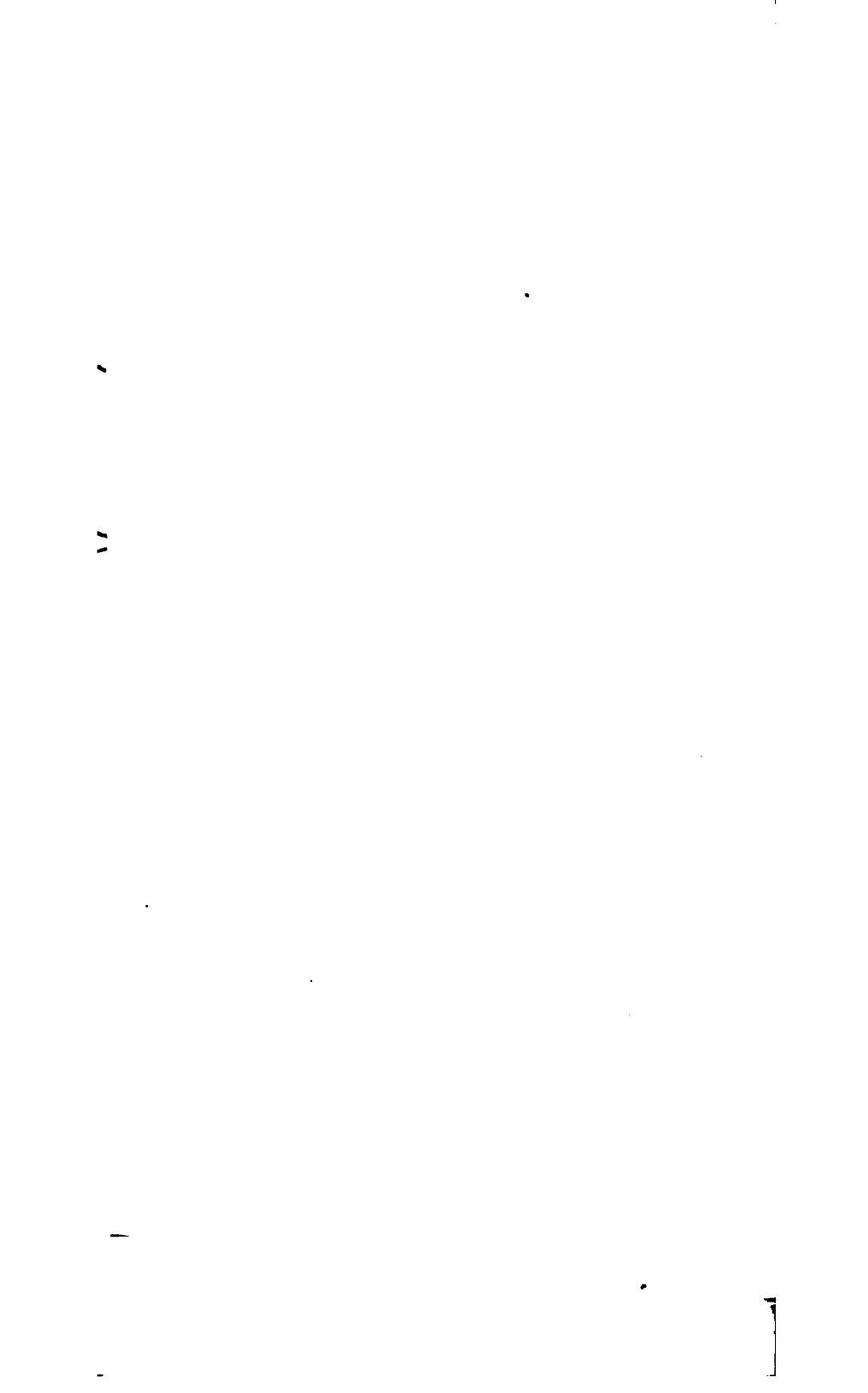
In our opinion the law as applied to trap fishing does no harm, if it does not accomplish what its originators hoped it would, for it gives

to the law abiding trapper two days to rest from his labors including the Sabbath, during which time he may attend to his family duties, if he has any, and at least ponder on the advantages of a strict observance of the fourth commandment.

The grave question, does the spring trapping interfere with the summer fishing with hook and line in the Narragansett Bay we do not propose to argue. Enough, and more than enough has been printed on this subject and we are no nearer to a solution of the question than we were twenty years ago.

The argument has been a bitter one, and neither side have been at all disposed to listen to reason. The trappers have fought a hard fight with a bold front and have never failed to appear when called upon to assert their position, backing it up year after year with the same arguments by the same parties. One wiseacre asserts that the pollution of the water from sewerage of the City of Providence has ruined the bay fisheries, an opponent takes the floor and proves exactly the contrary, and so statements are followed by denials as fast as made and nothing is proven. Some things can be shown, however, not to be disputed. Do the traps at Seaconnet interfere with the fish entering the bay, let us examine the locality and see. The distance from Seaconnet Point to Sachuest Neck is about two and a half miles, the average length of the leaders of the traps is about six hundred feet or about one twenty-second part of this distance, a glance at the map shows that the traps are so set as to take the fish as they go out and not as they come in, and this year the most southern and eastward one at West Island took more than any other, showing that the fish so taken were bound still farther east. In proof of this, it is a fact that the trappers at Buzzard's Bay have found that their business has come to an end since trap fishing has become systematized and carried on so large a scale at Seaconnet. It would seem as far as our present knowledge permits us to judge, that the great shoals of scup leave the deeper waters of the ocean where they have wintered and strike the shoal water of the coast about the eastern end of Long Island, passing east they follow the Rhode Island shore and are taken in the traps to the *westward* of Point Judith before any are observed at the south end







of the Island of Rhode Island or at Seaconnet. All the traps are so set as to take the fish as they come from the west in every instance. Now it would seem as if we must depend on the fish to stock Narragansett Bay, to find their way thereto by the east and west passages so called; that is on both sides of the island of Conanicut, the west passage being one and three-quarter miles wide, and the east upwards of two. Passing east of Brenton's Reef their only chance to reach our bay is through the draws of the old stone bridge at Tiverton and the railroad bridge a mile above, said draws being about forty feet wide with a terrible tide save at slack water. All this seems to prove that the trend of the scup along our coast in the spring is from west to east, for in brief the traps west of Point Judith take them first, those near Newport next, and those at Seaconnet last.

That the number of fish has decreased in the bay for the past twenty years is a fact admitted by every one unless entirely prejudiced, and which branch of wholesale fishing (traps and heart nets) is the most to blame for, this we shall endeavor to point out.

As stated previously the trapping season lasts from, say the 1st of May to the 20th of June, during that time not only scup are taken but large quantities of tautog and rock bass. All these fish come in from the deeper and warmer water off the coast where they have wintered, to deposit their spawn in the shoaler water as soon as the temperature of this shoal water is proper in early summer, and for every fish taken before the spawn is deposited tens of thousands are destroyed. So far as the scup are concerned, if they are to be taken in a wholesale manner they must be taken at this time, for the great shoals break up and scatter as soon as the actual spawning time arrives and can only be taken with hook and line thereafter. A careful record kept of the spawn of scup, as it was developed last season, shows that none was found in fish taken after the 27th of June, and we may assume as a fact after July 1st the spawning season is over; the same may be said to apply to a very large percentage of the tautog. Now the cry has been raised that the trappers take the tautog in the spawning season, so in truth they do, and so do the hook and line

fishermen, and after running the gauntlet of the traps and leaving a goodly portion of their numbers there, the splendid fish are farther and perhaps more fatally decimated by the hook and liners, who swarm at every rock and mussel bed in the bay where the fish are known to congregate. The time will come, we feel sure, let us hope in our own day when all this will be stopped, and a close time established for bay fishes as well as those of inland waters and a chance afforded them to carry out the law of reproduction as nature intended they should. Not until then will they swarm in our bay as of yore. Nature we may be sure will provide against over production, and man may help himself in a legitimate manner and no harm be done. "The fishes in the sea can never be exhausted," applies only to those who stay and reproduce in the sea; those that are obliged to come into shoal water to spawn must have some mercy shown them, or our children's children (if we are so fortunate as to have any) will have no fish, and may with good reason dispute the theory of the late lamented Agassiz, at least as applied to their forefathers, "that a fish diet produces brains."

The length of time required to hatch the spawn of scup and tautog after it leaves the parent fish has never been ascertained, but probably not more than from two to four weeks and perhaps much less. It is an interesting question and will no doubt be soon settled, through the thorough and complete investigations made each year by Prof. Baird, the United States Commissioner.

It has been proposed by some of those most violently opposed to the trappers, that a summary stop shall be put to the business, probably not reflecting on the injustice of such a course, and the loss it would entail upon the men who have their money invested in trapping gear, and who have pursued the business with more or less profit for twenty years and upwards, not to speak of the possible unconstitutionality of such a course. We are, all of us, legislators, commissioners, fishermen, and arguers, pro. and con. unfortunately very ignorant of what goes on under water, it is an element that offers many difficulties to the student and we must then submit to learn what we do of nature's work slowly if we would learn surely, and avoid jumping at conclusions.

We have the testimony of the experts appointed by the English government to examine into the subject in their own waters that trapping does no harm. Prof. Baird who has devoted a first-class intellect to the study for some years, and who has had comparatively vast opportunities for observation leans to the same conclusion, and it certainly behooves individuals unless endowed with the rare faculty of never making any mistakes, to be very cautious in their statements when the subject is one that demands such close observation and long study. Men who have their money invested in any business are somewhat prone to look upon a matter in the light of their own interests, therefore their arguments are not entirely convincing to the minds of those who are trying in an unprejudiced way to throw some light on the subject, and the trappers can hardly be blamed if they dispute the fact that their business has injured the bay fisheries. Again the statements of parties who are entirely ignorant of what they are talking about cannot be considered to have any great weight, and to come to a just conclusion amidst such bewildering testimony requires to say the least, great forethought. Therefore the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, aware of the proneness of humanity to error, are desirous in their official capacity to avoid acrimonious dispute, and in their present and future reports on this subject (should their duties in this direction be continued) will only present facts, and such suggestions as in their humble opinion may be entitled to weight from those who have made a study of the matter.

Some system in the management of the bay fisheries is of the utmost importance, and we beg to recommend the following plan in regard to the traps, presupposing a right on the part of the State to legislate in the matter. Let the whole affair be in the hands of one officer who shall have full and entire control, with power to appoint deputies and a sufficient salary to ensure his attention, his expenses to be paid. Let each trap be licensed in such a sum as the Legislature deems fit, (say \$50.00,) each captain of a trapping gang to take out this license and make return under oath to the Commissioner as to catch during the season, prices, &c. Any evasion which can be proved

against such individual to merit a fine of not less than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not less than one year.

We further recommend that the line drawn from Narragansett lower pier be abolished (in Sec. 1st) and the whole shore of the State put in charge of the commissioner, for the reason that scup taken to the westward of Point Judith are vastly more liable to enter the bay to spawn than those that have passed Brenton's Reef.

Heart nets or pounds.—Map No. 1, shows that no less than thirty-one of these infernal machines were set in the bay the past season. What amount of fish were taken in them it is impossible to say. The good people of Rhode Island saw very few of them as most of the catch is shipped to New York. Those set in Newport harbor caught vast quantities of young mackerel the past summer, about sixteen to the pound and of no possible value. We have but one word to say about heart nets, and that is, abolish them, or if we cannot do that, make them pay a heavy license and come under the wing of the Commissioner and report. They are as much more destructive to fish than frequent our bay than the much decried traps, as it is possible to conceive for they are set all the season through and if an unfortunate fish escapes them one day he is pretty sure to find his way in the next, and if he misses one he will find another awaiting him at the next corner. It cost the State the larger part of the money expended by the Commissioners the past season to enforce the law in regard to these same heart nets, and save to the parties who own them and reap the profits they are vastly unpopular.

In conclusion we would add that our bay fisheries have been neglected too long. Every one who has given the subject a thought is aware of its importance, and we hope the wisdom of the Legislature will devise some plan for their future supervision and protection.

“Fishermen as a class look only to their present profit,” says the California commissioner, and truer words were never spoken. We have endeavored in as few words as possible to point out such facts as our past observation warrants; future study will develop many more. The United States Government through Prof. Baird are hard at work

on the subject of the coast fisheries, and this year the Professor's report which includes 1877, gives a very thorough and exhaustive account of the menhaden fisheries. Meantime we must do what we can to protect ourselves, and bear in mind that abundance can only come from judicious protection.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

The Commissioners have to report that this department remains unchanged the past year. Black Bass have multiplied throughout the State and are now a comparatively abundant fish where they were entirely unknown ten years ago. They are even reported in numbers at the Hope street reservoir, City of Providence, where they have made their way through the main water pipes from the Sockanosset reservoir a distance of six miles, having been pumped into that from the Pawtuxet River, together with yellow perch, roach, shiners, &c. We have had an application to stock the Georgiaville reservoir with them which will be done this spring.

No young shad were distributed this year owing to the failure of obtaining them from the Connecticut River fishery, but the coming summer we hope to be able to do our own hatching in our own waters; the cost will be small.

We anticipate soon to be able to introduce some of the European carp, now in process of propagation and growth at Washington, into each of our waters as are suited to them. A fine table fish, quick of growth, and thriving in stagnant waters where other fish will not do well. A vegetable feeder entirely. When these fish will be ready for distribution in limited numbers we are not advised, but the Commissioners will be glad to receive applications for them and when the time arrives will place them in such localities as in their judgment seems best for them.

We append our financial report for the year 1879, which will be found to contain a record of our expenditures in carrying out the provisions of Chapter 751.

NEWTON DEXTER,	} Commissioners	
J. H. BARDEN,		of
A. A. REED, JR,		Inland Fisheries.

*Expenses of Inland Fishery Commissioners in carrying out provisions of Chapter 751*

1879.	To amount paid the Deputies for watching Traps and Pounds from May 1st to August 1st, 1879.....	\$424 70
	Paid for printing.....	79 76
	Paid expenses of Commissioners for inspecting Traps and Pounds at various times.....	139 21
	Paid for obtaining evidence.....	5 00
		<hr/> \$648 67
	Providence Journal for printing.....	24 90
		<hr/> \$673 57

*State of Rhode Island in account with the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries.*

Dr.

1878.				
July 30.	To amount paid for labor and travelling expenses for stocking ponds.....	\$27 85		
1879.				
April 1.	" " " Geo. A. Atwood, for 3 years services watching Moswansicut pond.....	45 00		
May 10.	" " " Abel Slocum removing plank from Pawtuxet dam.....	5 00		
July 23.	" " " Abel Slocum for replacing plank on Pawtuxet dam per order from Water Commissioners.....	4 00		
" 31.	" " " Travelling expenses.....	1 95		
			<hr/> 83 80	
	" Balance cash on hand carried forward.....		242 83	
			<hr/> \$326 63	

Cr.

1878.		
April 9.	By balance on hand.....	\$326 63

A. A. REED, JR.,  
J. H. BARDEN,  
NEWTON DEXTER, } Commissioners.

## APPENDIX.

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The following list of Fish Commissioners is taken from the *Chicago Field*, the manager of which paper has taken great pains to insure accuracy :

### LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

#### *United States.*

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, ..... Washington, D. C.

#### *Alabama.*

Charles S. G. Doster, ..... Prattville, Autauga Co.

#### *California.*

S. R. Throckmorton, ..... San Francisco.

B. B. Redding, ..... San Francisco.

J. D. Farwell, ..... Alameda.

#### *Colorado.*

W. E. Sisty, ..... Brookvale.

#### *Connecticut.*

W. M. Hudson, ..... Hartford.

Robert G. Pike, ..... Middletown.

James A. Bill, ..... Lyme.

#### *Georgia.*

Thomas P. James, (Comr. of Agriculture and  
*ex-officio* Comr. of Fisheries), ..... Atlanta.

*Illinois.*

N. K. Fairbank, ..... Chicago.  
 S. P. Bartlett, ..... Quincy.  
 J. Smith Briggs, ..... Kankakee.

*Iowa.*

B. F. Shaw, ..... Anamosa, Jones Co.

*Kansas.*

D. B. Long, ..... Ellsworth.

*Kentucky.*

Wm. Griffith, Pres., 166 W. Main St., ..... Louisville.  
 John B. Walker, ..... Madisonville.  
 Hon. C. J. Walton, ..... Munfordville.  
 Hon. John A. Steele, ..... Versailles.  
 Hon. J. H. Bruce, ..... Lancaster.  
 P. H. Darby, ..... Princeton.  
 Dr. S. W. Coombs, ..... Bowling Green.  
 Hon. James B. Casey, ..... Covington.  
 Gen. T. T. Garrard, ..... Manchester.  
 Hon. W. C. Allen, ..... Owingsville.

*Maine.*

E. M. Stilwell, ..... Bangor.  
 Everett Smith, ..... Portland.

*Maryland.*

T. B. Ferguson, ..... of Baltimore.  
 (Address 1327 Main St., Washington, D. C.)  
 Thomas Hughlett, ..... Easton.

*Massachusetts.*

Theodore Lyman, ..... Brookline.  
 E. A. Brackett, ..... Winchester.  
 Asa French, ..... Boston.



*Michigan.*

Eli R. Miller, .....	Richland.
A. J. Kellogg, .....	Detroit.
Dr. J. C. Parker, .....	Grand Rapids.

*Minnesota.*

1st District—Daniel Cameron, .....	La Crescent
2d District—Wm. W. Sweeney, M. D., .....	Red Wing.
3d District—R. Ormsby Sweeny, Ohm., .....	St. Paul.

*Missouri.*

I. G. W. Steedman, Chairman, .....	2803 Pine St., St. Louis.
John Reid, .....	Lexington.
Silas Woodson, .....	St. Joseph.

*Rhode Island.*

Alfred A. Reed, Jr., .....	Providence.
John H. Barden, .....	Rockland.
Newton Dexter, .....	Providence.

*South Carolina.*

A. P. Butler, .....	Hamburg.
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*Tennessee.*

W. W. McDowell, .....	Memphis.
Geo. F. Akers, .....	Nashville.
W. T. Turley, .....	Knoxville.

*Utah.*

A. P. Rockwood, .....	Salt Lake City.
(Additional information from Prof. J. L. Barfoot, curator Desert Museum.)	

*Vermont.*

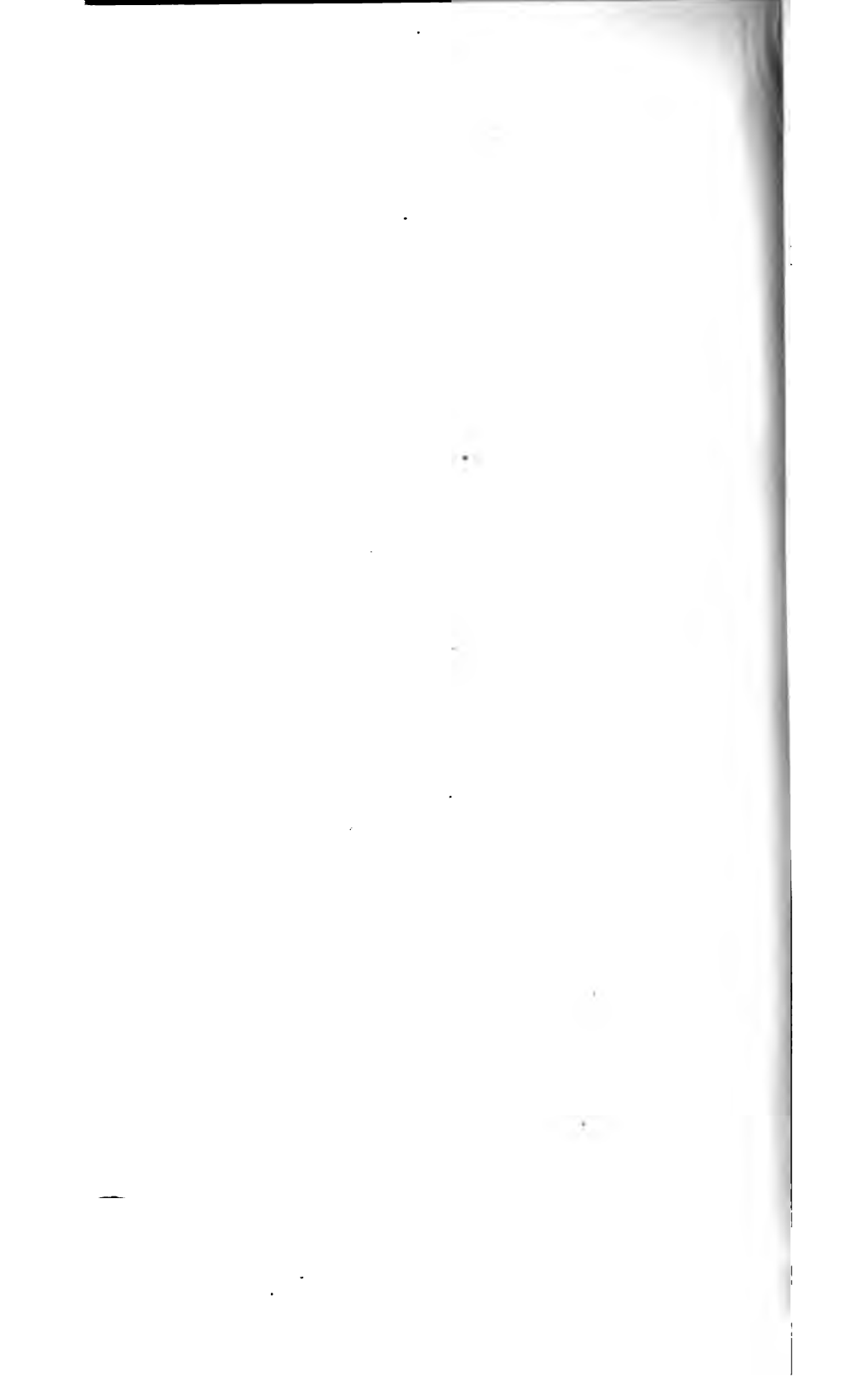
M. Goodsmith, .....	Rutland.
Charles Barrett, .....	Grafton.

*Virginia.*

Col. Marshall McDonald, .....	Lexington.
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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

OF

RHODE ISLAND,

1879.

OFFICE, 104 NORTH MAIN STREET, (ROOM No. 14,) PROVIDENCE.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.

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# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Board of State Charities and Corrections.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, etc.,  
at its January Session, 1880 :*

The Board of State Charities and Corrections respectfully present their report for the year ending December 31, 1879, as required by the Public Laws.

No change has occurred in the membership of the Board during the year. Dr. Job Kenyon, the member from Kent county, whose term of office expired June 1, was reappointed for six years, by His Excellency, Governor Van Zandt, at the May session.

Nor have any changes taken place in the heads of departments. All the officers appointed by the Board; the Agent of State Charities and Corrections, the Superintendent of the State Institutions, the Secretary, the Chaplain, the Physician, the Warden of the State Prison and the Deputies of the several Institutions, remain the same as a year ago.

### CONSTRUCTION.

#### *Stone Pavilion for Women at the Asylum for the Insane.*

This building is similar to the one erected in 1878, for men. As the number of patients continued to increase, it was thought best,

however, to make it of larger dimensions. It is 140 feet long, 30 feet wide, 12 feet 8 inches from floor to ceiling, and will contain comfortably fifty beds, in a single dormitory. It has also two chambers for attendants, and a room where the inmates wash. It is heated by two furnaces placed in the basement; and the method of ventilation is the same as that adopted in all the pavilions previously built. This consists of galvanized iron cylinders, about twenty inches in diameter, standing on the floor, and passing up through and above the roof, where they are properly capped. Through the middle of these cylinders also pass up, from the basement and beyond the roof, the cast iron pipe flues of the furnaces. These impart heat to the air in the cylinders, producing an upward current which is supplied through openings in the cylinders near the floor. In addition to this provision, there are two rows of rectangular apertures in the ceiling, easily opened and shut at the pleasure of the attendant, through which the air in the upper portion of the dormitory can escape and pass out, by means of other ventilators in the roof.

The contract for the construction of this building was made early in the summer, before the advance in the price of materials had taken place, and was upon terms very favorable to the State. The cost was \$4,259.92. The stone, except granite trimmings, was furnished from the farm, by the labor of inmates of the Workhouse, who also, with the assistance of a hired foreman, laid the foundations.

*Addition to the Workhouse.*—When the women of the Prison and Jail, from lack of provision for their care at the new Prison, were transferred to the women's department of the Workhouse, it was necessary to place a portion of them in the twelve cells on that side of the institution. These had hitherto been used, mostly, for punishment, and for the seclusion of women—often partially insane from long-continued dissipation—who by their turbulence were a source of annoyance in the dormitories. The cells having been set apart for the Prison and Jail women, other provision for refractory inmates became necessary, and a small addition to the Workhouse, on the women's



ide, was built during the summer, largely by the labor of the institution.

It is 19 by 50 ft. inside measurement, and is divided into two dark cells for punishment, 4 ft. by 8 ft. 4 in. each; three cells, or rather rooms, with grated doors and windows, 7 by 10 ft. each, to isolate women persistently troublesome, and a room 17 by 19 ft. in which the soiled clothing and bedding of the institution are collected for the laundry. The building is constructed like the Workhouse, the walls being of stone, rough-cast, with granite corners, and brick facings of the openings for doors and windows. The roof is covered with asphalt and gravel, not, however, because the Board believe that kind of roofing to be the best. The roof of an adjoining building, covered with this material five years ago, was found to be in good condition. As the two roofs are continuous, it was thought best to extend the asphalt and gravel over the new addition.

The building is heated by radiators supplied with steam from the Workhouse boilers near by.

The carpenter's-work, iron-work—including much of the labor upon the cell locks—piping, and painting, were done by the inmates of the institution. The cash outlay for this building was \$986.39.

*Stable at the New Prison.*—Upon the transfer of the Prison to the new building at the State Farm, it became apparent that for carrying prisoners to the courts, for transporting supplies from the city, or from the railroad, to the buildings, for many kinds of work about the institution, and for the use of the Warden, several horses were required. Provision for their care had to be made, and a small stable has been built, within the prison yard, about sixty feet from the north end of the workshop. The style of construction and the material used are the same as those of the work shop; namely, split-stone walls, granite door and window sills, brick arches over the doors and windows, and slated roof. The dimensions are: length, 40 ft., width, 36 ft., height from floor to ridge-pole, 26 ft. 9 in. There are four stalls, a carriage-room, thirty-three feet square, and a harness-room. The

locate and construct its railroad through the State land, in accordance with the lay-out previously filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. The width of this lay-out is fifty feet.

The act which gives the right of way through the State Farm, also requires that the corporation shall fence its railroad there in a manner satisfactory to the Board. The company has been informed that from Pontiac avenue to a point near the northwest corner of the Prison yard wall, a post and rail fence, and from that point to the northern limit of the State land, a barbed-wire fence will be approved.

#### WATER FROM THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

In order that there might not be at any time a lack of water for the new Prison, the Commissioners charged with its construction, by permission of the city of Providence, laid a pipe from the Pettaconset (Providence) Pumping Station to the Prison, connecting it also with the main of the State Farm water works. On this connection being made, the Board of State Charities and Corrections opened negotiations with the Water Commissioners of Providence for the supply of water from the city works for all the Institutions on the State Farm. But they were not at that time able to obtain terms which they deemed satisfactory, or for the interest of the State to accept. It was, however, agreed that water, when required, should be furnished through pipes laid by the State, at the rates paid by the citizens of Providence.

The necessity of drawing water from the city works has not yet arisen, and may not arise in many years; the supply at the State water works being ample, except in times of very prolonged drouth. Only one such time has occurred since their construction—a period of about nine years.

During the past year negotiations were renewed between the city and the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and an agreement entered into, believed to be mutually advantageous. Under this agreement, the State would obtain an unfailing supply of water for all its Institutions without any increase of cost, while the city would receive for pumping the water, about four times the added expenditure caused

by it. What enables the city to raise water at so small a cost, is the great size of its machinery, and the large scale upon which its operations are conducted. One of the pumps at the Pettaconset station lifts about 700 gallons of water at each stroke. The pump at the State water works lifts only one and one-half gallons per stroke.

The terms of the agreement entered into, are embodied in the following resolution, recommended by the joint committee on water, passed by both branches of the city government, and approved by His Honor, the Mayor, October 15, 1879:

*Resolved*, That the Water Commissioners are hereby instructed to contract with the Board of State Charities and Corrections, to furnish water from the mains at Pettaconset, through the pipes already laid at the cost of the State, for a period of five years; the State to pay for such service, eight hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly installments of two hundred dollars.

*Provided*, That the water department, may at any time run the water through a metre, and charge five cents for each one thousand gallons, instead of eight hundred dollars per annum; and,

*Provided, further*, That no liability to damages shall be incurred by the city from any temporary failure of supply, occasioned by accident or the shutting off for repairs.

After the passage of this resolution, the Water Commissioners, at the request of the Board, made certain additions to the mains at the State Farm, which were needed to enable the Institutions to receive the water as agreed upon; and rendered a bill for their work. A contract was drawn by the law officer of the city, and was executed on the part of the Board. Everything was ready at the State Farm for the water from the city works to be let on. The pump at the Farm had been stopped and the engineer discharged, when it was learned that the city declined to carry out the agreement except under an additional and important condition.

The Board then adopted, unanimously, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been agreed between the city of Providence, by resolution of the City Council, No. 426, Series of 1879, and the State of Rhode Island, represented by the Chairman of the Board of State Charities and Corrections,

duly authorized to act in its behalf, that the said city of Providence shall furnish water through pipes laid by the State, to the several institutions at the State Farm in Cranston, on certain specified conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, It is understood that the city of Providence refuses to carry out said agreement except under an additional condition, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board of State Charities and Corrections decline to accept any modification of the agreement, and that they hereby respectfully request the Executive Department of the city of Providence to execute the contract in accordance with the conditions agreed upon and set forth in the resolution above referred to.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Corrections is hereby instructed to forward to His Honor, the Mayor of the city of Providence, a copy of these resolutions.

The Board regret that the agreement has not been carried out, as they believe it would have been of decided advantage to both the city and the State, the lion's share of the gain certainly falling to the city.

It should be remembered that the State is not a party to the enterprise undertaken by the city of Providence for supplying the citizens with water, the cost, whatever it might prove, to be divided between them. It rather holds to the city the relation of customer—of buyer to seller. It has a group of Institutions near the city pumping station; it has laid a pipe to within a few feet of the city pump, and it is ready to take of the city its supply of water on terms which have been agreed upon, and which, as already stated, would give a large profit to the city. More than this, the Board, acting in behalf of the State, do not believe they would be justified in doing.

The resolution adopted by the Board was referred by His Honor, the Mayor, to the City Council. It is hoped that early action will be taken thereon.

#### WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mr. A. H. Tilton remains Deputy of this institution, with Miss R. A. Gile as Matron. The Superintendent of the State Institution also gives largely of his time to its management.

The number of persons committed to the Workhouse and House of Correction, in 1879, was one hundred and twenty-eight less than the

number committed in the preceding year. It is worthy of notice, that this decrease corresponds exactly with the decrease in the number of commitments from the city of Providence during the same period, the number of commitments from the rest of the State having been in the aggregate, the same in the two years; namely, one hundred and ninety-two.

This decrease in the number of commitments from Providence is largely due to the judicious and economical manner in which the police department of the city has been managed by its present chief, Mr. Charles H. Hunt. The saving to the State from this cause has been considerable, not only in the matter of costs of court and commitment, but also in the expense of supporting at the State Workhouse the persons committed. The Board are happy to recognize this service rendered indirectly to the State by Mr. Hunt.

The policy of requiring vagrants, asking for charity, to work for what they may receive, inaugurated by Mr. George W. Wightman, overseer of the poor of Providence, has been another efficient agency in reducing the number of commitments to the State Institutions. The effect of Mr. Wightman's work has been to remove from the city, and, it would seem, from the State as well, a large number of those who are unwilling to support themselves by labor. In the first eight months, after the opening of his city wood-yard, the number of persons lodged at the Central Police Station, was about fifteen hundred; in the corresponding period of the preceding year, the number was about five thousand. The Board believe that the State has received a considerable share of the benefits arising from Mr. Wightman's efforts to lessen the evil of vagrancy. They therefore desire to express their appreciation of the services thus rendered to the State by him, indirectly, in his capacity of overseer of the poor of the city of Providence. The relative number of commitments for drunkenness was very nearly the same in 1878 and 1879; namely, about forty-seven per cent. of the whole.

The labor of the Workhouse and House of Correction has been employed in nearly the same manner as in previous years. Farming,

clearing land, making walls and drains, and other work of this kind have given the men plenty of occupation. In place of basket-making which has been heretofore the work done in the winter months, the seating of chairs with cane has been introduced this season, and about fifty men are in this manner employed.

The women have been engaged in cooking, washing and ironing, making and repairing clothing, and in taking care of the institution. A number of them are constantly detailed for domestic service at the residences of the Superintendent, the Chaplain and the Warden. They have also earned more than two hundred dollars by picking over cotton waste, when it could be obtained from a neighboring mill.

As has been mentioned before, no provision was made for women at the new Prison. At the January Session, 1877, a proposition was introduced for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners for building a new Prison, to construct an addition for women. The resolution was adopted by one branch of the Assembly, but failed to pass in the other. When the prisoners were removed, at the close of November 1878, from the old Prison to the new buildings at the State Farm, the women were taken to the Workhouse and House of Correction, the only place where they could be received. Here they have since remained, the Board acting in the matter under the authority given in Sections 11 and 18 of Chapter 603 of the Public Laws.

The jail women have been transferred by virtue of the following provision contained in Section 11: "Said Board may cause any person sentenced to the jail in county of Providence, whenever in their opinion it shall be for the interest of the State and of such sentenced person, to be removed, with the mittimus committing him thereto, to the State Workhouse, there to remain until the expiration of the term of the sentence stated in the mittimus."

The prison women have been confined at the Workhouse under authority given in a portion of Section 18, which is as follows: "They (the Board of State Charities and Corrections) shall have full power and authority over all convicts who are now or hereafter may be committed to the Prison; may enlarge their confinement and regulate their

labor and exercise within the limits of the prison yard or of any building on the prison lot or any part of the State Farm."

At the last January Session the attention of the Assembly was called to the desirableness, as it appeared to the Board, of giving more specific authority for the detention of the women of the Prison at the Workhouse. The committees on the Judiciary of the two houses failed to agree as to the proper method of conferring this authority, and nothing was done in the matter. The Board accordingly voted to enlarge the confinement of the women of the Prison within the limits of the women's wing of the Workhouse.

The statistics of the Workhouse are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1879.....	140.....	75.....	215
" committed during the year.....	271.....	109.....	380
" of escaped inmates recommitted.....	19.....	1.....	20
" discharged during the year.....	273.....	126.....	399
" escaped " " ".....	19.....	1.....	20
" remaining January 1, 1880.....	138.....	58.....	196

The average numbers in the Workhouse, taken from the monthly reports, were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1872.....	108.....	48.....	156
1873.....	146.....	62.....	208
1874.....	139.....	69.....	208
1875.....	159.....	64.....	223
1876.....	166.....	66.....	232
1877.....	146.....	56.....	202
1878.....	146.....	74.....	220
1879.....	125.....	66.....	191

It is gratifying to report that the number of escapes in 1879 was much smaller than in previous years.

	<i>Escaped.</i>	<i>Returned.</i>
1874.....	83.....	37
1875.....	81.....	72
1876.....	57.....	45
1877.....	54.....	26
1878.....	55.....	33
1879.....	20.....	20

## STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Perry continue in charge of the Asylum, under the direction of the Superintendent of the State Institutions.

The proper care and supervision of the insane impose upon the Board a grave responsibility. They are the most helpless and pitiful of all the classes at the State Institutions, and require the largest amount of attention and watchfulness from those to whom their welfare is entrusted. Whether, or not, the State is doing all that it should in behalf of these unfortunate persons, and the Board all that they can for their comfort and happiness, with the means supplied for the purpose, are questions which often occur to members of the Board. A committee was recently appointed to look thoroughly into the methods and manner of management at the Asylum, comparing, so far as possible, with what is doing in similar institutions in other States, and to report to the Board, in writing, the result of their inquiries.

The work of the committee has not been completed; but from the result of their inquiries, so far as made, from the testimony of many to whom the superintendence or oversight of asylums is entrusted in other communities, and from the reports of members who, in turn, by rule of the Board, examine the institution every fortnight, the Board believe that the inmates of the State Asylum are well cared for, and are provided with most of the comforts of life that can properly be asked for in an institution supported at public expense.

A case of suicide occurred in the past year, the first in the history of the institution. The circumstances were investigated; and it was found that no blame attached to any one on account of the sad event. It was suggested to the Board, by this occurrence, that it would be well in all similar cases to notify the coroner of the town of Cranston, so that his testimony might be had in addition to that of the officers of the institution. A rule was accordingly adopted, making it the duty of the Superintendent of the State Institutions to give such notice in all cases of death resulting from violence or casualty.

The number of patients at the Asylum is now so large, and the cases of illness so frequent, that some hospital accommodations are



absolutely necessary. It is proposed to build, the present year, a small and inexpensive hospital for both sexes, of one story, sixty feet long, thirty feet wide, and fitted with the necessary arrangements for the sick and the dying. Here the sick may be properly cared for at all times of day and night, and the dying receive greater attention than it has heretofore been possible to afford them. The cost of such a building, about twenty-five hundred dollars, has been included in the estimate of expenses for the current year.

The statistics for the year are as follows:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates, January 1, 1879.....	110.....	108.....	218
" received during the year.....	41.....	48.....	84
" escaped and returned during the year.....	1.....	0.....	1
" discharged during the year.....	19.....	12.....	31
" died " " ".....	14.....	14.....	28
" escaped " " ".....	1.....	0.....	1
" remaining, January 1, 1880.....	118.....	125.....	243

The average numbers were:

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In 1872.....	70.....	78.....	148
1873.....	78.....	84.....	162
1874.....	84.....	82.....	166
1875.....	86.....	84.....	170
1876.....	101.....	87.....	188
1877.....	110.....	94.....	204
1878.....	113.....	103.....	216
1879.....	123.....	115.....	238

#### STATE ALMSHOUSE.

To Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ward, Deputy and Matron of the Almshouse, is entrusted, under the Superintendent of State Institutions, the care of the State poor.

Nothing has been done to enlarge or improve this institution during the past year. The dormitory, formerly the old storehouse, which at the date of the last report was in process of preparation, was occupied early in the year. It has proved to be the best ventilated and most comfortable building of the institution.

Apples.....	222	bbls.	Onions.....	878	bush.
Beef.....	13,674	lbs.	Peas, green.....	157	"
Beets.....	442	bush.	" for seed.....	4	"
" mangel wurzel....	21 3-20	tons.	Pigs (sold for \$229.00)...	43	
Butter.....	1,704	lbs.	Pork.....	23,037	lbs.
Cheese.....	115	lbs.	Potatoes.....	3,666	bush.
Corn, shelled.....	600	bush.	Parsnips.....	300	"
" green.....	16,907	ears.	Pumpkins.....	550	lbs.
Cabbage.....	3,885	heads.	Raspberries, red and		
Carrots.....	25	tons.	black-caps .....	176	qts.
Cider, for vinegar.....	25	bbls.	Strawberries .....	513	qts.
Corn fodder.....	14	tons.	Spinach.....	82½	bbls.
Chickens.....	241	lbs.	Squash.....	1,206	lbs.
Cucumbers for pickling.	22	bush.	Tallow.....	1,156	lbs.
Eggs.....	326	doz.	Tomatoes.....	46½	bush.
Hay.....	112	tons.	Turnips, round.....	1,200	"
Hides.....	1,618	lbs.	" French.....	1,500	"
Milk.....	22,411	gals.	Turkeys.....	349	lbs.
Melons.....	500		Veal.....	664	lbs.

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

It is now somewhat more than a year since the new Prison at the State Farm was first occupied. For a time some apprehension was felt that escapes might occur. Great care was taken in preparing the plans and supervising the construction, yet some place might have been left unguarded, which the eyes of the experienced convict would have been sure to discover. No prisoner has yet, however, escaped from within the walls of the new Rhode Island State Prison, nor, so far as known, have any made the attempt; proof that the work of the Commissioners was well done, and that the strength of the Prison is unquestioned.

General Nelson Viall continues to fill the position of Warden, and Mr. Charles W. Davis that of Deputy.

All of the men who are not physically or mentally incapacitated, and who have sentences of sufficient length, are engaged on contract work.

The contract of Messrs. F. D. Bigelow & Co., has been renewed. They employ about fifty prison convicts in the manufacture of shoes, at forty cents per day.

Mr. George Campbell employs twelve men upon wire goods, at fifty cents per day.

A new variety of work, which is largely done in prisons at the present time, was introduced in the spring. A contract was made with the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company to furnish them twenty-five prison and twenty-five jail convicts, at forty and twenty cents, per day, respectively. The men are employed in shrinking the bodies of felt hats, the only portion of the manufacture done here.

Cane seating has also been carried on to a limited extent. It furnishes work for men serving short sentences, and for those awaiting trial. The latter, although not required to work, often prefer occupation to idleness.

Some of the men sentenced for short periods, or committed for non-payment of fines and costs, have worked at gardening. Several acres, set apart by the Board for this purpose, were planted with vegetables; and crops, valued by the Warden at more than four hundred dollars, were thus raised. The same class of men have also been employed upon the grading in front of the Prison, where they have moved upwards of five thousand cubic yards of earth, without the assistance of teams.

The Commissioners for building the new Prison, made provision for trying the experiment of serving meals to the convicts seated together at tables.

It had hitherto been the custom for each prisoner to eat his rations alone in his cell. For several months past, they have dined together in the large and pleasant mess-room, and no unusual disorder has occurred by reason of the change. The experiment, thus far, has been entirely successful. It adds somewhat to the expenses of the Prison, as a larger amount of supervision is required and more subsistence is consumed under the new system. The Board believe, however, that the benefits to the prisoners arising from this change more than compensate for the added expense.

After the new Prison had been transferred to the care of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, it was found that many things were required to complete the institution; mostly, however, items of minor importance, purposely omitted, so that the Warden might de-

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assault.....	5	Sentenced to State Prison.....	8
"    with dangerous weapon....	3	"    to Prov. Reform School. f	1
"    with intent to commit rape. 2		"    to State Workhouse and	
Burglary.....	2	House of Correction..	1
Breaking and entering.....	4	"    to Washington Co. Jail..	2
Bigamy.....	1	"    to Providence " " ..	2
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged by order of Court....	7
Disorderly conduct.....	1	"    by payment of fine and	
False pretences.....	1	costs.....	3
Horse stealing.....	2	"    by own recognizance..	0
Larceny.....	3	Released on bail.....	1
Liquor selling.....	1	Remaining in Jail January 1, 1880.	0
Murder.....	1		—
Murderous assault.....	2		25
Threats.....	1		
Trover and conversion.....	2		
	—		
Total of offences.....	32		
Committed for debt.....	1		
Detained as witness.....	2		
	—		
	35		

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. PENDLETON.

WESTERLY, January, 1880.

#### BRISTOL COUNTY JAIL.

##### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The undersigned, appointed to inspect the Jail in Bristol county, has performed the duty assigned to him and reports as follows:

During the past year the jet of the Jail has been repaired, and the other improvements mentioned in the last report, as having been suggested to the sheriff, namely, providing additional bedding, and setting apart some of the cells for the exclusive use of women and of debtors, have been carried out.

Upon the last visit of your committee to the Jail, the roof was found to be leaking badly in several places, the water running into the cellar in considerable quantity. The covering of the roof, which is asphalt and gravel, was put on twenty years ago, and it would not, it is believed, be economical to attempt to patch it. The roof should be newly covered as soon as practicable. The Jail in other respects is in good condition, and is well kept.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in Jail January 1, 1879.....	0.....	1.....	1
Committed during the year.....	56.....	10.....	66
	—	—	—
Total .....	56	11	67
Discharged during the year.....	56.....	11.....	67
	—	—	—
Remaining January 1, 1880.....	0	0	0

*Offences.*

Assault.....	7
“ with dangerous weapon....	1
Being a common drunkard.....	7
Breaking and entering in the night.	4
Drunkenness.....	26
Violation of liquor law.....	2
Vagrancy.....	5
Bastardy.....	1
Larceny.....	14
	—
	67

*Disposal of Cases.*

Discharged by Supreme Court....	1
“ by Court of Common Pleas.....	1
“ by Justice Court.....	39
Sentenced to Prov. Reform School.	6
“ to “ County Jail....	4
“ to State Workhouse and House of Correction.	7
Released on bail.....	7
No complaint.....	2
	—
	67

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS B. SMITH.

BARRINGTON, January, 1880.

## NEWPORT COUNTY JAIL.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

The several inspections made by your committee during the year have been satisfactory. The improvements recommended in the report of 1878, were fully carried out by a committee of the General Assembly. The conduct of the Jail by Mr. and Mrs. Jones is admirable.

Your committee recommend that the Jail be heated by steam, instead of stoves, believing that this method will be more economical. A proper distribution of heat under existing arrangements is impossible.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in Jail January 1, 1879.....	3.....	0.....	3
Committed during the year.....	85.....	15.....	100
	—	—	—
Total.....	88	15	103
Discharged during the year.....	85..	15...	100
	—	—	—
Remaining in Jail January 1, 1880.....	3	0	3

<i>Offences.</i>		<i>Disposal of Cases.</i>	
Assault.....	16	Sentenced to State Prison.....	4
Being a railer and brawler.....	1	“ to Prov. County Jail....	10
“ an idle person.....	4	“ to State Workhouse and	
“ a street walker.....	5	House of Correction.	17
Drunkenness.....	14	“ to Prov. Reform School	1
Defacing building.....	1	Discharged by Supreme Court....	1
Evading fare.....	1	“ by Court of Common	
Larceny.....	17	“ Pleas. ....	2
“ from the person.....	1	“ by United States Court	1
Maintaining a nuisance.....	8	“ by Justice Court....	18
Murder.....	1	“ by taking poor debtors’	
Non-support of family.....	4	oath.....	2
Prostitution .....	1	Released on payment of costs....	10
Resisting an officer.....	1	“ on “ “ fine and	
Rape.....	1	costs.....	4
Violation of Sunday law.....	1	“ on own recognizance....	18
“ of liquor law.....	8	Costs remitted by the Mayor.....	5
“ of city ordinances.....	16	Discharged by order of Plaintiff’s	
	—	Attorney.....	5
Total of offences.....	91	Discharged by giving jail bond... 2	
Committed for debt.....	9		—
	100		100

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS COGGESHALL.

NEWPORT, January, 1880.

#### KENT COUNTY JAIL.

##### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

The undersigned, your committee to inspect the Kent County Jail, reports that he has performed the duty assigned to him.

The Jail still remains in a bad condition, nothing having been done during the past year to improve the system of drainage, or to remove the sewage from beneath the cells. The committee appointed by the General Assembly at the last January Session have done nothing; and, as your committee is informed, the money appropriated at the same time for this purpose, has not been drawn from the treasury. Why the work has not been done, does not appear. The well also remains, as formerly, subject to the influx of sea water at flood tide.

It was not the intention of your committee, when recommending an appropriation last year, that extensive repairs should be made on the Jail, but only such as would place it in a decent and healthy condition for those confined therein. Your committee believes that much might have been done towards effecting

this, with the small sum appropriated, if properly used. As the prices of labor and materials have advanced since the appropriation was made, an additional sum of one hundred dollars will probably be required to carry out the needed improvements. Your committee would therefore recommend that an appropriation of one hundred dollars be asked for—in addition to the two hundred already appropriated—to cover the expense of these improvements, the absolute necessity of which was fully set forth in the report made a year ago.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining in Jail January 1, 1879.....	1.....	0.....	1
Committed during the year.....	40.....	5.....	45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>
Discharged during the year.....	37.....	5.....	42
Remaining in Jail January 1, 1880.....	4	0	4

*Offences.*

Assault.....	8
Bastardy....	2
Breaking and entering buildings... 2	
Being a common drunkard.....	6
Deserting from U. S. Army.....	1
Embezzlement....	2
Evading fare on railroad.....	1
Larceny.....	9
Rape.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Slander.....	1
Vagrancy.....	5
Violating town ordinances.....	8

Total of offences.....48

Insane person committed..... 1

Tort debtor committed..... 1

45

*Disposal of Cases.*

Sentenced to Kent County Jail....	5
Discharged by order of Supreme Court .....	1
Released on bail.....	6

\*

Respectfully submitted,

JOB KENYON.

WARWICK, January, 1880.

\* From information received from the Sheriff of Kent county, it is learned that the records of the Jail are so incomplete, that it is not possible to know how the remaining cases were disposed of.

WM. W. CHAPIN, Secretary.

FEBRUARY 9, 1880.

## OLD PRISON BUILDINGS IN PROVIDENCE.

At the last January Session of the General Assembly, a resolution was passed continuing the Board of State Charities and Corrections in charge of the old Prison and Jail property in Providence, until further action by the General Assembly. A family occupies a portion of the Warden's house, for the purpose of preventing the breakage of windows and other injury to the property by boys or evil disposed persons. The wooden building outside of the wall, on Gaspee street, is let to Mr. Robert E. Budlong, at fifteen dollars per month. The garden was planted with grass and oats in the spring, and a considerable amount of fodder raised there, the work having been done mostly by jail men brought to the city for the purpose. The fruit in the garden was gathered and taken to the new Prison.

The roofs of the buildings, excepting, perhaps, that of the workshop, are in a bad condition. They were patched to a small extent in the summer, but without stopping the leaks. By request of the Board, the Committee on Buildings and Repairs examined the roofs, and reported that, in their opinion, it was not advisable to expend any more money for repairs upon them; that a new covering, even of the cheapest material, would involve a considerable expense; and that, as the buildings are of little value for any purpose, except that for which they were erected, and are probably worth only what they would bring for the iron and stone they contain, the committee could not recommend the expenditure which a new covering for the roof would require.

Fifty  $\frac{80}{100}$  dollars of the appropriation of \$100 made at the last January Session, have been expended—a portion of it for repairs of the roof and belfry, and the balance for bringing city water into the Warden's house from Gaspee street, as the former source of supply had been cut off and could not be rearranged without considerable difficulty and expense. A balance of the appropriation—\$49.13—remains unexpended. Should the Board, contrary to their desire, continue in charge of this property during the present year, it might be well for the General Assembly to add to this balance a further



appropriation of one hundred dollars, as unforeseen circumstances, such as damage by fire, flood or gales of wind, rendering the property dangerous to the public or to neighboring property, might make necessary an immediate expenditure of money by the Board.

A small amount of movable property, which could be made useful, has been taken from the old Prison to the State Farm; namely, a coil of steam pipe for the new stable at the Prison, one radiator and two coils of pipe for the Workhouse addition, and a small boiler and pump for supplying hot water at the barn.

The Board hope, however, that the General Assembly will not leave this large property longer under their charge. The buildings will, without doubt, rapidly deteriorate, unless immediate measures are taken to preserve them. Whether, or not, it is the better policy to do this, in view of the general understanding that the property will be sold as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs, is a question for your Honorable Body to decide. The value of the property is mostly in the land, of which there are more than four acres. The buildings in their present condition are not available for manufacturing purposes, and could only be made so by the expenditure of a large sum, perhaps as large as the cost of new buildings constructed from the materials of the old. The Board would prefer to be relieved from further responsibility in the matter, as it appears to them to belong to the functions of those having charge of the finances of the State rather than to their own.

## FINANCES.

## RESOURCES.

Balance of appropriation for support of State Farm,		
January 1, 1879 .....	\$23,910 90	
Less amount undrawn, April 30, 1879.....	7,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$16,310 90
Balance of appropriation for support of State Prison,		
January 1, 1879.....	\$12,559 26	
Less amount undrawn, April 30, 1879.....	4,903 20	
	<hr/>	\$7,657 06
Appropriation for State Institutions, January Session,		
1879.....	\$40,000 00	
Less amount undrawn, December 31, 1879.....	12,802 01	
	<hr/>	\$27,197 99
Balance of appropriation for completion of new Prison,		
transferred January Session, 1879 .....		1,355 90
Appropriation for repairs of old Prison, January Ses-		
sion, 1879.....		100 00
Balance of appropriation, 1877, 1878, for Pontiac ave-		
nue, January 1, 1879.....		158 50
Balance of appropriations, 1869, for purchase of land,		
January 1, 1879.....		1,200 00
<i>Receipts of Institutions, except Prison and Jail :</i>		
From board of the inmates of Asylum and Alms-		
house.....	\$18,114 65	
From sale of farm produce, labor, &c., &c.....	3,623 15	
	<hr/>	\$21,737 80
Receipts of Prison and Jail (including bills due for pri-		
son labor, &c.).....		\$22,023 40
		<hr/>
		\$97,741 00

## EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED.)

For construction, at institutions, except Prison and Jail,	\$6,019 42	
For removal of paupers, salary and expense of office of		
Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....	1,640 70	
For payment of indebtedness of 1878, State Farm ac-		
count.....	\$4,649 20	
State Prison account.....	2,233 76	
	<hr/>	6,882 96
For Pontiac Avenue.....	158 58	
" completion of new Prison (old contract).....	150 00	
" repairs of old Prison.....	50 87	
	<hr/>	\$14,902 50

*For current expenses of Institutions, except Prison and Jail:*

Expenses of farm, purchase of stock, farm imple- ments, &c.....	\$5,073 97
Subsistence.....	16,459 81
Salaries, exclusive of Agent of State Charities and Corrections.....	16,118 64
Fuel.....	3,302 21
Furniture.....	1,558 31
Repairs and improvements.....	1,940 07
Clothing and bedding.....	4,958 67
Other expenses (See Report of Secretary).....	2,492 27
	<hr/>
	\$51,898 95

Less amount for vegetables, board of prison women, &c., charged to Prison.....	2,809 63
	<hr/>

\$49,089 32

*For Expenses of Prison and Jail:*

Construction—stable, cash cost.....	\$1,908 64
Current expenses.....	27,102 80
	<hr/>
	\$29,011 44

Add for vegetables, board of prison women, &c., charged by Workhouse.....	2,809 63
	<hr/>

\$31,821 07

Balance of special appropriation for completion of new Prison.....	\$1,205 98
Balance of special appropriation for repairs of old Prison	49 18
" " " " " purchase of land...	1,200 00
	<hr/>

\$2,455 06

---

\$98,267 98Balance of book accounts, net indebtedness, January 1,  
1879.....

526 32

---

\$97,741 66

---

Following the method of calculation of previous years,  
we find the gross amount of expenditure, for the cur-  
rent expenses of the institutions, except Prison and  
Jail, for the year 1879, to be.....

\$51,898 95

Deducting vegetables, board of prison women, &c.,  
charged to Prison, as above, and receipts from vari-  
ous sources, as follows:

Charged to Prison.....	2,809 63
Receipts for labor of men and teams.....	607 98
" from sale of farm produce.....	2,103 46
" " " " baskets.....	498 38
	<hr/>

\$6,009 40

We find the net expenses to be.....

---

\$45,889 55

The average number in the institutions (except Prison and Jail) during the past five years, were as follows :

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Workhouse and House of Correction.....	223....	232....	202....	220....	191
Asylum for the Insane.....	170....	188....	204....	216....	238
Alms-house.....	132....	146....	144 ...	161....	169
	<u>525</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>598</u>

Dividing the net expenses, as above, by 598, the average number of inmates, the result shows a cost of \$76.74 for each inmate for the year, which is at the rate of \$1.48 per week. Dividing the gross current expenses, \$51,898.95, by the above average of inmates, plus the average of Prison and Jail women at the Workhouse, sixteen, we have a cost of \$84.53 for each inmate for the year, and a rate per week of \$1.63.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Gross expenditure for current expenses.....	\$83,275 90	\$79,149 29	\$61,641 64	\$54,142 77	\$51,898 95
Net expenditure for current expenses.....	71,689 24	70,024 91	51,978 00	47,012 21	45,889 55
Average number..	525	566	550	597	598
Rate per week.....	\$2 62	\$2 38	\$1 82	\$1 52	\$1 48

#### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

The Board estimate that they will require an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, in addition to their receipts, to meet their expenditures for the present year. The estimate, in detail, is as follows:

For 600 inmates of Institutions, except Prison and Jail, at \$1.50 per week, net cost.....	\$47,000 00
Add twenty per cent. to current expenses, except salaries, on account of increased cost of fuel, subsistence, &c.....	6,000 00
For removal of paupers.....	1,600 00
For expenses of Prison and Jail, above receipts.....	7,400 00
For hospital at the Asylum for the insane, and other improvements..	5,000 00
	<u>\$67,000 00</u>
Less estimated receipts for board of the insane.....	17,000 00
	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

## CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, the Board cannot withhold an expression of their satisfaction with the condition of the group of Institutions entrusted to their care. All the higher places in the government of these Institutions, they believe to be admirably filled. The Superintendent of State Institutions, the Warden of the State Prison, the Agent of State Charities and the Chaplain, are all men of unusual ability and character, possessing each, peculiar and most marked qualifications for the special duties with which he is charged. The State is fortunate, as the Board think, in having secured in the principal offices connected with its Institutions in Cranston so high an order of service. The harmony and *esprit de corps* with which the service is rendered, enhance not a little its value. If the same spirit of earnest and hearty coöperation shall continue to be manifested, it will sufficiently indicate the wisdom of affiliating these Institutions, by placing them under a single management and head.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE I. CHACE,  
WILLIAM H. HOPKINS,  
JAMES M. PENDLETON,  
THOMAS COGGESHALL,  
ALFRED B. CHADSEY,  
JOB KENYON,  
STEPHEN R. WEEDEN,  
LEWIS B. SMITH,  
WILLIAM W. CHAPIN.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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### *To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

The Secretary respectfully presents the following report:

Twenty-four regular and two special meetings have been held during the year, of which eleven were at the State Farm, and thirteen in the city of Providence.

The attendance of members was as follows:

George I. Chace.....	Present at 25 meetings
Job Kenyon.....	" " 26 "
James M. Pendleton.....	" " 26 "
Lewis B. Smith.....	" " 26 "
William H. Hopkins.....	" " 25 "
Stephen R. Weeden.....	" " 23 "
Thomas Coggeshall.....	" " 23 "
Alfred B. Chadsey.....	" " 22 "
William W. Chapin.....	" " 26 "

### FINANCES.

The amounts drawn from and paid into the Treasury, and the amounts of appropriation made for the use of the Board are shown in the following statement:

#### *Rhode Island State Treasury in account with Board of State Charities and Corrections:*

Appropriation of 1878, for support of State Farm.	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of appropriation of 1878, undrawn January 1, 1879.....		\$23,910 90
Money paid into the Treasury from January 1, to April 30, 1879.....	4,903 15	
Payments for support of State Farm, same period.....		\$21,214 05
Balance expired by limitation, April 30, 1879.....		7,600 00
	\$28,814 05	\$28,814 05

## Appropriation for 1878, for support of State Prison.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance January 1, 1879.....	\$12,559 26	
Money paid into the Treasury from January 1, to April 30, 1879.....	4,261 98	
Payments for Prison expenses, same period.....		\$11,919 04
Balance expired by limitation, April 30, 1879.....		4,902 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,821 24	\$16,821 24

## Appropriation of 1879, for the State Institutions.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Appropriation January Session, 1879, (May 1, to December 31, 1879).....	\$40,000 00	
Money paid into the Treasury, same period.....	81,850 15	
Payments for support of State Institutions, same period.....		\$58,548 14
Balance expired by limitation, December 31, 1879.....		12,802 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$71,850 15	\$71,850 15

## Appropriation for completion of the new Prison, transferred from Prison Commission to Board of State Charities and Corrections, January Session, 1879.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance April 8, 1879.....	\$1,855 98	
Payments.....		\$150 00
Balance January 1, 1880.....		1,205 98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,855 98	\$1,855 98

## Appropriation of 1879, for repair of old Prison.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Appropriation, January Session, 1879.....	\$100 00	
Payments.....		\$50 87
Balance January 1, 1880.....		49 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$100 00	\$100 00

## Appropriation for the repair of the road from Providence to the State Farm, (Pontiac Avenue.)

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Balance of appropriations of 1877 and 1878.....	\$158 58	
Drawn by Board of State Charities and Corrections in 1879, and returned to the Treasury, for work done by State Farm men and teams.....		\$158 58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$158 58	\$158 58

## STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 4, 1880.

I hereby certify that the books of this department verify the foregoing statement of accounts with appropriations, the balances to their credit being correctly given.

JOEL M. SPENCER,

State Auditor.

The sums collected and paid into the Treasury are, in detail, as follows :

1879.			
Jan'y	17.	From Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	\$ 1,717 36
	18.	" Calef Brothers, for beef and pork.....	84 00
	20.	" James McNally, for carting sand in 1878.....	14 00
	27.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	3,699 79
	31.	" Fisk & Thompson, for beef.....	56 50
Feb'y	1.	" Comstocks & Co., for pork.....	81 25
	4.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	84 93
	8.	" Comstocks & Co., for pork.....	9 93
	8.	" Calef Brothers, for pork.....	38 33
	10.	" State Treasury, for iron door for Kent County Jail	8 00
	10.	" Brown & Howard, Newport, for baskets.....	7 00
	14.	" Comstocks & Co., for pork.....	45 15
	21.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	647 96
	27.	" Calef Brothers, for pork.....	48 70
March	10.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	20 55
	19.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,708 51
	21.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	836 11
	22.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	56 48
April	7.	" Wm. E. Barrett & Co., for baskets.....	55 46
	12.	" O. L. Baker, for parsnips.....	3 83
	15.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,818 71
	16.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach.....	7 00
	16.	" O. L. Baker, for parsnips.....	3 67
	17.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach and parsnips.....	17 50
	17.	" Sweet & Arnold, for parsnips.....	1 75
	18.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach.....	12 25
	19.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,263 15
	21.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach and parsnips.....	13 20
	22.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach and parsnips. ...	24 50



1879.

April	22.	From Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	\$34 80
	23.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	7 00
	24.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	21 00
	25.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	26 00
	26.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	6 50
	26.	" Sweet & Arnold, for spinach, &c.....	9 75
	26.	" O. L. Baker, for spinach, &c.....	9 75
	28.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	16 25
	29.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach, &c.....	19 50
	30.	" S. Tourtellot, & Co., for spinach, &c.....	38 75
May	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	101 35
	2.	" S. Tourtellot & Co., for spinach and parsnips.....	38 75
	2.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,648 33
	6.	" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, for interest.....	20 10
	16.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,239 36
	27.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	614 84
June	7.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	67 45
	17.	" O. L. Baker, for peas.....	29 70
	24.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,308 52
	27.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	297 26
	30.	" Clapp & King, for strawberries.....	59 56
	30.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	30 21
July	3.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	60 83
	15.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,212 40
	18.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,045 86
	23.	" Clapp & King, for berries.....	9 27
August	4.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	2,262 27
	5.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	10 10
	15.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	2,087 87
	21.	" Sweet & Arnold, for cabbage.....	21 60
	22.	" O. L. Baker, for cabbage.....	7 20
	26.	" Sweet & Arnold, for cabbage.....	25 50
	26.	" O. L. Baker, for cabbage.....	4 50
Sept.	2.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	60 15
	4.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	827 74
	20.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	126 15
	11.	" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, for interest.....	18 77

1879.			
Sept.	22.	From Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	\$1,607 36
	26.	" O. L. Baker, for apples.....	26 48
Oct.	4.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	48 75
	14.	" O. L. Baker, for apples.....	12 06
	17.	" O. L. Baker, for apples.....	63 00
	17.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,495 55
	18.	" Rhode Island Society for Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for premiums at fair of 1879....	34 00
	21.	" George W. Wightman, collected for Board of the insane.....	2,800 43
	22.	" O. L. Baker, for apples.....	25 20
	27.	" Sweet & Arnold, for onions.....	23 14
	31.	" O. L. Baker, for apples, turnips and onions.....	79 63
Nov.	6.	" Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, for interest.....	3 41
	4.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm.....	49 23
	8.	" S. S. Howes & Co., for onions and apples.....	126 13
	14.	" O. L. Baker, for onions and turnips.....	25 35
	17.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	1,320 94
	21.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,928 54
	22.	" Robert Mann, for baskets.....	8 00
Dec.	5.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Prison.....	78 44
	15.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of the insane.....	456 44
	16.	" M. L. Eldridge, Superintendent, for caning chairs.....	42 44
	19.	" John H. Eddy & Co., for baskets .. .. .	158 00
	19.	" Nelson Viall, collected at Prison.....	1,437 44
	23.	" S. S. Howes & Co., for onions.....	70 61
	26.	" B. B. & R. Knight, for picking over cotton.....	167 34
	27.	" George W. Wightman, collected for board of persons in Almshouse in 1879.....	225 77
	29.	" Samuel L. Blaisdell, collected at State Farm .....	172 54
	31.	" State Treasury, for work on Pontiac Road.....	158 54
			<u>\$40,515 24</u>

Classified statement of the resources and expenditures of the Board of State Charities and Corrections for the year ending December, 31, 1879 :

## RESOURCES.

Balance of appropriation for support of State Farm, January 1, 1879 .....	\$23,910 90
Less amount undrawn, April 30, 1879 (expired by limitation) .. .. .	7,600 00
	<u>\$16,319 94</u>

Balance of appropriation for support of State Prison, January 1, 1879.....	\$12,559 26	
Less amount undrawn April 30, 1879....	4,902 20	
		7,657 06
Appropriation for State institutions, January Session, 1879.....	\$40,000 00	
Less amount undrawn, December 31, 1879.....	12,802 01	
		27,197 99
Balance of appropriation for completion of new Prison, transferred to Board of State Charities and Correc- tions, January Session, 1879.....		1,355 93
Appropriation for repairs of old Prison, January Ses- sion, 1879.....		100 00
Balance of appropriations of 1877 and 1878, for Pontiac avenue, January 1, 1879.....		158 58
Balance of appropriation of 1869, for purchase of land, January 1, 1879.....		1,200 00

*Receipts of Institutions, except Prison and Jail :*

From board of inmates of Asylum for the Insane.....	17,888 93	
" " " " " Almshouse.....	225 72	
" sale of farm produce.....	2,103 46	
" " " baskets.....	488 38	
" labor of inmates and teams.....	607 93	
" costs collected.....	207 55	
" rent.....	86 33	
" interest.....	42 28	
" old barrels, &c., sold, and sundries.....	87 22	
		21,737 80
Receipts of Prison and Jail (including bills due).....		22,023 40
		<u>\$97,741 66</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

*Construction at Institutions, except Prison and Jail :*

Stone pavilion for women at Asylum for Insane.....	\$4,259 92	
" " " " " men " " " (comple- tion of).....	14 00	
Introduction of gas.....	759 11	
Workhouse addition.....	986 39	
		<u>\$6,019 42</u>

*Current expenses of Institutions, except Prison and Jail :*

Subsistence.....	\$16,459 81
Salaries.....	16,118 04
Farm expenses (manure, grain, seeds, &c.).....	3,586 58
Farm stock and tools.....	1,487 39

## STATE FARM, &amp;C.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
A. G. Small.....	Officer, W. H. and H. of C.....	Per month \$25 00	2 mo. 29 days..	\$74 17
Elias Case... ..	do. do.....	do. 25 00	5 mo. 22½ days.	143 75
Elden Doe.....	do. do.....	do. 25 00	11 mo. 28½ days.	298 75
Walter J. Ward...	do. do.....	do. 20 00	24 days.....	16 00
Walter J. Ward...	do. do.....	do. 25 00	7 mo. 28½ days.	198 75
Daniel R. Nutter..	do. do.....	do. 25 00	9 mo. 27 days..	247 50
J. F. Matthewson.	do. do.....	do. 25 00	2 months.....	50 00
W. B. Worthing..	do. do.....	do. 25 00	2 mo. 19 days..	65 33
W. A. N. Willcutt	do. do.....	do. 20 00	2 mo. 14 days..	49 33
Lincoln Bearce...	do. do.....	do. 20 00	1 mo. 13 days..	28 67
Lincoln Bearce...	do. do.....	do. 25 00	7 mo. 28 days..	198 33
J. E. Blackwell...	do. do. ....	do. 20 00	22 days.....	14 67
J. E. Blackwell...	do. do.....	do. 25 00	8 months.....	200 00
Alden Doe.....	do. do.....	do. 20 00	1 month.....	20 00
N. B. Blaisdell..	Acting Clerk.....	do. 25 00	16 days .....	13 33
Geo. H. Johnson..	Clerk.....	do. 45 00	11 mo. 15 days..	517 50
F. M. Poland.....	Storekeeper.....	do. 25 00	1 year.....	300 00
Thomas Hanley...	Engin'r Pump. Stat'n	do. 30 00	1 year.....	240 00
F. W. Perry & wife	Deputy and Matron	Per year..	1 year.....	1,000 00
Cleora V. Cross...	Insane Asylum....	\$1,000 00	11 mo. 5 days...	335 00
	Ass't Matron, do....	Per month \$30 00		
Judie M. Belden...	do. do....	do. 30 00	11 mo. 12 days..	342 00
Ida M. Bradstreet.	do. do....	do. 20 00	4 mo. 20 days..	82 67
Angus McDonald.	Attendant, do....	do. 40 00	10 mo. 19 days..	425 33
Amon R. Payson..	do. do....	do. 25 00	11 mo. 18 days..	290 00
Moses A. Warren..	do. do....	do. 20 00	4 mo. 16 days..	90 67
Joseph L. Lawler.	do. do....	do. 20 00	4 months.....	80 00

## STATE FARM, &amp;C.—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Joseph L. Lawler.	Attendant, do....	Per month .....\$25 00	7 mo. 26 days..	196 67
Belwin P. Holt....	Watchman, do....	do. 20 00	1 month.....	20 00
Belwin P. Holt....	do. do....	do. 25 00	7 months.....	175 00
Charles H. West..	do. do....	do. 20 00	5 mo. 29 days..	119 33
W. G. Ward & wife	Deputy and Matron, Almshouse.....	Per year.. .....\$800 00	1 year.....	800 00
F. F. Gimber.....	Ass't Matron, do....	Per month .....\$30 00	10 mo. 15 days..	315 00
Mary D. Shippee..	Attendant, do....	do. 30 00	50 days.....	50 00
Geo. F. Baton....	do. do....	do. 20 00	3 mo. 23 days..	75 33

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Nelson Viall.....	Warden.....	Per year.. \$2,000 00	12 months.....	\$2,000 00
Charles W. Davis.	Deputy Warden....	Per year.. \$1,000 00	12 months.....	1,000 00
Frank T. Viall....	Clerk.....	do. 600 00	12 months..	600 00
Fred'k A. Daniels.	Steward.....	do. 600 00	10 mo. 11 days..	518 61
Nathan H. Read..	do.....	do. 600 00	1 mo. 14 days..	73 23
Welcome U. Foye.	do.....	do. 600 00	5 days.....	8 00
Elijah R. Teft....	Overseer.....	do. 600 00	11 mo. 24 days..	593 06
Chester H. Blood..	do.....	do. 600 00	9 mo. 28 days..	495 27
Daniel R. Viall...	do.....	do. 600 00	7 mo. 24 days..	388 71
Alonzo M. Rowe..	do.....	do. 600 00	1 mo. 14 days..	73 33
Welcome U. Foye.	do.....	do. 600 00	29 days .....	47 00
Nathan H. Read..	Hall Keeper.....	do. 500 00	10 mo. 3 days..	420 10
Welcome U. Foye.	do.....	do. 500 00	14 days.....	18 00
Wm. H. Sherman.	do.....	do. 500 00	1 mo. 14 days..	61 00
Welcome U. Foye.	Day Officer.....	do. 450 00	8 mo. 14 days..	316 29
Alonzo M. Rowe..	do.....	do. 450 00	9 mo. 28 days..	372 50
Wm. H. Sherman.	do.....	do. 450 00	6 mo. 4 days...	228 95
E. A. Tourtellotte.	do.....	do. 450 00	4 mo. 26 days..	181 45
Wm. O. Towne...	do.....	do. 450 00	8 months.....	300 00
Phillip R. Weaver.	do.....	do. 450 00	2 months.....	75 00
Job S. Yeaw.....	do.....	do. 450 00	1 month.....	37 50
George W. Walker	Watchman.....	do. 450 00	2 mo. 11 days..	88 31
Samuel E. Davis..	do.....	do. 450 00	3 mo. 14 days..	130 00
George F. Barney.	do.....	do. 450 00	5 mo. 9 days...	198 93
Daniel J. Viall....	do.....	do. 450 00	4 months.....	150 00
Edmond J. Crane.	do.....	do. 450 00	3 mo. 29 days..	149 08

## STATE PRISON AND PROVIDENCE COUNTY JAIL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Orin Kent .....	Watchman.....	Per year .. ...\$450 00	3 months.....	112 50
Wm. O. Towne...	do.....	do. 450 00	25 days.....	30 98
Wm. H. Sherman.	do.....	do. 450 00	1 mo. 12 days..	52 15
E. A. Tourtellotte.	do.....	do. 450 00	4 mo. 12 days..	163 31
Frank Bosworth..	do.....	do. 450 00	5 mo. 28 days..	221 37
Job S. Yeaw.....	do.....	do. 450 00	4 mo. 26 days..	181 81
Thomas R. Belcher	do.....	do. 450 00	11 days.....	13 75
Philip R. Weaver.	do. . . . .	do. 450 00	5 mo. 2 days...	189 91
John J. Bellows...	do.....	do. 450 00	3 mo. 7 days ..	119 75
John C. Watson ..	do.....	do. 450 00	1 mo. 20 days..	61 33
Frank Watson. . .	do.....	do. 450 00	18 days... ..	22 42
Alpha R. Hill.....	do.....	do. 450 00	4 mo. 29 days..	185 08
John R. Wilcox...	do.....	do. 450 00	2 mo. 9 days...	84 68
Edgar L. Daniels..	do.....	do. 450 00	1 mo. 17 days..	58 75
Walter S. Harris..	do.....	do. 450 00	13 days .....	16 25
Selwin P. Holt....	do.....	do. 450 00	1 mo. 14 days..	55 00
Wm. H. Sherman.	School Officer.....		8 days.....	9 84

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. CHAPIN, *Secretary.*

# STATISTICS

## OF THE

### State Workhouse and House of Correction.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Committed.....	400.....	4364.....	4764
Discharged.....	399.....	3583.....	3981
Escaped.....	20.....	545.....	565
Died.....	0.....	21.....	21

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates, January 1, 1879.....	140.....	75.....	215
Committed during 1879.....	271.....	109.....	380
Escaped inmates recommitted in 1879.....	19.....	1.....	20
Total.....	430.....	185.....	615
Discharged during 1879.....	273.....	126.....	399
Escaped during 1879.....	19.....	1.....	20
Total.....	292.....	127.....	419
Remaining January 1, 1880.....	138.....	58.....	196

#### STATISTICS OF PERSONS COMMITTED.

##### SEX.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Men.....	290.....	3153.....	3443
Women.....	110.....	1211.....	1321
Total.....	400.....	4364.....	4764

##### RACE.

White.....	391.....	4181.....	4572
Colored.....	9.....	180.....	189
Indians.....	0.....	3.....	3
Total.....	400.....	4364.....	4764



## BIRTH PLACE.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.		1879.	Previously.	Total.
United States	210	2200	2410	Spain	1	2	3
Ireland	119	1581	1700	South America	0	1	1
England	34	308	342	Italy	1	4	5
Scotland	15	112	127	Mexico	0	1	1
Canada	7	46	53	Newfoundland	0	1	1
Nova Scotia	6	40	46	St. Helena, Island of	0	1	1
New Brunswick	2	19	21	Western Islands	0	1	1
Germany	3	14	17	Calcutta	0	1	1
France	0	8	8	At Sea	0	2	2
Sweden	0	7	7	Pr. Edward's Island	1	0	1
Switzerland	0	1	1	Unknown	0	6	6
Prussia	0	5	5				
East Indies	1	3	4	Total	400	4364	4764

## BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
United States	92	1093	1185
Ireland	234	2654	2888
England	24	331	355
Scotland	15	125	140
France	1	13	14
British America	18	82	95
Germany	3	16	19
Prussia	0	5	5
Sweden	0	7	7
Switzerland	0	1	1
Italy	1	4	5
East Indies	0	2	2
West Indies	0	1	1
Mexico	0	1	1
South America	0	2	2
Spain	1	0	1
Unknown	1	27	28
United States and England	1	0	1
United States and Ireland	4	0	4
United States and Canada	2	0	2
United States and West Indies	1	0	1
United States and Scotland	1	0	1
France and America	1	0	1
Scotland and Ireland	2	0	2
England and Ireland	1	0	1
British America and Ireland	1	0	1
Prussia and Germany	1	0	1
Total	400	4364	4764

## AGE.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	16	258	274
From 20 to 30 years.....	137	1349	1486
" 30 to 40 ".....	121	1228	1349
" 40 to 50 ".....	69	878	947
" 50 to 60 ".....	39	440	479
" 60 to 70 ".....	15	156	171
" 70 to 80 ".....	3	47	50
Over 80 years.....	0	7	7
Unknown .....	0	1	1
Total.....	400	4364	4764

## OCCUPATION.

	1879.	Previously.	Tot.		1879.	Previously.	Tot.
Bakers.....	3..	29..	32	Draughtsmen.....	0..	7..	7
Barbers.....	4..	36..	40	Dress makers.....	0..	32..	32
Basket maker.....	0..	2..	2	Dyers.....	1..	11..	12
Bell hanger.....	0..	1..	1	Engineers.....	0..	23..	23
Blacksmiths.....	3..	65..	68	Farmers.....	4..	64..	68
Bleachers .....	0..	5..	5	File cutters.....	0..	3..	3
Boiler makers.....	3..	13..	16	Firemen.....	1..	3..	4
Bookkeepers.....	4..	20..	24	Gardeners.....	1..	14..	15
Boot fitters.....	0..	2..	2	Gas fitters.....	1..	11..	12
Boot stitcher.....	1..	0..	1	Grocers.....	0..	4..	4
Box makers.....	0..	6..	6	Hair drawer.....	0..	1..	1
Brakemen.....	1..	24..	25	Hair dressers.....	0..	2..	2
Brass workers.....	0..	3..	3	Harness makers.....	2..	14..	16
Brokers.....	0..	2..	2	Hatters.....	2..	1..	3
Butchers.....	0..	18..	18	Hostlers.....	9..	114..	123
Bricklayer.....	1..	0..	1	Housewives.....	11..	177..	188
Brussels carpet weaver	1..	0..	1	Jewelers.....	6..	96..	102
Confectioner.....	0..	1..	1	Laborers.....	123..	1656..	1779
Cabinet makers.....	0..	13..	13	Loom fixers.....	2..	0..	2
Carpenters.....	11..	120..	131	Lawyers.....	0..	3..	3
Carder.....	1..	0..	1	Leather japper.....	0..	1..	1
Cigar makers.....	0..	10..	10	Machinists.....	7..	124..	131
Clerks.....	5..	28..	33	Masons.....	4..	90..	94
Clothes cleaner.....	0..	1..	1	Marble workers.....	0..	5..	5
Comb maker.....	0..	1..	1	Mender china ware...	0..	1..	1
Cooks.....	7..	66..	73	Merchants.....	0..	3..	3
Coopers.....	0..	6..	6	Mill hands.....	23..	122..	145
Curriers.....	2..	5..	7	Moulders.....	3..	50..	53
Cutler.....	0..	1..	1	Musicians.....	0..	8..	8
Die sinker.....	1..	0..	1	Music teachers.....	0..	2..	2

## OCCUPATION.

1879. Previously. Tot.			1879. Previously. Tot.		
Dyersmen.....	3..	0.. 3	Soldiers....	0..	1.. 1
Painters.....	10..	121.. 131	Spinners.....	8..	52.. 60
Peddlers.....	1..	29.. 30	Steam pipe workers..	0..	2.. 2
Photographers.....	0..	5.. 5	Stone cutters.....	0..	14.. 14
Physicians.....	1..	3.. 4	Stucco worker.....	1..	1.. 2
Plumbers.....	1..	2.. 3	Tailors.....	3..	57.. 60
Preachers.....	0..	1.. 1	Tailoress.....	1..	0.. 1
Printers.....	3..	22.. 25	Tanner.....	0..	1.. 1
Policeman.....	1..	0.. 1	Teamsters.....	7..	94.. 101
Quarrymen.....	0..	4.. 4	Tinsmiths.....	4..	9.. 13
Salesmen.....	4..	0.. 4	Traders.....	0..	2.. 2
Sailors.....	8..	45.. 53	Washers and ironers..	3..	38.. 41
Saloon keepers.....	0..	2.. 2	Weavers.....	20..	101.. 121
Sail makers.....	0..	9.. 9	Whitewashers.....	0..	9.. 9
School teachers... ..	1..	3.. 4	Wool sorters.....	0..	4.. 4
Seamstresses.....	11..	32.. 43	Wheelwrights.....	1..	2.. 3
Servants and waiters.	51..	445.. 496	Wool spinner.....	0..	1.. 1
Ship carpenters.....	0..	6.. 6	Unknown.....	0..	38.. 38
Ship riggers.....	0..	3.. 3			
Shoemakers.....	8..	78.. 86			
Silver polishers.....	1..	8.. 9			
			Total.....	400	4364 4764

## TIME OF COMMITMENT.

1879. Previously. Total.			1879. Previously. Total.		
January.....	32..	279...311	August.....	40..	489...529
February.....	29..	207...236	September.....	28..	447...475
March.....	31..	312...343	October.....	41..	414...455
April.....	33..	259...292	November.....	37..	362...399
May.....	29..	361...390	December.....	33..	356...389
June.....	24..	419...443			
July.....	43..	459...502	Total.....	400	4364 4764

## OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Being common drunkards.....	190..	2664..	2854
" vagrants.....	110..	848..	958
" common prostitutes.....	36..	318..	354
" railers and brawlers.....	0..	66..	66
" sturdy beggars.....	8..	113..	121
" common cheats and swindlers.....	0..	2..	2
" disorderly persons.....	28..	0..	28

## AGE.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	16	258	274
From 20 to 30 years.....	137	1349	1486
" 30 to 40 ".....	121	1228	1349
" 40 to 50 ".....	69	878	947
" 50 to 60 ".....	39	440	479
" 60 to 70 ".....	15	156	171
" 70 to 80 ".....	3	47	50
Over 80 years.....	0	7	7
Unknown.....	0	1	1
Total.....	400	4364	4764

## OCCUPATION.

	1879. Previously. Tot.				1879. Previously. Tot.		
Bakers.....	3..	29..	32	Draughtsmen.....	0..	7..	7
Barbers.....	4..	36..	40	Dress makers.....	0..	32..	32
Basket maker.....	0..	2..	2	Dyers.....	1..	11..	12
Bell hanger.....	0..	1..	1	Engineers.....	0..	23..	23
Blacksmiths.....	3..	65..	68	Farmers.....	4..	64..	68
Bleachers.....	0..	5..	5	File cutters.....	0..	3..	3
Boiler makers.....	3..	13..	16	Firemen.....	1..	3..	4
Bookkeepers.....	4..	20..	24	Gardeners.....	1..	14..	15
Boot fitters.....	0..	2..	2	Gas fitters.....	1..	11..	12
Boot stitcher.....	1..	0..	1	Grocers.....	0..	4..	4
Box makers.....	0..	6..	6	Hair drawer.....	0..	1..	1
Brakemen.....	1..	24..	25	Hair dressers.....	0..	2..	2
Brass workers.....	0..	3..	3	Harness makers.....	2..	14..	16
Brokers.....	0..	2..	2	Hatters.....	2..	1..	3
Butchers.....	0..	18..	18	Hostlers.....	9..	114..	123
Bricklayer.....	1..	0..	1	Housewives.....	11..	177..	188
Brussels carpet weaver	1..	0..	1	Jewelers.....	6..	96..	102
Confectioner.....	0..	1..	1	Laborers.....	123..	1656..	1779
Cabinet makers.....	0..	13..	13	Loom fixers.....	2..	0..	2
Carpenters.....	11..	120..	131	Lawyers.....	0..	3..	3
Carder.....	1..	0..	1	Leather japper.....	0..	1..	1
Cigar makers.....	0..	10..	10	Machinists.....	7..	124..	131
Clerks.....	5..	28..	33	Masons.....	4..	90..	94
Clothes cleaner.....	0..	1..	1	Marble workers.....	0..	5..	5
Comb maker.....	0..	1..	1	Mender china ware...	0..	1..	1
Cooks.....	7..	66..	73	Merchants.....	0..	3..	3
Coopers.....	0..	6..	6	Mill hands.....	23..	122..	145
Curriers.....	2..	5..	7	Moulders.....	3..	50..	53
Cutler.....	0..	1..	1	Musicians.....	0..	8..	8
Die sinker.....	1..	0..	1	Music teachers.....	0..	2..	2

## OCCUPATION.

<i>1879. Previously. Tot.</i>			<i>1879. Previously. Tot.</i>		
Oystermen.....	3..	0.. 3	Soldiers....	0..	1.. 1
Painters.....	10..	121.. 131	Spinners.....	8..	52.. 60
Pedlars.....	1..	29.. 30	Steam pipe workers..	0..	2.. 2
Photographers.....	0..	5.. 5	Stone cutters.....	0..	14.. 14
Physicians.....	1..	3.. 4	Stucco worker.....	1..	1.. 2
Plumbers.....	1..	2.. 3	Tailors.....	3..	57.. 60
Preachers.....	0..	1.. 1	Tailoress.....	1..	0.. 1
Printers.....	3..	23.. 25	Tanner.....	0..	1.. 1
Policeman.....	1..	0.. 1	Teamsters.....	7..	94.. 101
Quarrymen.....	0..	4.. 4	Tinsmiths.....	4..	9.. 13
Salesmen.....	4..	0.. 4	Traders.....	0..	2.. 2
Sailors.....	8..	45.. 53	Washers and ironers..	3..	38.. 41
Saloon keepers.....	0..	2.. 2	Weavers.....	20..	101.. 121
Sail makers.....	0..	9.. 9	Whitewashers.....	0..	9.. 9
School teachers....	1..	3.. 4	Wool sorters.....	0..	4.. 4
Seamstresses.....	11..	32.. 43	Wheelwrights.....	1..	2.. 3
Servants and waiters.	51..	445.. 496	Wool spinner.....	0..	1.. 1
Ship carpenters.....	0..	6.. 6	Unknown.....	0..	38.. 38
Ship riggers.....	0..	3.. 3			
Shoemakers.....	8..	78.. 86	Total.....	400	4364 4764
Silver polishers.....	1..	8.. 9			

## TIME OF COMMITMENT.

<i>1879. Previously. Total.</i>			<i>1879. Previously. Total.</i>		
January.....	32..	279 ..311	August.....	40..	489 ..529
February.....	29..	307 ..236	September.....	28..	447 ..475
March.....	31..	312 ..343	October.....	41..	414 ..455
April.....	33..	259 ..292	November.....	37..	362 ..399
May.....	29..	361 ..390	December.....	33..	356 ..389
June.....	24..	419 ..443			
July.....	43..	459 ..502	Total.....	400	4364 4764

## OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

	<i>1879.</i>	<i>Previously.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Being common drunkards.....	190..	2664..	2854
" vagrants.....	110..	843..	953
" common prostitutes.....	36..	318..	354
" railers and brawlers.....	0..	66..	66
" sturdy beggars.....	8..	113..	121
" common cheats and swindlers.....	0..	2..	2
" disorderly persons.....	28..	0..	28

## OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Neglect to support families.....	4.....	64.....	68
Larceny.....	1.....	14.....	15
House-breaking.....	1.....	5.....	6
Revelling.....	0.....	4.....	4
Assault.....	0.....	5.....	5
Night-walking.....	0.....	4.....	4
Obstructing officer.....	0.....	1.....	1
Maintaining common nuisance.....	0.....	1.....	1
Intent to commit rape.....	0.....	1.....	1
Transferred from Providence Reform School.....	2.....	1.....	3
Wilfully escaping.....	20.....	257.....	277
Malicious mischief.....	0.....	1.....	1
Total.....	400	4364	4764

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Number of inmates who can read and write.....	268
“ “ “ “ “ read only.....	42
“ “ “ “ “ neither read nor write.....	76
Total.....	408

## PLACES FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.		1879.	Previously.	Total.
Providence (Re-				East Greenwich..	2....	13....	15....
form School 2).	208....	2849....	3057	West Greenwich.	0....	2....	2....
North Providence	4....	272....	276	North Kingstown	0....	32....	32....
Pawtucket.....	58....	240....	298	South Kingstown	1....	5....	6....
Newport.....	12....	212....	224	Scituate.....	1....	5....	6....
Woonsocket.....	21....	164....	185	Glocester.....	1....	2....	3....
Johnston.....	11....	76....	87	Tiverton.....	0....	3....	3....
Bristol.....	7....	63....	70	Exeter.....	0....	2....	2....
East Providence.	14....	81....	95	Barrington.....	0....	2....	2....
Cranston.....	7....	56....	63	Foster.....	0....	1....	1....
Lincoln.....	12....	66....	78	Richmond.....	1....	3....	4....
Warwick.....	14....	37....	51	Hopkinton.....	0....	1....	1....
Burville.....	5....	64....	69	North Smithfield.	1....	1....	2....
Smithfield.....	1....	30....	31	Cumberland.....	1....	1....	2....
Westerly.....	8....	35....	43				
Coventry.....	1....	15....	16				
Warren.....	9....	31....	40				
				Total.....	400	4364	4764

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

	1879.	Previously.	Total.
Three months.....	0.....	2.....	2
Four ".....	295.....	8256.....	8551
Seven ".....	1.....	1.....	2
Eight ".....	1.....	109.....	110
Nine ".....	8.....	74.....	82
Ten ".....	1.....	54.....	55
Eleven ".....	0.....	1.....	1
Twelve ".....	61.....	683.....	744
Fifteen ".....	0.....	4.....	4
Sixteen ".....	0.....	1.....	1
Eighteen ".....	10.....	29.....	39
Two years.....	13.....	79.....	92
" " five months six days.....	0.....	1.....	1
" " six months.....	0.....	1.....	1
Three years.....	8.....	68.....	76
Three years six months.....	0.....	1.....	1
During minority (from Reform School).....	2.....	0.....	2
Total.....	400	4864	4764

## RECOMMITMENTS.

Had been previously committed once.....	64
" " " " twice.....	38
" " " " three times.....	38
" " " " four ".....	14
" " " " five ".....	18
" " " " six ".....	10
" " " " seven ".....	5
" " " " eight ".....	5
" " " " nine ".....	4
" " " " ten ".....	2
" " " " eleven ".....	1
" " " " twelve ".....	1
Never before committed.....	305
Total.....	460

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

Married.....	181
Single.....	219
	—
Total.....	400

## RELIGION.

Protestant.....	143
Catholic.....	258
	—
Total... ..	400



## Report of the Chaplain of the State Institutions.

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*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

GENTLEMEN :—Invited by you, a year ago, to the Chaplaincy of the State Institutions, of which you have charge, I entered upon its duties, at the opening of the new Prison, cherishing a strong conviction of the importance of the work, and feeling a deep interest in its administration. And now, at the close of the year, it is a pleasure to find that my convictions of its importance and value have constantly increased.

As a cordial reception of truth by the individual, is generally recognized as the basis of an upright life, the importance of the presentation of truth, in its appropriate relations to God and our fellow men, must be as generally granted, and cannot, I think, be exaggerated.

This, gentlemen, in a word, has been the animating principle of my efforts, the past year, in these institutions.

Even with the unfortunate inmates of the Insane Asylum, the calm utterances of divine truth, accompanied by gentle notes of song and words of prayer, have been received with an interested and quiet attention.

Many inmates of the Almshouse also seem glad to come together for religious instruction and worship. Their attention awakens hope that they are not only interested for the time, but are also profited by meditation, in their lonely hours, upon the truths heard, and by penitential prayer to Him, "who is rich in mercy to all who call upon Him in truth."

To pass from the charitable and consider the penal: What do the prisoners, who form the majority under our care, preeminently need? Surely, those influences, which tend to secure what their friends so earnestly wish, and what the Courts and the State contemplated in their imprisonment, namely, their reformation.

A wise use of appropriate agencies to secure reform, requires a clear recognition of the condition of these prisoners as they come under our teaching.

What has, in most cases, led these men and women to become criminals? Largely, their regard only for their physical or animal nature. They have been eager for self-gratification, and full of discontent and dissatisfaction with themselves and their circumstances. In their depraved and ignorant condition, often with inherited corrupt and perverted instincts and appetites, they have sought in vicious and unlawful ways to gratify their impulses and passions. They had not been trained to self-denial, had not accustomed themselves to self-restraint,

and have suffered the other capabilities of their being to lie dormant and undeveloped. Their mental and moral natures, with all their vast possibilities, have been scarcely touched or awakened, and they have lived without receiving any true happiness, through those best avenues to satisfaction, the mind and heart.

Many cannot even read or write, and the vast resources of knowledge and pleasure derivable from books, current literature and the general world of thought, have been as naught to them. If we consider their spiritual condition, we find that the majority have been, and are, in deplorable darkness and destitution. They had seldom attended any religious worship; either were unable to read God's Word, or had neglected to do so; the influences exerted upon them in their childhood and youth had been mostly of a pernicious and ungodly character; and some had been actually trained to crime.

Many have had nothing in their life to call out and develop their higher social or affectionate nature, in the relationships of home, with all the attractions and comfort they are able to supply, and which every human heart craves.

One poor prisoner, under a long sentence, said to me, with the tears coursing down his cheeks, and his great chest heaving with his suppressed sobs: "I have sometimes wondered, Chaplain, if I might not have been somebody, or something decent, if I had had even half a chance, when I was a boy. I never knew a father, mother, brother or sister; I never knew what a home was, save the door-stoop, box or old shed, wherever night found me, as I roamed around in New York; I have not a friend on earth to write to or to receive a letter from, except those who are criminals." Do not such men need more than punishment to produce reformation?

What are the most effective agencies to secure reform?

We certainly may hope to obtain light from the experiences of those who have achieved marked success, in like efforts, in our own and other countries. We find among these, some who have labored so wisely, that many convicts have been unquestionably reformed, as is shown by the decrease in the number of discharged prisoners recommitted, and by the diminution of crime, in the communities where their labors have been carried on. Nearly all unite in declaring that the most potent means have been, appropriate and elevating industry, education, and moral and religious forces; in other words, an education, a training of hand, head and heart, or of the entire man. Our increasing success doubtless lies in this direction, and will be commensurate with the degree of effort which we make in the full use of this threefold agency. We shall do no small thing if we only create in the prisoners a proper regard and love for labor, by giving them an apprenticeship in those kinds of work, by means of which they may obtain an honest support, when discharged, and by manifesting an appreciation of their skill and fidelity in the tasks assigned them. With other teachings, I have therefore steadily sought to produce the conviction, that there is no return to good citizenship, to esteem in the community, and to the possession of home and the comforts of life, without a determined purpose to work, and to work with energy and persistence; and that, with the avenues to labor now open in our country, none need either steal or starve, there being no lack of opportunity to find appropriate places for labor, and to receive its just rewards.

The observance of the laws of morality, and the duty of a just recognition of the rights of others, in life, person, and property, have been set forth as absolutely necessary to their own peace, and to the recovery of their good name, a treasure "more to be desired than great riches."

They have been taught that, henceforth, they are to regard, as the rule of all conduct with their fellow men, the royal law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Thus we have sought to create and stimulate in all a desire for knowledge, for the advantages of a hand skilled in remunerative labor, for a furnished, steadfast mind, and for the solid satisfaction derived from the approbation of conscience, of good men, and of God.

We have endeavored to show the evil and unsatisfactory character of their former course, with its results; and to present the better way, of obedience to right, as attractive and full of blessing, and as the strongest inducement addressed to their higher nature, the best persuasive to a nobler life.

Good attention has been given, and entire propriety of conduct has been observed in all these congregations upon the Sabbath; and we are permitted to indulge the hope, that some have been profited by the truths and motives presented.

The personal interviews, held weekly, with those who desired them, in the several Institutions, have been to me of great interest, and have afforded opportunity for such individual instruction as seemed appropriate and desirable.

Mr. Aaron B. McCrillis, of Providence, has given instruction at the Prison, every Sunday for the past six months, in the International Sabbath School Lessons. These exercises, conducted by him in a most judicious and faithful manner, have been, I believe, of great profit and interest to the inmates, and have afforded me much assistance and pleasure.

Both this service, and the former Sabbath School instruction of the old Prison, seem to be warmly appreciated by the men; and, doubtless, whatever arrangement you may make in the future for similar exercises, they will be gladly attended, and productive of much good.

Another great source of instruction and benefit to the prisoners has been your valuable and well selected library, and whatever additions may be made thereto will serve as a further means of good. I wish here to express my thanks and those of the prisoners, for the copies of *The American Messenger* and the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, which you have furnished, and my full belief that the money thus expended has been most profitably used. Our thanks are also due to Dr. Callis, of Boston, who has kindly given us, monthly, one hundred copies of his *Illustrated Word of Life*, for distribution among the inmates.

We are also grateful to friends in Providence and vicinity, who have generously responded to the recent appeal of your committee for papers, books and periodicals, thus furnishing profitable reading to many who would otherwise be largely destitute. Such gifts will, at all times, be very acceptable, and will greatly aid us in our work.

Permit me also to express here my appreciation of the labors of my predecessors, and especially of the long and faithful services of the former worthy Chaplain of the State Prison.

I desire also to express my sense of obligation to you as a Board, and especially to the Committee on Moral and Religious Instruction, for the constant courtesy and wise counsels extended to me ; as also to all the officers of the several Institutions, for their kindness and co-operation in my labors therein, without which very little could have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS AMES,

*Chaplain of the State Institutions.*

# Report of the Physician of the State Institutions.

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report for the year ending December 31, 1879 :

At the State Institutions, during the past year, the inmates have enjoyed remarkably good health, and no epidemic has occurred.

The cases treated have been mostly of acute diseases. In the Almshouse, however, they have been largely of a chronic character, as would be expected in an institution, to which many aged persons come, when overtaken by misfortune and afflicted with disease.

At the Workhouse and House of Correction there have been one hundred and ninety-nine cases under treatment, as follows :

Asthma.....	1	Headache.....	1
Bronchitis.....	7	Indigestion.....	12
Barber's itch.....	1	Indolent ulcers.....	6
Colds.....	6	Incontinence of urine.....	1
Chills and fever.....	3	Jaundice.....	1
Coughs.....	5	Lame back.....	1
Cholera morbus.....	1	Lame side.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	2	Lumbago.....	1
Consumption.....	4	Leucorrhœa.....	8
Diarrhœa.....	29	Menorrhagia.....	1
"    chronic.....	1	Miscarriage.....	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....	2	Neuralgia.....	3
Dropsy.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	7	Palpitation of the heart.....	8
Diuresis.....	1	Piles.....	4
Dysentery.....	1	Poisoning by ivy.....	2
Debility.....	6	Quinsy.....	1
"    General.....	4	Rheumatism.....	29
"    nervous.....	1	Ringworm.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	2	Syphilis.....	13
Erysipelas.....	1	Scald head.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	Sore throat.....	3
Frost-bitten feet.....	1	Sunstroke.....	1
Fever, bilious.....	1	Ulcer.....	1
Gonorrhœa.....	6		
Gun-shot wounds.....	1		
Hæmoptysis.....	1		
		Total ..	199

In the Asylum for the Insane, one hundred and twenty-nine cases have been under treatment, twenty-eight of which terminated fatally. The diseases were as follows :

*Recovered, or still under treatment.*

Abscess.....	8	Indigestion.....	3
Bronchitis.....	1	Indolent ulcers....	7
Coughs.....	3	Nervous prostration....	1
Colds.....	3	Old age.....	1
Constipation.....	3	Ophthalmia.....	1
Dropsy.....	3	Piles.....	3
Diarrhœa.....	12	Paralysis.....	1
" chronic.....	1	Rheumatism.....	13
Debility, general....	29	Sprained wrist.....	1
Epilepsy.....	7		
Erysipelas.....	3	Total.....	101
Inflammation of the stomach.....	1		

*Died.*

Apoplexy.....	1	Epilepsy.....	4
Bronchitis.....	1	Old age.....	1
" chronic.....	1	Pleurisy.....	1
Consumption.....	1	Paralysis.....	5
Dropsy.....	3	Softening of the brain.....	2
Debility, general.....	4	Suicide.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	1		
" chronic.....	1	Total.....	28
Dysentery.....	2		

At the Almshouse there have been two hundred and fifty-eight cases under treatment; the number of deaths was forty.

*Recovered, or still under treatment.*

Asthma.....	6	Headache.....	1
Abscess.....	1	Hæmatometis.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2	Inflammation of bowels.....	1
Bilious fever.....	2	Indolent ulcers.....	19
Biliousness.....	2	Inflammation of stomach.....	1
Bronchitis.....	10	Incontinence of urine.....	1
" chronic.....	2	Indigestion.....	2
Coughs.....	9	Leucorrhœa.....	1
Colds.....	11	Lame side.....	1
Consumption.....	20	Lame back.....	3
Carbuncle boils.....	2	Lumbago.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	3	Nervous prostration.....	1
Chills and fever.....	4	Nettle rash.....	1

Conjunctivitis.....	2	Neuralgia.....	2
Congestion of lungs.....	2	Orchitis.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	18	Piles.....	3
"    chronic.....	2	Pneumonia.....	1
Debility.....	9	Palpitation of heart.....	6
"    nervous.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
"    general and old age.....	16	Rheumatism.....	22
Dyspepsia.....	2	Ring worm.....	2
Dropsy.....	8	Rheumatic fever.....	2
Diuresis.....	2	Syphilis.....	7
Epilepsy.....	2	Scrofula.....	1
Frost-bitten feet.....	2		
Hæmoptysis.....	2	Total.....	218

*Died.*

Anæmia.....	1	Inflammation of stomach.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2	Laryngitis, chronic.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	Marasmus.....	2
Congestion of lungs.....	2	Old age.....	6
Consumption.....	5	Paralysis.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Cancer.....	2	Softening of the brain.....	1
Dropsy.....	4	Scrofula.....	1
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	4		
Debility, general.....	3	Total.....	40
Hæmoptysis.....	1		

Thirteen children have been born at the Almshouse during the past year, of whom five were boys and eight, girls.

At the State Prison one hundred and eighty-four cases of disease have been treated, as follows:

Abscess.....	2	Headache.....	2
Arthritis.....	1	Indigestion.....	11
Anæmia.....	1	Lame back.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Barber's itch.....	1	Lame side.....	4
Bronchitis.....	4	Necrosis fibulæ.....	1
Balanitis.....	1	Nervous prostration.....	2
Consumption.....	2	Ophthalmia.....	3
Colds.....	13	Orchitis.....	1
Coughs.....	8	Otitis.....	1
Colic.....	1	Piles.....	12
Catarrh.....	3	Palpitation of the heart.....	2
Delirium tremens.....	2	Quinsy.....	3

Diuresis.....	1	Rheumatism.....	10
Dyspepsia.....	6	“ muscular.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	10	Syphilitic sore throat.....	2
Debility.....	16	Syphilis.....	12
“ general.....	1	Sprained ankle.....	1
Erysipelas.....	3	Scrofula.....	1
Emissions.....	1	Suicide, attempted.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	Sore throat.....	4
Fracture of the humerus.....	1	Vertigo.....	2
Granulation of eyelids.....	4		
Gonorrhœa.....	12	Total.....	103
Haemoptysis.....	7		

Two deaths occurred at the Prison, both from consumption.

GEORGE T. PERRY, M. D.

NATICK, R. I., January, 1880.



# REPORT

OF THE

## Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison.

To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :

The undersigned, Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, and Keeper of the Providence County Jail, respectfully presents the following accounts of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1879:

### PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, JAN. 1, 1879.

Books and stationery.....	\$ 30 00	
Bedding and clothing.....	1,949 94	
Building on Gaspee street.....	1,200 00	
Fuel and lights.....	912 10	
Furniture.....	4,858 92	
Library.....	775 00	
Miscellaneous.....	739 99	
Cane shop.....	91 05	
Provisions and groceries.....	760 91	
Board of State Charities and Corrections .....	325 50	
		\$11,643 41
Balance, being increase of property on hand, as per inventory, December 31st, 1879.....		718 34
		\$12,361 75

### PROPERTY ON HAND, AS PER INVENTORY, DEC. 31, 1879.

Books and stationery.....	\$ 30 00	
Bedding and clothing.....	2,337 82	
Building on Gaspee street .....	1,000 00	
Fuel and lights.....	1,092 00	
Furniture.....	4,191 34	
Library.....	770 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,710 81	
Turn.....	682 33	
Cane shop.....	28 30	
Provisions and groceries....	519 15	
		\$12,361 75

## RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON.

## EXPENSES AND INCOME, DEC. 31st 1879.

*Cr.*

Wire shop.....	\$ 1,672 47	
New chair account.....	77 02	
Jail board.....	4,531 52	
Jail fees.....	202 75	
Cane shop.....	1,180 69	
Miscellaneous.....	792 14	
Fine and costs.....	1,330 66	
Shoe shop.....	5,922 84	
Hat shop.....	2,649 34	
Balance of expenses paid by Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	11,487 15	\$29,846 31

*Dr.*

Discharged convicts.....	\$ 284 95	
Furniture.....	687 38	
Fuel and lights.....	2,184 26	
Building on Gaspee street.....	41 00	
Extra expense.....	41 50	
Provisions and groceries.....	8,616 90	
Books and stationery.....	129 34	
Salaries of officers.....	10,752 16	
Library.....	280 88	
Barn.....	278 65	
Portable railroad.....	840 25	
Bedding and clothing.....	402 85	
New barn.....	2,130 42	
Expense.....	2,957 70	\$29,128 31

Balance, being increase of property on hand, as per inventory, December 31st, 1879.....

\$718 31

## RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail, as follows :

## INCOME.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Wire shop.....	\$ 1,672 47		\$ 1,672 47
New chair account.....	33 84	\$ 43 68	77 02
Jail board.....		4,531 52	4,531 52
Jail fees.....		202 75	202 75
Saw shop.....	510 10	670 59	1,180 69
Miscellaneous .....	343 03	449 11	792 14
Fines and costs.....		1,330 66	1,330 66
Shoe shop.....	5,922 84		5,922 84
Hat shop.....	1,147 20	1,502 14	2,649 34
Balance of expenses paid by Board of State Charities and Corrections....	5,035 70	6,451 45	11,487 15
	<u>\$14,664 68</u>	<u>\$15,181 90</u>	<u>\$29,846 58</u>

## EXPENSE.

	<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged convicts.....	\$ 284 95		\$ 284 95
Furniture.....	297 59	\$ 389 79	687 38
Fuel and lights.....	945 85	1,238 41	2,184 26
Building on Gaspee street.....	16 61	24 39	41 00
Extra expense.....	16 78	24 72	41 50
Provisions and groceries..	3,720 62	4,896 28	8,616 90
Books and stationery.....	57 74	71 60	129 34
Salaries of officers.....	4,656 06	6,090 10	10,752 16
Library.....	121 54	159 34	280 88
Barn.....	120 29	158 36	278 65
Portable railroad.....	147 34	192 91	340 25
Bedding and clothing.....	174 40	228 45	402 85
New barn.....	922 54	1,207 88	2,130 42
Expense.....	1,280 43	1,677 27	2,957 70
	<u>\$12,762 74</u>	<u>\$16,365 50</u>	<u>\$29,128 24</u>

## BALANCE OF EXPENSE AND INCOME.

Prison income.....	\$1,901 94	
Jail expense.....	1,183 60	
Balance Jail expense over Prison income.....		\$718 34
		<u>\$29,846 58</u>

## CURRENT EXPENSES, PER CAPITA OF PRISONERS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

For salaries of officers.....	\$48 00	
" provisions and groceries.....	38 47	
" fuel and lights.....	9 75	
" bedding and clothing.....	1 79	
		<hr/> \$98 0

## OUTSTANDING BILLS DUE THE INSTITUTION JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Robert E Budlong.....	\$15 00	
F. D. Bigelow & Co.....	539 56	
George Campbell.....	151 85	
City of Providence.....	16 29	
Waring Hat Manufacturing Company.....	514 69	
Various towns.....	75 14	
United States.....	702 45	
		<hr/> \$2,014 98
Increase of property on hand, as per inventory, January 1st, 1880.....	718 34	
		<hr/> \$2,733 4

Balance of expenses paid by the Board of State Charities and Corrections.....	\$11,487 15
Deduct bills due and stock income.....	2,733 32
	<hr/>

<i>Actual expenses</i> , above income, for the year ending Decem- ber 31st, 1879.....	\$8,753 8
--	-----------

Number of convicts in Prison, committed, discharged, escaped pardoned, died and returned, in each year, since the establishment of the Institution in 1838 :

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Returned
1838.....		5					
1839.....	5	6	2				
1840.....	9	9	3				
1841.....	15	13	2				
1842.....	26	7	6	2	1		
1843.....	24	13	10	3	1		
1844.....	23	6	5	2	2	1	
1845.....	19	8	5	2	1		
1846.....	19	8	5	3			
1847.....	19	11	5	3	1		
1848.....	21	8	2				
1849.....	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850.....	30	29	6	11			
1851.....	42	21	2	10	1	1	
1852.....	49	17	17	4			
1853.....	45	26	8	14			
1854.....	49	23	13	4	3		
1855.....	52	27	13	2	1		
1856.....	63	14	20	2	1		
1857.....	54	34	19	2			
1858.....	67	26	20		3	1	1
1859.....	70	23	18	3	5		
1860.....	67	29	27	1	1		
1861.....	67	39	18	3			
1862.....	85	18	38	5			
1863.....	60	12	20	4	1		
1864.....	47	10	13	2	1		
1865.....	41	22	11	3	1	1	1
1866.....	48	40	9	7			
1867.....	72	25	27	9	2		
1868.....	59	26	20	6			
1869.....	59	42	16	3	2	1	1
1870.....	80	25	25	5			
1871.....	75	26	31	2	3		
1872.....	65	30	16	5	1	2	
1873.....	71	33	26	1			1
1874.....	77	24	29	3	2		
1875.....	67	24	29	3	3		
1876.....	56	56	22	4			
1877.....	86	51	38	3	4		
1878.....	92	47	37	2	2		
1879.....	98	56	31	9	2		
1880.....	112						

Age, sex, etc., of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution, in 1838 :

Under 20 years of age.....	188	From 60 to 70.....	11
From 20 to 30.....	504	Over 70.....	1
“ 30 to 40.....	172		—
“ 40 to 50.....	81		983
“ 50 to 60.....	26		

Males.....	952	White.....	862	Natives of U. S.....	716
Females.....	31	Colored.....	121	Foreigners.....	267
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	983		983		983

Nativities of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution :

Rhode Island.....	396	California.....	1
Maine.....	22	Canada.....	18
New Hampshire.....	10	Nova Scotia.....	4
Vermont.....	7	New Brunswick.....	4
Massachusetts.....	115	Newfoundland.....	1
Connecticut.....	40	Bermuda.....	1
New York.....	69	Santa Cruz.....	1
New Jersey.....	7	Peru.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	17	England.....	44
Delaware.....	1	Ireland.....	155
Maryland.....	4	Scotland.....	3
District of Columbia.....	7	Wales.....	1
Ohio.....	3	Gibraltar.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Germany.....	9
Kentucky.....	3	France.....	7
Wisconsin.....	2	Italy.....	4
Virginia.....	13	Sweden.....	4
North Carolina.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Louisiana.....	1		—
Florida.....	1	Total.....	983
Texas.....	1		

## The crimes for which persons have been committed since 1838 :

Assault and larceny.....	2	Fraudulently taking a letter from	
Assault and battery. ....	11	post office.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	80	House breaking.....	46
Assault with a dangerous weapon. 32		Horse stealing.....	2
Assault with intent to commit rape 29		Having and passing counterfeit	
Assault with intent to commit sod-		money.....	40
omy.....	2	Inciting another to commit larceny	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	11	Inciting another to commit perjury	1
Assault on the Warden.....	2	Incest.....	1
Adultery.....	5	Indecent exposure.....	1
Abortion.....	1	Larceny.....	228
Bigamy.....	10	Larceny from person... ..	15
Burglary.....	72	Murder.....	29
Breaking and entering into a bank	5	Manslaughter.....	23
Breaking and entering into a church	2	Mingling poison with drink.....	2
Breaking and entering into a school		Obstructing railroad.....	2
house.....	1	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Breaking and entering into a vessel	4	tences.....	2
Breaking and entering into an en-		Perjury.....	13
gine house.....	1	Rape.....	10
Breaking and entering into an office	8	Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Conspiracy.....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	2	Robbery.....	53
Circulating obscene literature.....	1	Setting fire.....	28
Destroying a dam.....	1	Store breaking.....	206
Embezzlement.....	5	Sodomy.....	1
Embezzlement of letters from the		Treason.....	1
post office.....	1	Using the mail for obscene publi-	
Escaping from prison.....	2	cations.....	1
False pretence.....	1		
Forgery.....	32	Total.....	983

Average number of convicts in 1879.....97 $\frac{2}{3}$ 

## There were in Prison, December 31, 1879 :

Males.....	105	White.....	93	Natives of U. S....	58
Females.....	7	Colored.. ..	19	Foreigners.....	54
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	112		112		112

NELSON VIALI, *Warden.*

## Jailer's Report.

IN JAIL JANUARY 1, 1879.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by the State.....	91	8	99
“ “ City.....	21	6	27
“ “ town of Cumberland.....		1	1
“ “ “ Woonsocket.....	3	1	4
“ “ “ Pawtucket.....	2	0	2
“ “ “ Warwick.....	1	0	1
Debtors.....	4	0	4
	122	16	138

### COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State sentenced.....	263	25	288
“ “ for want of bail.....	172	57	229
Transferred from the Workhouse.....	3	0	3
Escaped, returned (Jail).....	1	0	1
By the city, sentenced.....	198	23	221
“ “ for want of bail.....	2	0	2
“ town of Cumberland.....	12	1	13
“ “ Woonsocket.....	39	6	45
“ “ Lincoln.....	24	3	27
“ “ East Providence.....	34	4	38
“ “ Johnston.....	2	0	2
“ “ Warwick.....	5	1	6
“ “ Smithfield.....	4	1	5
“ “ North Smithfield.....	1	0	1
“ “ North Providence.....		1	1
“ “ Cranston.....	3	0	3
“ “ Pawtucket.....	19	2	21
“ “ United States..	4	0	4
Debtors committed.....	73	5	78
	859	129	988



## DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State.....	420	75	495
Escaped (Jail).....	3	0	3
By the State sentenced to State Prison ..	35	5	40
“ “ transferred to Insane Asylum....	1	0	1
“ “ “ Workhouse.....	1	0	1
“ city of Providence.....	218	29	247
“ town of Cumberland.....	12	2	14
“ “ Woonsocket.....	33	6	39
“ “ Pawtucket.....	21	2	23
“ “ Lincoln.....	21	3	24
“ “ “ escaped.....	1	0	1
“ “ East Providence.....	34	4	38
“ “ Johnston.....	2	0	2
“ “ Warwick.....	5	1	6
“ “ Smithfield.....	3	1	4
“ “ North Smithfield.....	1	0	1
“ “ North Providence.....		1	1
“ “ Cranston.....	3	0	3
“ “ United States.....	3	0	3
Debtors.....	71	3	74
	888	132	1020

## REMAINING IN JAIL DECEMBER 31, 1879.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By the State.....	74	10	84
“ city of Providence.....	3	0	3
“ town of Woonsocket.....	9	1	10
“ “ Lincoln.....	2	0	2
“ “ Warwick.....	1	0	1
“ “ Smithfield.....	1	0	1
“ United States.....	1	0	1
Debtors.....	6	2	8
	97	13	110

ERRATUM.—On page 68, read as follows:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by the State for want of bail.....	176	57	233
Total .....	863	129	992

## AVERAGE NUMBER IN JAIL IN 1879.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the suit of the State.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ “ city.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ “ various towns.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ “ “ United States.....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Debtors.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCES BY THE STATE FOR :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	66	2	68
Breaking and entering.....	6	0	6
Bastardy.....	1	0	1
Cruelty to animals.....	9	0	9
Conspiracy.....	1	0	1
Defacing a building.....	9	2	11
Evading fare.....	3	0	3
Embezzlement.....	2	0	2
Exposure of person.....	1	0	1
False pretence.....	2	0	2
Fornication.....	10	2	12
Keeping a dog not licensed.....	2	0	2
Keeping and maintaining a nuisance.....	3	2	5
Larceny.....	20	1	21
Malicious mischief.....	4	0	4
Playing cards on Sunday.....	2	0	2
Peddling without a license.....	1	0	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	1	4
Refusing to pay for dinner.....	7	0	7
Selling liquor.....	3	5	8
Sending threatening letter.....	1	0	1
Theft.....	104	10	114
Threats.....	3	0	3
	263	25	288

## STATE SENTENCES.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$ .50....	1	0	1	2 months &			
1.00....	6	0	6	\$100 fine..	1	0	1
2.00....	9	4	13	3 months...	8	0	8
3.00....	9	0	9	3 " and			
5.00....	41	1	42	\$300 fine..		1	1
6.00....	1	0	1	3 months &			
10.00....	41	5	46	\$200 fine..	1	0	1
15.00....	8	1	9	4 months...	12	1	13
20.00....	34	1	35	5 " ....	2	0	2
20.00 & 10				6 " ....	16	0	16
days imp't	3	6	9	8 " ....	2	0	2
25.00....	2	0	2	Under bonds			
100.00....	1	0	1	to keep the			
<i>Imprisonment.</i>				peace 6 mo.	4	0	4
10 days....	2	0	2	Under bonds			
10 " .....	2	0	2	to keep the			
10 " .....	29	4	33	peace 11 mo	1	0	1
10 " .....	5	0	5	In default of			
10 days....	12	1	13	support of			
1 month...	3	0	3	illegitimate			
2 " ....	6	0	6	child.....	1	0	1
				Total. ....	263	25	288

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE CITY FOR :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness.....	161	19	180
Reveiling.....	36	4	40
Throwing stones.....	1	0	1
	198	23	221

## STATE CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

## CITY SENTENCES.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1.00....	3	0	3	\$10.00....	3	0	3
2.00....	111	15	126	15.00....	1	0	1
3.00....	45	4	49	20.00....	2	0	2
5.00....	33	4	37				
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>221</b>

## COMMITTED ON SENTENCE BY THE VARIOUS TOWNS FOR:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Drunkenness.....	108	14	122
Revelling.....	32	5	37
	<b>140</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>159</b>

## SENTENCES BY THE TOWNS.

<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
\$1.00....	11	2	13	\$5.00....	14	0	14
2.00....	69	11	80	10.00....	3	0	3
3.00....	15	0	15	20.00....	2	0	2
4.00....	1	0	1	<i>Imprisonment.</i>			
				10 days..	25	6	31
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>159</b>

## THE NATIVITIES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Rhode Island.....	261	Connecticut.....	21
Maine.....	5	New York.....	43
New Hampshire.....	2	New Jersey.....	3
Vermont.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	6
Massachusetts.....	77	Delaware.....	3

Maryland.....	6	Germany.....	5
District of Columbia.....	5	Canada.....	14
Tennessee . . . . .	1	Sweden.....	1
Virginia . . . . .	6	New Brunswick.....	3
North Carolina.....	1	France.....	1
Alabama.....	1	Italy.....	4
Louisiana.....	1	Newfoundland.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	St. Helena, Island of.....	1
Wisconsin . . . . .	1	Azores.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Denmark.....	1
Ireland.....	129	Prince Edward's Island...	1
England.....	45		
Scotland.....	14	Total.....	668

## AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED ON SENTENCE.

Under 20 years of age.....	54
From 20 to 30.....	297
“ 30 to 40.....	160
“ 40 to 50.....	111
“ 50 to 60.....	36
“ 60 to 70.....	10
Total.....	668

Males.....	601	White.....	623	Married.....	275
Females.....	67	Colored.....	45	Single.....	393
	668		668		668

Read and write.....	475
Read, but not write.....	92
Neither read nor write.....	101
Total.....	668

Total number committed.....	988
Total number sentenced.....	688

NELSON VIALI, *Jailer.*

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Number.	NAME.	Nativity.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
365	Lydia Phetteplace	70 Rhode Island.	Murder.	April 15, 1861	Life.		•
519	Robert Crowe, U. S.	38 Ireland.	Murder.	March 1, 1867	Life.		
525	John White	38 Ireland.	Murder.	April 20, 1867	Life.		
522	Charles Hoxie	33 Connecticut.	Murder.	August 21, 1867	Life.		
581	David W. Peters	32 Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	March 17, 1869	15 years.	June 1, 1879	Pardoned.
687	Francis Hughes	44 Ireland.	Murder.	April 22, 1873	Life.	March 12, 1879	Pardoned.
696	Patrick H. Donnelly	22 Connecticut.	Murder.	April 1, 1873	Life.		
746	James M. O'Brien	20 Connecticut.	Burglary.	Nov. 20, 1874	7 years.		
748	John Malbone	24 Connecticut.	Rape.	Dec. 17, 1874	15 years.		
762	James Smith	22 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	June 26, 1875	6 years.		
763	Edward O. Cole	29 Massachusetts.	Burglary.	June 26, 1875	6 years.		
770	G. E. Butterworth, U. S.	25 England.	Passing counterfeit money.	Nov. 15, 1875	6 years.	October 22, 1879	282 days deducted.
791	Clark R. Lillibridge	25 New Hampshire	Shop breaking.	Nov. 15, 1875	6 years.	April 9, 1879	Pardoned.
792	James Ennis	46 Ireland.	Robbery.	May 10, 1876	8 years.	June 10, 1879	Died.
793	Jesse D. Mitchell	25 Rhode Island.	Assault and robbery.	May 10, 1876	8 years.	Feb. 7, 1879	Ninety-three days deducted.
794	Edwin Westgate	25 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	June 18, 1876	5 years.		
795	Peter Gardiner	26 Canada.	Burglary.	June 18, 1876	5 years.		
796	Eliza Jones	22 Washing'n D. C.	Burglary.	June 18, 1876	5 years.		
802	Thomas Bresnahan	19 New York.	Shop breaking.	June 26, 1876	8 years.		
819	James O'Donnell	22 Rhode Island.	Burning a barn.	Sept. 30, 1876	8 years.		
820	Clinton Smith	30 Canada.	Manslaughter.	Oct. 30, 1876	8 years.		
822	Merchant H. Weedon	30 Rhode Island.	Murder.	Nov. 1, 1876	Life.		
826	Thomas Robinson	21 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
	Same.		Burglary.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
	Same.		Shop breaking.	Dec. 21, 1876	1 year.		
827	Henry Allen	22 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
828	Frank Smith	25 Ohio.	Burglary.	Dec. 21, 1876	5 years.		
830	John McKenna	20 Rhode Island.	Shop breaking.	January 12, 1877	8 years.		
831	James Benigan	21 New York.	Larceny.	January 12, 1877	8 years.	January 19, 1879	Died.
832	William Grumley	31 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	January 12, 1877	8 years.	Nov. 19, 1879	Fifty-six days deducted.
	Same.		Larceny.	May 18, 1877	1 year.	Nov. 10, 1879	Sixty-five days deducted.
833	George Wilkinson	34 Massachusetts.	Horse stealing.	Feb'y 21, 1877	3 years.	Nov. 17, 1879	Ninety-five days deducted.
834	George E. Weaver	27 New York.	Shop breaking.	Feb'y 21, 1877	3 years.	Nov. 9, 1879	Forty-two days deducted.
844	Willard Hall	33 Connecticut.	Breaking and entering.	April 26, 1877	3 years.	April 27, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
845	Charles Sullivan	32 Rhode Island.	Attempted rape.	May 14, 1877	5 years.		
846	Charles B. Smith	41 Massachusetts.	Sodomy.	May 9, 1877	19 years.		
845	Wm. H. Broadwell, U. S.	36 England.	Embezzlement of letters.	June 10, 1877	8 years.		

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

75

Number	NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	CRIME.	Time of Confinement.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
851	John Lundburg, U. S. . . . .	46	Sweden . . . . .	Making and passing counterfeit fifty cent pieces . . . . .	July 11, 1877	5 years & \$5.00 fine	March 7, 1879	35 days deducted, paid \$9.00
852	Wm. R. Goldsmith, U. S. 44		Connecticut . . . . .	Same offense . . . . .	July 11, 1877	21 mo \$5 fine		
853	Orin Vroman . . . . .	31	New York . . . . .	Robbery . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1877	5 years . . . . .		
854	Charles Northup . . . . .	26	Rhode Island . . . . .	Robbery . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1877	5 years . . . . .		
855	Henry Thaxter . . . . .	27	Massachusetts . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	Sept. 8, 1877	2 years . . . . .	August 2, 1879	Thirty-eight days deducted.
856	William Coxson (Coxen) . . . . .	34	Maryland . . . . .	Breaking into dwelling house . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1877	2 years . . . . .	August 19, 1879	Thirty-two days deducted.
857	Thomas H. Reynolds . . . . .	25	Rhode Island . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1877	3 yrs. 3 mo		
858	Richard Dillon . . . . .	23	Massachusetts . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1877	3 years . . . . .		
859	Amos E. Whitford . . . . .	21	Rhode Island . . . . .	Robbery . . . . .	Oct. 23, 1877	5 years . . . . .		
860	John Collins . . . . .	27	England . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	Oct. 30, 1877	5 years . . . . .		
861	Timothy P. Ide, U. S. . . . .	21	Rhode Island . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	Nov. 10, 1877	4 years . . . . .		
862	George McKenna . . . . .	21	New Brunswick . . . . .	Sending obscene literature through the U. S. mail . . . . .	Dec. 4, 1877	2 years . . . . .	May 12, 1879	Pardoned.
863	George St. Aubyn . . . . .	61	Rhode Island . . . . .	Breaking and entering . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1877	15 months . . . . .	March 1, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
864	William De Mass . . . . .	22	Rhode Island . . . . .	Breaking and entering . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	3 years . . . . .		
865	Same . . . . .			Larceny . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	15 months . . . . .	April 11, 1879	Five days deducted.
866	Same . . . . .			Larceny . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	1 year . . . . .		
867	James Larney . . . . .	27	New York . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	20 months . . . . .	January 18, 1879	Twenty-eight days deducted.
868	Same . . . . .			Larceny . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	18 months . . . . .		
869	Same . . . . .			Larceny . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1877	1 year . . . . .		
870	Daniel Murphy . . . . .	36	Connecticut . . . . .	Forgery . . . . .	Dec. 18, 1877	2 years . . . . .	May 30, 1879	Pardoned.
871	William Burbank . . . . .	21	Rhode Island . . . . .	Mingling poison with drink . . . . .	Dec. 20, 1877	5 years . . . . .	January 16, 1879	Pardoned.
872	William Kiernan . . . . .	26	Massachusetts . . . . .	Larceny from the person . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1877	18 months . . . . .	June 13, 1879	Twelve days deducted.
873	Benjamin Dolan . . . . .	24	Rhode Island . . . . .	Receiving stolen property . . . . .	January 1, 1878	1 year . . . . .	January 2, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
874	Francis Dillon . . . . .	23	Massachusetts . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	January 21, 1878	8 yrs. 6 mo		
875	John Howland . . . . .	46	Massachusetts . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	March 7, 1878	1 year . . . . .	Feb'y 26, 1879	Two days deducted.
876	Charles Perry . . . . .	22	Rhode Island . . . . .	Assault with a dangerous weapon . . . . .	March 7, 1878	1 year . . . . .	March 5, 1879	Three days deducted.
877	Bernard Gorton . . . . .	18	Rhode Island . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	March 13, 1878	2 years . . . . .		
878	Jeremiah Doyle . . . . .	25	West Indies . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	March 19, 1878	2 years . . . . .		
879	William H. Dingwell . . . . .	35	Rhode Island . . . . .	Larceny . . . . .	March 21, 1878	2 years . . . . .	March 11, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
880	John Bender . . . . .	20	Rhode Island . . . . .	Breaking and entering a dwelling house and larceny . . . . .	March 21, 1878	3 years . . . . .		
881	Same . . . . .			Same offense . . . . .	March 21, 1878	3 yrs. 6 mo		
882	Patrick Sullivan . . . . .	20	New York . . . . .	Same offense . . . . .	March 21, 1878	3 years . . . . .		
883	Same . . . . .			Same offense . . . . .	March 21, 1878	3 yrs. 6 mo		
884	John H. Williams . . . . .	21	Rhode Island . . . . .	Burglary . . . . .	April 16, 1878	5 years . . . . .	May 31, 1879	Pardoned.

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	Nativity.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
883	George Burns.	23 Rhode Island.	Burglary.	April 16, 1878.	5 years.	May 31, 1879	Pardoned.
884	Edward McMan.	20 Maine.	Burglary.	April 16, 1878.	5 years.	March 12, 1879	Pardoned.
885	Thomas Higgins.	24 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night.	June 10, 1878.	1 year.	June 11, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
886	George Baker.	23 Canada.	Larceny from the person.	June 10, 1878.	1 year.	June 11, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
887	Walter Sunderland.	23 Rhode Island.	Larceny from the person.	June 10, 1878.	1 year.	June 11, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
888	John O. Stone.	29 Maine.	Breaking shop at night.	June 10, 1878.	1 year.	June 11, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
889	Mary Dillon.	35 England.	Breaking shop at night, and dwelling house in daytime, and larceny.	June 17, 1878.	18 months.	Nov. 23, 1879	Twenty-five days deducted.
890	Hugh Burns.	24 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night, and larceny.	June 17, 1878.	2 years.	Nov. 23, 1879	Twenty-five days deducted.
891	William Gahagan.	21 Vermont.	Assault with intent to ravish.	June 22, 1878.	5 years.	June 22, 1878	5 years.
892	Oliver Perry.	29 Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	June 22, 1878.	3 years.	June 22, 1878	3 years.
893	Daniel Primus.	26 Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.	August 23, 1878.	2 years.	August 23, 1878	2 years.
894	Sylvester Cilly.	30 Rhode Island.	Man-laugher.	August 23, 1878.	15 years.	Sept. 9, 1878	1 year.
895	Patrick McGrath.	30 Rhode Island.	Breaking barn at night.	Sept. 12, 1878.	1 year.	Sept. 12, 1878	Three days deducted.
896	Patrick Conley.	38 Rhode Island.	Breaking warehouse at night.	Sept. 12, 1878.	1 year.	Sept. 12, 1879	Expiration of sentence.
897	John Callahan.	38 Rhode Island.	Robbery.	Sept. 16, 1878.	7 years.	Sept. 16, 1878	7 years.
898	Daniel Edmunds.	27 Rhode Island.	Robbery.	Sept. 16, 1878.	8 years.	Sept. 16, 1878	8 years.
899	Jane Cox.	29 England.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Sept. 16, 1878.	2 years.	Sept. 16, 1878	2 years.
900	George A. Brown.	26 Massachusetts.	Breaking shop at night.	May 20, 1879.	2 years.	Sept. 18, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
901	Henry Coon.	22 Connecticut.	Assault.	Oct. 2, 1878.	1 year.	Sept. 2, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
902	Henry Mitchell.	21 Rhode Island.	Breaking shop at night.	Nov. 6, 1878.	2 years.	Sept. 6, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
903	Sluman Sanders.	22 New York.	Larceny from the person.	Nov. 6, 1878.	10 years.	Sept. 6, 1879	Eleven days deducted.
904	Edward Ellis.	46 Massachusetts.	Abortion.	Dec. 11, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 years.
905	Benjamin Essex.	36 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 years.
906	James Leith.	29 Virginia.	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878.	5 years.	Dec. 11, 1878	5 years.
907	Charles Boomer.	23 Massachusetts.	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 years.
908	Robert H. Jenkins.	25 Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 11, 1878	2 years.
909	John Appleton.	22 Rhode Island.	Adultery.	Dec. 11, 1878.	1 year.	Dec. 11, 1878	1 year.
910	Sarah Dickinson.	18 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 11, 1878.	27 months.	Dec. 11, 1878	27 months.
921	Robert Clarke, U. S.	29 New York.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 12, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 12, 1878	2 years.
922	Andrew J. Raymond, U. S.	33 New York.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 12, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 12, 1878	2 years.
923	John Quinn, U. S.	37 New York.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 12, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 12, 1878	2 years.
924	Frank Raymond, U. S.	37 New York.	Passing counterfeit money.	Dec. 12, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 12, 1878	2 years.
925	William F. Burlingame.	34 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 31, 1878.	5 years.	Dec. 31, 1878	5 years.
926	Charles Healey.	33 Rhode Island.	Larceny.	Dec. 31, 1878.	2 years.	Dec. 31, 1878	2 years.
927	Joseph P. Prineas.	34 Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	Dec. 31, 1878.	1 year.	Dec. 31, 1879	Ten days deducted.



## STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

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Number	NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
928	James Hathaway.....	19	Massachusetts.	Assault and Battery.....	Dec. 31, 1878	1 year.....	Dec. 28, 1879	Ten days deducted.
929	Charles W. Lynch.....	26	Rhode Island.....	Uttering a forged deed.....	January 7, 1879	6 years.....		
930	James B. Erskine.....	32	Rhode Island.....	Uttering a forged deed.....	January 7, 1879	4 years.....		
931	James H. Brown.....	35	New York.....	Breaking and entering and larceny.....	January 8, 1879	4 years.....		
932	Edward Kelly.....	30	New York.....	Breaking and entering and larceny.....	January 8, 1879	3 yrs. 6 mo.....		
933	Herbert Wilcox.....	23	Rhode Island.....	Breaking shop at night.....	Feb'y 21, 1879	1 year.....		
934	Elizabeth Dillon.....	37	Ireland.....	Larceny from the person.....	March 10, 1879	2 years.....		
935	Andrew Johnson.....	33	New York.....	Larceny.....	March 10, 1879	1 year.....		
936	Thomas O'Brien.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Larceny.....	March 14, 1879	2 years.....		
937	James Ryan.....	24	Rhode Island.....	Breaking and entering shop at night.....	March 17, 1879	2 years.....		
938	Elton A. Taber.....	23	Rhode Island.....	Burglary.....	March 18, 1879	5 years.....		
939	Peter Keough.....	28	Ireland.....	Rape.....	March 17, 1879	15 years.....		
940	Noble J. Grub.....	20	Pennsylvania.....	Burglary.....	April 17, 1879	15 years.....		
941	John Wilcox.....	20	Rhode Island.....	Breaking and entering dwelling house in daytime.....	June 14, 1879	7 years.....		
	Same.....			Same offence.....	June 14, 1879	8 years.....		
942	Patrick Donnelly.....	25	Ireland.....	Shop breaking and larceny.....	June 14, 1879	1 year.....		
943	Charles P. Adams.....	25	Massachusetts.....	Larceny from the person.....	June 14, 1879	1 year.....		
944	Peter McMahon.....	28	New York.....	Breaking and entering.....	June 22, 1879	1 year.....		
945	Patrick Verdon.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Larceny from the person.....	June 24, 1879	18 months.....		
946	William Harry.....	41	Rhode Island.....	Manslaughter.....	June 25, 1879	1 year.....		
947	James C. Barber.....	18	Rhode Island.....	Burglary.....	June 25, 1879	10 years.....		
948	Mabel T. Connors.....	26	New York.....	Begamy.....	June 26, 1879	5 years.....		
949	Ervin C. Shattuck.....	18	New York.....	Burglary.....	June 27, 1879	1 year.....		
950	George A. Gondolf.....	19	Connecticut.....	Burglary.....	June 28, 1879	8 years.....		
951	Margaret Shaw.....	44	Ireland.....	Burglary.....	June 28, 1879	5 years.....		
952	James H. Freeman.....	48	Ireland.....	Murder.....	July 2, 1879	Life.....		
953	Charles Saunders.....	18	New York.....	Breaking shop at night.....	Sept. 10, 1879	1 year.....		
954	John Thomas.....	28	New York.....	Larceny from the person.....	Sept. 15, 1879	2 years.....		
955	William Turner.....	37	Connecticut.....	Larceny from the person.....	Sept. 17, 1879	1 year.....		
956	Charles H. Allen.....	21	Pennsylvania.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Sept. 17, 1879	1 year.....		
				Breaking and entering a dwelling in the daytime, and larceny.....	Sept. 22, 1879	8 years.....		
957	John Greene.....	20	Rhode Island.....	Same offence.....	Sept. 22, 1879	2 years.....		
958	George Simons.....	23	North Carolina.....	Same offence.....	Sept. 22, 1879	1 year.....		
959	Patrick Dailey.....	19	Rhode Island.....	Larceny from the person.....	Sept. 22, 1879	1 year.....		
960	Daniel Cavanaugh.....	21	Rhode Island.....	Larceny from the person.....	Sept. 22, 1879	1 year.....		
961	Frederick Givorani.....	44	Italy.....	Larceny from the person.....	Sept. 22, 1879	1 year.....		
962	John Sullivan.....	50	Ireland.....	Burning a shed.....	Sept. 22, 1879	2 years.....		

## STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	Nativity.	CRIME.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
963	John McVey.....	19 Rhode Island...	Breaking shop at night and larceny	Sept. 23, 1879	1 year.....		
964	William H. Powers.....	32 Massachusetts.....	Assault with intent to kill	Sept. 24, 1879	4 years.....		
965	Samuel H. Anthony.....	34 Rhode Island.....	Uttering a forged check	Sept. 24, 1879	3 years.....		
966	William H. Kent.....	32 Pennsylvania.....	Adultery	Sept. 24, 1879	1 year.....		
967	Sabra E. Kent.....	22 Connecticut.....	Assaulting, aiding, abetting and counselling adultery	Sept. 24, 1879	1 year.....		
968	Edgar B. Thomas.....	34 Massachusetts.....	Assault with intent to kill	Sept. 25, 1879	4 years.....		
969	Thomas Burnes.....	34 New York.....	Rape	Sept. 25, 1879	10 years.....		
970	Walter Stanton.....	21 Rhode Island.....	Burglary	Sept. 26, 1879	5 years.....		
971	James Alderson.....	22 England.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon	Oct. 1, 1879	1 yr. 6 mo.....		
972	Frank Jennison.....	37 Rhode Island.....	Larceny	Oct. 12, 1879	1 year.....		
973	George Northup.....	34 Rhode Island.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon	Nov. 12, 1879	1 year.....		
974	John Dyer, U. S.....	34 Rhode Island.....	Falsing U. S. counterfeit silver half-dollars	Nov. 12, 1879	1 year and \$1 00 fine.....		
975	Asa S. Coon.....	36 Connecticut.....	Assault with intent to kill	Nov. 12, 1879	5 years.....		
976	James W. Titball.....	31 Rhode Island.....	Breaking shop at night, and larceny	Nov. 12, 1879	3 years.....		
977	Patrick Harrington.....	34 Rhode Island.....	Breaking and entering an office in the daytime	Dec. 8, 1879	3 years.....		
978	Andrew Mitchell.....	36 Rhode Island.....	Breaking and entering a barn, and larceny	Dec. 8, 1879	1 year.....		
979	Almedus Franchear.....	19 Massachusetts.....	Same offence	Dec. 8, 1879	1 year.....		
980	Patrick Lynch.....	32 Rhode Island.....	Larceny from the person	Dec. 10, 1879	1 year.....		
981	Joseph Kenney.....	31 Rhode Island.....	Receiving stolen goods	Dec. 10, 1879	1 year.....		
982	Ellis B. Manchester.....	32 Massachusetts.....	Larceny and receiving stolen goods	Dec. 15, 1879	2 years.....		
983	Patrick Wren.....	50 Ireland.....	Circulating obscene literature	Dec. 31, 1879	1 year.....		

NELSON VIALI, Warden.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Agent of State Charities and Corrections.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE CHARITIES }  
AND CORRECTIONS, }  
PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1880. }

*To the Board of State Charities and Corrections :*

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, in accordance with the regulations of the Board, submits the annual report of his department for the year 1879 :

### STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates January 1, 1879.....	110....	108....	218
Received during the year.....	41....	43....	84
Total.....	151	151	302
Discharged during the year .....	19....	12....	31
Died       “       “ .....	14....	14....	28
Total.....	33	26	59
Remaining January 1, 1880.....	118....	125....	243

Of the thirty-one discharged, three were removed from the State, three died, two were returned to the Asylum, and twenty-three were in condition to be taken care of by their friends.

The sum of \$17,888.93 (\$287.04 less than in 1878) has been collected from the cities and towns, and from individuals, for the board, care and medical attendance of the insane, as follows :

Providence.....	\$3,632 86	Lincoln .....	351 42
Newport.....	1,250 06	East Greenwich.....	285 72
Pawtucket.....	1,195 69	South Kingstown:.....	257 32
North Kingstown.....	801 96	Barrington .....	241 81
Foster.....	749 70	North Smithfield.....	228 63
Bristol.....	704 20	East Providence.....	189 22
Johnston.....	682 49	Warren.....	145 06
Coventry.....	644 96	Woonsocket... ..	122 54
Portsmouth.....	624 11	Tiverton .....	114 94
Cumberland.....	598 74	Westerly.....	114 19
Warwick .. ..	596 73	Exeter.....	55 25
Glocester .....	580 09	Charlestown.....	50 21
Jamestown.....	557 44	Sundry persons.....	2,239 70
Cranston.....	449 17		
West Greenwich.....	424 72		<u>\$17,888 93</u>

The receipts quarterly were as follows :

For the quarter ending December 31, 1878.....	\$4,404 23
“ “ “ March 31, 1879.....	4,409 35
“ “ “ June 30, 1879.....	4,428 56
“ “ “ September 30, 1879.....	4,646 79
	<u>\$17,888 93</u>

The amount now due for quarter ending December 31, 1879, is \$4,813.72.

Of the 243 inmates in the Asylum January 1, 1880, the board of 124 is paid as follows :

Eleven .....	at \$4 00 per week.
Forty-seven.....	at 3 00 “
Sixty-six.....	at 2 00 “

One hundred and nineteen are supported by the State.

## STATE ALMSHOUSE.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates January 1, 1879.....	76..	71..	25..	12..	184
Received during the year.....	96..	76..	30..	19..	221
Born during the year.....			5..	8..	13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>172..</b>	<b>147..</b>	<b>60..</b>	<b>39..</b>	<b>418</b>
Discharged during the year.....	82..	65..	43..	26..	216
Died during the year.....	19..	13..	3..	5..	40
Remaining January 1, 1880.....	71..	69..	14..	8..	162

The number received is 42 less than last year, and the number in the Almshouse 22 less than on January 1, 1879.

Eight of the Almshouse children, who are of suitable age to attend school, are at the Brayton House, under the care of the Chaplain; thus forming the nucleus of a home for children, which should be made one of the best of the State Institutions.

The numbers received from the cities and towns of the State, and from other sources, were as follows :

From Providence.....	139	From North Kingstown.....	2
“ Pawtucket.....	17	“ East Greenwich.....	1
“ Lincoln.....	12	“ Tiverton.....	1
“ Woonsocket.....	5	“ Barrington.....	1
“ Newport.....	5	“ East Providence.....	1
“ Cumberland.....	4	“ Johnston.....	1
“ Smithfield.....	4	“ State Workhouse and	
“ West Greenwich.....	4	House of Correction... 12	
“ Westerly.....	3	“ Rhode Island Hospital.	3
“ Bristol.....	3	“ Prov. Reform School..	2
“ Cranston.....	3	“ Catholic Asylum.....	4
“ North Providence.....	3		
“ Burrillville.....	2		234
“ Warwick.....	2		

This table includes the children born at the Almshouse, who are counted as coming from the same places as their mothers.

The twelve received from the State Workhouse were committed from the following places :

Providence.....	7	Westerly.....	3
Cranston.....	1	Burrillville.....	1

The sum of \$225.72 was collected from several of the inmates for board.

#### REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

The number of paupers removed from the State during the year was 154, of whom twenty-two were inmates of the Almshouse, and eighteen, inmates of the Workhouse. Included in this number—154—were eighteen insane persons, three of whom were from the State Asylum, three from the Workhouse, and one each from the Almshouse, Butler Hospital, and State Prison ; the other nine were removed before entering any institution.

#### COMPLAINTS UNDER THE BASTARDY ACT.

During the year four complaints have been made under this act, which could not be brought by the overseers of the poor of the towns, and have been disposed of as follows :

Settled by marriage.....	2
Settled by paying a specified sum of money.....	1
Discontinued.....	1

#### BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In accordance with the requirements of an act passed by the General Assembly, at the May Session, 1874, I have continued to make, from time to time, official visits to the Butler Hospital for the Insane. I have always been shown freely all parts of the building ; and any patient desiring to converse with me has had perfect liberty to do so. I can only repeat the sentiments expressed by the Hospital Superintendents, at the meeting held at the Institution last June, that

the Hospital is one of the best in the country, equally an honor to its founders, to its managers, and to the State.

The statistics regarding paupers, at the Hospital, are as follows :

Remaining January 1, 1879.....	53
Admitted during the year.....	46—99
Discharged during the year.....	63
Died during the year.....	5—68
	—
Remaining January 1, 1880.....	31

Of the 63 discharged, 21 had recovered, 20 had improved, and 22 had not improved. Thirty-five were transferred to the State Asylum.

The expenditure for board and clothing was as follows :

Paid by the towns.....	\$8,302 13
Paid by the State.....	6,038 77
	<hr/>
	\$14,340 90

This class of dependants is constantly increasing, as the following statement of expenditures for paupers, at the Butler Hospital, for several years past, will show :

In 1875.....	\$4,259 71
" 1876.....	6,817 07
" 1877.....	7,700 00
" 1878.....	9,442 67
" 1879.....	14,340 90

AT THE STATE ASYLUM THERE WERE :

January 1, 1875.....	172 inmates.
" " 1876.....	173 "
" " 1877.....	196 "
" " 1878.....	209 "
" " 1879.....	218 "
" " 1880.....	243 "

The rapid growth of insanity among us, as indicated by these statistics, and as shown by Hospital reports in all the New England States and throughout the country, is a matter for the grave consideration, alike of the patriot and the philanthropist. It may be accounted for, in part, from the changes in habits and manner of life incident to the transition from a simpler to a more complex state of society. But it is to be feared that deeper 'causes than these are at work, weakening the intellectual and moral stamina of large numbers of our people. "This continued augmentation of insanity," says one of the oldest and most experienced of our Hospital Superintendents, "has become an established fact, and must apparently be perpetual, unless the natural occult causes of the disease shall cease to operate, or become essentially modified ; or unless the human race obtains a degree of wisdom and of self-abnegation, not hitherto reached."

Respectfully submitted,

GEO W. WIGHTMAN,

*Agent of State Charities and Corrections.*



## A P P E N D I X .

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### ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED AT THE JANUARY AND MAY SESSIONS, 1879, RELATING TO THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES AND CORREC- TIONS, ITS OFFICERS, AND THE STATE IN- STITUTIONS IN CRANSTON.

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#### RESOLUTION concerning the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

(Passed March 6, 1879.)

*Resolved.* That the Board of State Charities and Corrections be and they are hereby requested to communicate to the General Assembly, at the present January Session, the total number of persons committed to the State Farm, for drunkenness, during the past year; the number of each sex, and the length of time for which they were sentenced; and the number committed from each town or city; also the amount of cost to the State for the total commitment and support, for the past twelve months, of all such persons.

#### RESOLUTION making appropriations for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston.

(Passed March 25, 1879.)

*Resolved.* That, in addition to the moneys received by the Board of State Charities and Corrections, which shall have been paid by them into the treasury, as provided in Section 14, Chapter 25, of the General Statutes, which moneys are hereby appropriated for their use, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the State Institutions in the town of Cranston, of which sum, ten thousand dollars is set apart for the use of the State Prison, for the balance of the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1879; (commencing from the first day of May, 1879;) and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers; and also for such sums as may be required by said Board, from the first day

A

of January, 1880, until such time as the General Assembly shall make its appropriation for said Institutions for the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1880, which sums shall be included in said appropriation.

**RESOLUTION** authorizing the payment of the balance of the appropriation for the completion of the new Prison upon the approval of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

(Passed April 8, 1879.)

*Resolved.* That the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer, for such portions as may be required from time to time, of the balance of the appropriation for the completion of the new Prison, which may remain unexpended, when the commissioners for building a new Prison shall have formally relinquished their office, for the payment of any sums which may become due on contracts not completed, or of debts incurred by said commissioners, for which bills have not been presented, upon the approval of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

**RESOLUTION** continuing the old Prison and Jail, in the city of Providence, in charge of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

(Passed March 27, 1879.)

*Resolved.* That the Board of State Charities and Corrections is hereby continued in charge of the old Prison and Jail property, situated in the city of Providence, until further action by the General Assembly; and said Board is hereby authorized to make such expenditure of money as may be necessary to protect and preserve said property; *provided* said expenditure shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

**RESOLUTION** to pay Andrew J. Pierce two hundred and twenty-two dollars, on account of injuries received while at work upon the State Prison.

(Passed April 4, 1879.)

*Resolved,* That the State Auditor be directed to draw his order on the general treasurer to the amount of two hundred and twenty-two dollars, to be paid out of any money unappropriated in the treasury, to Andrew J. Pierce, in full for all claims against the State for injuries received while at work upon the State Prison.

**AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONTIAC BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY."**

(Passed May 30, 1879.)

*It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:*

**SECTION 1.** The right, privilege and easement is hereby given, granted and conveyed to the Pontiac Branch Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, to lay out, locate and construct its railroad through the lands belonging to the

State of Rhode Island, known as the "State Farm," situate in the town of Cranston, County of Providence and said State, as the same is located, laid out and delineated on the plat of the location and lay out of said company now on file in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, in said State, and also the right, privilege and easement in and to the use of such lots of land on said State Farm, for the purpose of stations and depots, as shall be designated by the Board of State Charities and Corrections. *Provided*, that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the State if said railroad shall not be completed and in full operation by the first day of July, 1881, or if thereafter they should cease to be used for railroad purposes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall fence all that part of its railroad running through the said State Farm in a manner satisfactory to the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.



REPORT

OF THE

STATE AUDITOR,

MADE TO THE

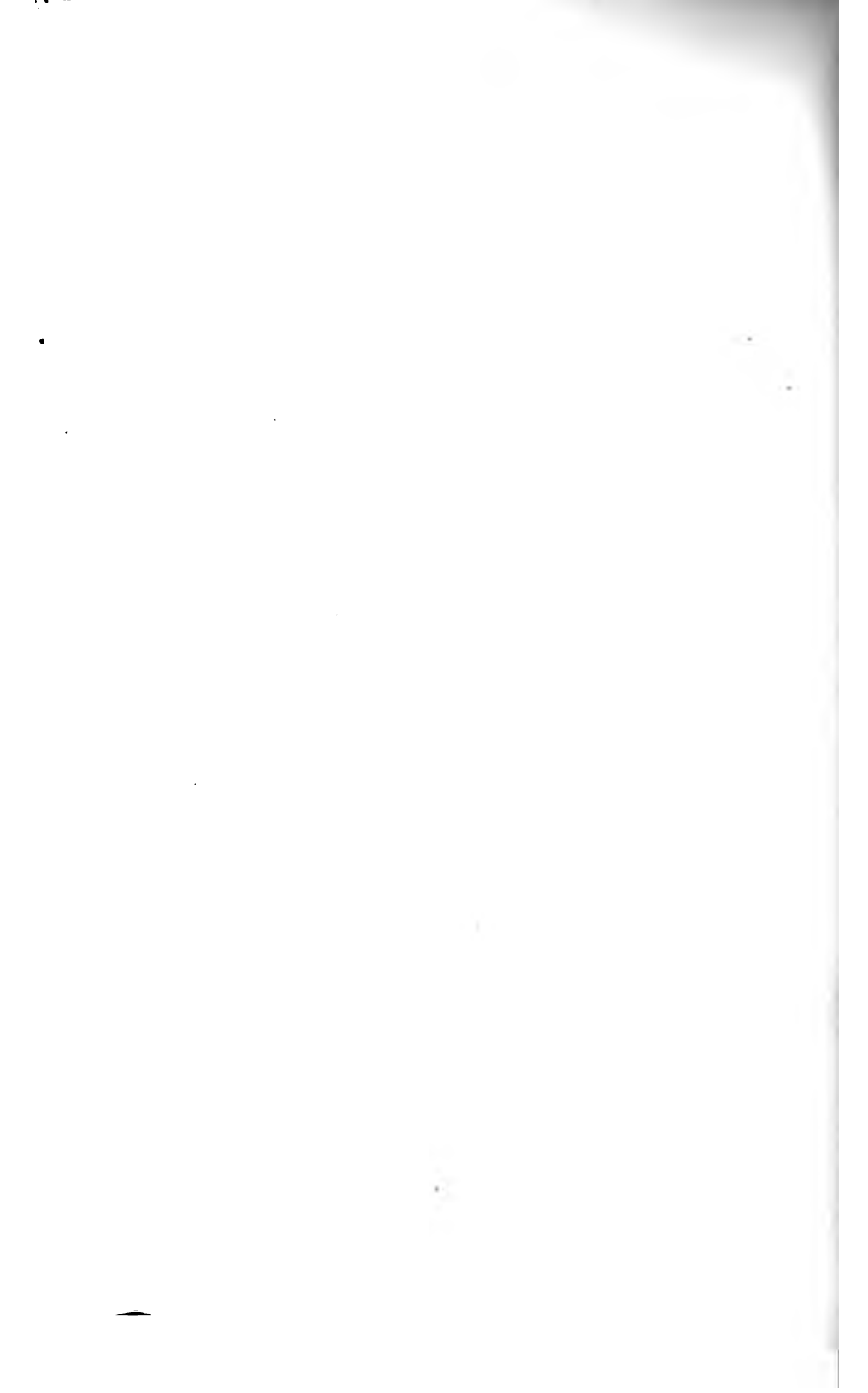
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1880.



# REPORT.

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STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9, 1880. }

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :*

In compliance with the requirements of law, I respectfully present the following report of receipts and expenditures of the State Government during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1879, with an exhibit of its financial condition on said date, also a transcript of orders on the General Treasurer during the year, giving date, amount, to whom payable, and appropriations against which the same were charged. I have found, as the results of an examination of the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, proper vouchers for all moneys disbursed. The total receipts from all sources, during the year, were \$971,801.00; expenditures, \$805,636.92; including \$100,000.00 paid Commissioners of Sinking Funds, \$150,060.00 interest on State bonds, and \$105,378.31 for over-draft on R. I. Hospital Trust Company, including interest on the same; leaving a balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1879, of \$166,164.08. A statement, in detail, of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year is appended, also a summary of the same for each year subsequent to May 1, 1868, the date when the present plan or system of disbursing moneys, upon orders of the

Auditor, by check of General Treasurer on the institution designated by the General Assembly as a depository of the State funds, was inaugurated; also, a summary of payments on account of bonded debt of the State, with account of Commissioners of Sinking Funds; also, tables showing investments constituting the stock of Permanent School Fund, the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, with account of the General Treasurer as agent.

#### STATE TAX.

The change of the fiscal year of our State government, to correspond with the calendar year, has caused some variations in reference to this first annual report of receipts and expenditures that may seem to require an explanation; but the cause for the seeming irregularity, or discrepancy, will have disappeared in connection with the next report. For instance, the State tax, collected in 1879, was \$670,359.07, while the annual tax of twelve cents on each one hundred dollars, assessed against the several towns on an aggregate valuation of \$328,530,559.00, is \$394,236.67. The tax for 1878 was due and payable, under a previous law, on or before the first day of January, 1879, while the present law requires the payment of the tax on or before the fifteenth day of December of each year; consequently, during the fiscal year just closed, taxes were collected from a considerable number of towns that were due and payable in 1878 and 1879. The amount of tax for 1878, collected by the General Treasurer from several towns previous to January 1st, 1879, and reported in receipts for eight months ending on that date, as \$112,407.94, should have been rendered as \$112,207.94, making the over draft on the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, on said date, two hundred dollars more than given in his last report, but subsequently corrected in his books to correspond with the actual amount of over draft paid during the year just closed.



## APPROPRIATIONS.

In my report to your honorable body at the January Session of 1879, I called attention to certain appropriations, suggesting that additional legislation was desirable, looking to a clear definition of the laws under which they were made. Having no doubt but what the able committee to whom the same was referred, will eventually report upon the matter under consideration, in such a way and recommend such legislation as will secure the desired object, I would also call your attention to the propriety and policy of having as large a proportion as possible of the appropriations concentrated and embraced in the general appropriation bill, which expires on the last day of the fiscal year, thus dispensing with what are termed special appropriations for expenses that have ceased to be temporary in their character. For instance, the appropriation for Evening Schools, made at sundry times within a few years past, has a record as follows: May Session, 1876, \$2,500; January Session, 1877, \$2,500; January Session, 1878, \$2,500. As these appropriations have no limit as to time or date within which they are to expire, there was an unexpended balance to the credit of said Evening School appropriation, on January 1st, 1879, of nearly five thousand dollars, which could have been expended during the year by the Board of Education, at their discretion. As the average annual expenditure for the past three years has been about two thousand dollars, why should not that amount be used as a basis and the appropriation be made for the fiscal year, to be increased or reduced each succeeding year as the public good may require, as in case of other and similar appropriations. I have long been of the opinion that our appropriation for Miscellaneous Expenses should be made only for accounts allowed by the General Assembly, and for disbursements of public moneys of a minor character, and would therefore suggest that an annual appropriation be made for expenses of the Harbor Commissioners, also for Public Libraries. I also respectfully recommend an annual appropriation for stationery, for use of the various public offi-

ces and the various courts of the State, simply suggesting that, as the sum annually expended for this purpose is more than three thousand dollars, a great saving to the State would accrue if it were made the duty of some officer of the State to furnish the same, having authority to contract with lowest bidder, as is the practice in reference to our printing and binding. As a result of what may be gained and accomplished by supplying the various departments of the State government with stationery by contract, in this way, I will instance the marked reduction in the cost of stationery furnished the General Assembly during the past two years, from what it cost in previous years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL M. SPENCER,

*State Auditor.*

## RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$670,859 07
Institutions for Savings.....	114,057 67
State Insurance Companies.....	19,697 04
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	19,738 04
Supreme Court.....	1,859 40
Court of Common Pleas.....	5,881 65
Justice Court, Providence.....	4,081 40
"    "    Newport.....	391 44
"    "    Pawtucket.....	546 50
"    "    Woonsocket.....	514 85
Costs, City of Newport.....	28 45
Trial Justices.....	514 20
Jailers.....	61 66
Town Councils, Licenses.....	64,422 49
"    "    Shows, Billiard Tables, etc.....	788 87
Dividends on the School Fund.....	11,292 00
Peddlers' Licenses.....	2,250 00
Rent of Oyster Lots.....	7,770 00
Auctioneers.....	2,134 58
Civil Commissions.....	1,854 00
Charters.....	2,475 00
Charities and Corrections, (State Farm) Jan. 1 to April 30.....	4,908 15
"    "    "    (State Prison) Jan. 1 to April 30.....	4,261 98
State Institutions in Cranston, May 31 to Dec. 31.....	81,350 15
Rhode Island Reports.....	132 00
General Statutes and Supplements.....	367 00
Schedules.....	19 20
Clapp's Index.....	3 00
Continuance fees on Petitions to General Assembly.....	34 50
Envelopes.....	42 00
Company B, Second Battalion Infantry, (fines).....	9 00
Teachers' Institutes, (unexpended balance).....	07
Insurance Blanks sold by Commissioner.....	5 40
Stoves sold by Sheriff of Providence Co.....	10 74
Total.....	\$971,801 00

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$66,582 58
Expenses of General Assembly.....	14,518 24
Supreme Courts.....	16,388 05
Courts of Common Pleas.....	25,250 83

Trial Justices.....	1,277 25
Officers of Justice Courts.....	7,049 05
Witnesses of Justice Courts.....	2,501 25
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	3,016 25
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
State Normal School.....	8,524 20
"    "    "    mileage.....	1,474 50
Teachers' Institutes.....	500 00
Reform School.....	28,000 00
State Library.....	240 75
Law Library.....	491 61
Insane and other dependent persons.....	12,913 26
Public Printing.....	10,102 30
Orders of the Governor.....	995 08
Militia and Military Affairs.....	17,999 97
Court-Houses and Jails.....	1,999 49
Jails and Jailers.....	2,344 58
Fuel and Gas.....	2,177 20
Rents.....	3,512 50
Narragansett Indians.....	100 00
Care of State House, Providence.....	1,200 00
"    "    Newport.....	400 00
"    Providence County Court-House.....	3,690 00
"    Elizabeth Building.....	335 74
State Board of Health.....	1,528 76
Support of State Farm to April 30th.....	21,214 05
"    "    Prison to April 30th.....	11,919 04
State Institutions, Cranston, May 1st to Dec. 31st.....	58,548 14
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	350 00
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	4,793 30
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	7,008 42
Interest on State Bonds.....	150,060 00
New State Prison.....	2,512 30
Washington County Jail, (repairs).....	271 91
Newport Jail, ".....	498 75
Old Prison.....	50 87
State House, Providence, (repairs).....	851 15
Committee-Rooms, State House, Providence.....	718 71
Governor's Room, "    ".....	400 00
State Normal School Building.....	318 75
"    "    "    Furniture.....	1,488 17
Battery B, First Battalion, Artillery.....	245 00
Camp Equipage, State Militia.....	7,497 78
Uniforms, "    ".....	2,499 73
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	282 54
Evening Schools.....	2,648 00
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	116 75
Repairs of road, Providence to State Farm.....	158 58

# REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

ix.

Island Fisheries.....	51 95
Care of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.....	47 50
Soldiers' Cemetery, Dutch Island.....	10 00
Indian Burial Ground, Charlestown.....	381 67
Interest on over-drafts, R. I. H. Trust Co.....	2,958 21
Commissioners of Sinking Funds.....	100,000 00

Total .....	\$708,211 82
Over-draft, R. I. H. Trust Co.....	102,425 10
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1879.....	166,164 08
	<u>\$971,801 00</u>

## Summary of Receipts and Expenditures.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$714,434 66	\$634,165 13
" " 30, 1870.....	681,886 98	584,880 12
" " 30, 1871.....	708,215 65	742,618 34
" " 30, 1872.....	710,476 84	670,177 59
" " 30, 1873.....	700,132 59	709,500 55
" " 30, 1874.....	821,194 67	688,648 53
" " 30, 1875.....	763,276 07	581,731 92
" " 30, 1876.....	1,026,612 26	1,106,276 96
" " 30, 1877.....	809,355 91	1,021,116 57
" " 30, 1878.....	832,980 19	994,533 91
For 8 months, ending December 31, 1878.....	372,493 49	497,789 74
For year ending December 31, 1879.....	971,801 00	703,211 82

	\$9,057,860 31	\$8,934,651 18
Add amount in Treasury, May 1, 1868.....	42,954 95	
	<u>\$9,100,815 26</u>	
Deduct expenditures.....	8,934,651 18	
Balance in Treasury, December 31, 1879.....	\$166,164 08	

## Summary of Payments on account of Bonded Debt of the State.

	AMOUNT REDEEMED.	INTEREST.
For year ending April 30, 1869.....	\$132,000 00	\$182,384 27
" " 30, 1870.....	25,000 00	173,209 43
" " 30, 1871.....	127,000 00	183,170 54
" " 30, 1872.....	73,000 00	164,618 77
" " 30, 1873.....	75,000 00	159,249 16
" " 30, 1874.....	75,000 00	149,949 47
" " 30, 1875.....	.....	160,530 00
" " 30, 1876.....	5,000 00	153,960 00
" " 30, 1877.....	14,000 00	151,920 00
" " 30, 1878.....	10,000 00	151,290 00
For 8 months, ending December 31, 1878.....	.....	75,360 00
For year ending December 31, 1879.....	.....	150,060 00
	<u>\$536,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,855,701 64</u>

Coupon Bonds and Registered Certificates of Indebtedness are payable as follows, being the funded debt of the State:

Bonds of October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
“ Sept. 1, 1862, “ 1882 .....	965 000 00
“ April 1, 1863, “ 1883.....	200 000 00
“ July 1, 1863, “ 1893.....	631 000 00
“ August 1, 1864, “ 1894.....	738 000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,534,500 00

*Sinking Fund in account with Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

*Dr.*

To City of Providence Water Bonds.....	\$324,000 00
“ Town of Burrillville Bonds.....	37,312 80
“ U. S. 4½ per cent. Bonds.....	199,332 50
“ U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds.....	237,462 50
“ Rhode Island Bonds.....	31,727 10
“ Deposit in R. I. H. Trust Co.....	3,928 90
	<hr/>
	\$833,764 20

*Cr.*

By General Treasurer's checks.....	\$743,000 00
“ Interest on investments.....	89,591 90
“ Gold exchange.....	1 172 20
	<hr/>
	\$833,764 20

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund, given at cost:

1,000 Shares Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 10
546 “ American “ “ “ .....	28,659 10
1,166 “ National Bank of North America, Providence.....	50,289 50
332 “ Mechanics National Bank, “ .....	15,600 00
813 “ National Bank of Commerce, “ .....	42,935 20
45 “ Rhode Island National Bank, “ .....	1,534 20
7 “ Newport National Bank, Newport.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$240,376 30

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount reported December 31, 1878.....	\$22,602 23
Auctioneers' duties for year ending December 31, 1879... ..	2,134 50
	<hr/>
	\$24,736 81

*Touro Fund in account with Agent.**Dr.*

To deposited in Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	\$15,026 58
" " Newport National Bank.....	2,005 45
" " R. I. H. Trust Co.....	269 00
" paid Agent.....	42 00
" " D. M. Coggeshall's draft, January, 1879.....	400 00
" " " " " December, 1879.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,143 03

*Cr.*

By balance from old account.....	\$16,825 23
By dividend from Newport National Bank, Newport.....	100 80
" " Manufacturers " Providence.....	240 00
" " Blackstone " ".....	200 00
" " Weybosset " ".....	105 00
" " Merchants " ".....	160 00
" " Roger Williams " ".....	22 50
" " Rhode Island " ".....	51 00
" " Commercial " ".....	54 00
" " Lime Rock " ".....	18 00
" " Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	366 50
	<hr/>
	\$18,143 03

*Investments of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.*

30 Shares Manufacturers National Bank Providence.....	\$3,277 25
32 " Merchants " " ".....	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " " ".....	1,095 14
10 " Roger Williams " " ".....	841 50
24 " Commercial " " ".....	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " " ".....	5,106 90
18 " Lime Rock " " ".....	926 40
51 " Rhode Island " " ".....	1,806 53
21 " Newport " " Newport.....	1,291 85
	<hr/>
	\$17,434 84





A TRANSCRIPT OF ORDERS UPON THE GENERAL TREASURER ISSUED BY THE STATE AUDITOR FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO DECEMBER 31, 1879, INCLUSIVE, WITH THE AMOUNT, TO WHOM MADE PAYABLE, AND THE APPROPRIATION TO WHICH THE SAME WAS CHARGED.

## SALARIES.

*Governor.*

1879.

April 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	\$250 00
July 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
Oct. 1.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Charles C. Van Zandt.....	250 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,000 00

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

1879.

April 1.	Albert C. Howard.....	\$125 00
July 1.	Albert C. Howard.....	125 00
Oct. 1.	Albert C. Howard.....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Albert C. Howard.....	125 00
		<hr/>
		\$500 00

*Secretary of State.*

1879.

April 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	\$625 00
July 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00
Oct. 1.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Joshua M. Addeman.....	625 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,500 00

*Attorney-General.*

1879.

April 1.	Willard Sayles.....	\$625 00
July 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Oct. 1.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Willard Sayles.....	625 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,500 00

*General Treasurer.*

1879.

April 1.	Samuel Clark.....	\$500 00
July 1.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
Oct. 1.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
Dec. 31.	Samuel Clark.....	500 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,000 00

## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

*Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1879.			
April	1.	Thomas Durfee.....	\$1,125 00
July	1.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
Oct.	1.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
Dec.	31.	Thomas Durfee.....	1,125 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,500 00

*Associate Justices of Supreme Court.*

1879.			
April	1.	Walter S. Burges.....	\$1,000 00
	1.	Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	1.	Charles Matteson .....	1,000 00
	1.	John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
July	1.	Walter S. Burges.....	1,000 00
	1.	Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	1.	Charles Matteson.....	1,000 00
	1.	John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
Oct.	1.	Walter S. Burges.....	1,000 00
	1.	Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	1.	Charles Matteson.....	1,000 00
	1.	John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
Dec.	31.	Walter S. Burges.....	1,000 00
	31.	Elisha R. Potter.....	1,000 00
	31.	Charles Matteson .....	1,000 00
	31.	John H. Stiness.....	1,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$16,000 00

*Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court.*

1879.			
April	1.	George A. Brayton.....	\$875 00
July	1.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00
Oct.	1.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00
Dec.	31.	George A. Brayton.....	875 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,500 00

*State Auditor.*

1879.			
April	1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	\$375 00
July	1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
Oct.	1.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
Dec.	31.	Joel M. Spencer.....	375 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,500 00

*Insurance Commissioner.*

1879.

April 1.	Joel M. Spencer .....	\$250 00
July 1.	Joel M. Spencer .....	250 00
Oct. 1.	Joel M. Spencer .....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Joel M. Spencer .....	250 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,000 00

*Commissioner of Public Schools.*

1879.

April 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	\$625 00
July 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas B. Stockwell .....	625 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,500 00

*Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court.*

1879.

April 1.	Arnold Greene .....	\$200 00
July 1.	Arnold Greene .....	200 00
Oct. 1.	Arnold Greene .....	200 00
Dec. 31.	Arnold Greene .....	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$800 00

*Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.*

1879.

Feb. 7.	George N. Bliss .....	\$ 38 88
26.	Thomas Arnold .....	38 88
April 1.	James C. Collins .....	100 00
	James M. Wright .....	61 12
	Nath'l P. S. Thomas .....	61 12
July 1.	James C. Collins .....	100 00
	Nath'l P. S. Thomas .....	100 00
	James M. Wright .....	100 00
Oct. 1.	James C. Collins .....	100 00
	Nath'l P. S. Thomas .....	100 00
	James M. Wright .....	100 00
Dec. 31.	James C. Collins .....	100 00
	Nath'l P. S. Thomas .....	100 00
	James M. Wright .....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,200 00

## REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

*Assistant Attorney-General.*

1879.			
April	1.	Edmund S. Hopkins.....	\$329 17
	1.	Samuel P. Colt .....	45 00
July	1.	Samuel P. Colt .....	375 00
Oct.	1.	Samuel P. Colt .....	375 00
Dec.	31.	Samuel P. Colt .....	375 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,500 00

*Clerk of Secretary of State.*

1879.			
April	1.	Christopher Rhodes. ....	\$300 00
July	1.	Christopher Rhodes. ....	300 00
Oct.	1.	Christopher Rhodes. ....	300 00
Dec.	31.	Christopher Rhodes. ....	300 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,200 00

*Clerk of the State Auditor.*

1879.			
April	1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	\$200 00
July	1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00
Oct.	1.	Frank S. Spencer.....	200 00
Dec.	31.	Joel M. Spencer, Jr. ....	200 00
			<hr/>
			\$800 00

*Sheriff of Newport County.*

1879.			
April	1.	George Manchester .....	\$100 00
July	1.	George Manchester .....	100 00
Oct.	1.	George Manchester .....	100 00
Dec.	31.	George Manchester .....	83 71
	31.	George F. Crandall... ..	16 29
			<hr/>
			\$400 00

*Sheriff of Bristol County.*

1879.			
April	1.	Lewis T. Fisher .....	\$100 00
July	1.	Lewis T. Fisher .....	100 00
Oct.	1.	Lewis T. Fisher .....	100 00
Dec.	31.	Lewis T. Fisher .....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$400 00

*Sheriff of Washington County.*

1879.			
April	1.	Henry Whipple .....	\$100 00
July	1.	Henry Whipple .....	100 00
Oct.	1.	Henry Whipple.....	100 00
Dec.	31.	Henry Whipple.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$400 00

*Sheriff of Kent County.*

1879.		
April 1.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	\$100 00
June 16.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	71 48
July 1.	George W. Burlingame.....	28 57
Oct. 1.	George W. Burlingame.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	George W. Burlingame.....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$400 00

*Railroad Commissioner.*

1879.		
April 1.	Henry Staples.....	\$125 00
July 1.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
Oct. 1.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Henry Staples.....	125 00
		<hr/>
		\$500 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence County.*

1879.		
April 1.	Charles Blake.....	\$625 00
July 1.	Charles Blake.....	625 00
Oct. 1.	Charles Blake.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	Charles Blake.....	625 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,500 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence County.*

1879.		
April 1.	George E. Webster.....	\$625 00
July 1.	George E. Webster.....	625 00
Oct. 1.	George E. Webster.....	625 00
Dec. 31.	George E. Webster.....	625 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,500 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Newport County.*

1879.		
April 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	\$325 00
July 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas W. Wood.....	325 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,300 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol County.*

1879.		
April 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	\$100 00
July 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Oct. 1.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Charles A. Waldron.....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$400 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Kent County.*

1879.

April 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	\$150 00
July 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas M. Holden.....	150 00
		<hr/>
		\$600 00

*Clerk of Supreme Court, Washington County.*

1879.

April 1.	John G. Clarke.....	\$ 75 00
July 1.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
Oct. 1.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
Dec. 31.	John G. Clarke.....	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$300 00

*Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Washington County.*

1879.

April 1.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	\$ 75 00
July 1.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	75 00
Oct. 1.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	75 00
Dec. 31.	Charles H. Aldrich.....	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$300 00

*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Court, Providence County.*

1879.

April 1.	Herbert Almy.....	\$300 00
July 1.	Herbert Almy.....	300 00
Oct. 1.	Herbert Almy.....	300 00
Dec. 31.	Herbert Almy.....	300 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,200 00

*Assistant Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Providence County.*

1879.

April 1.	Franklin P. Owen.....	\$300 00
July 1.	Franklin P. Owen.....	300 00
Oct. 1.	Franklin P. Owen.....	300 00
Dec. 31.	Franklin P. Owen.....	300 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,200 00

*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Newport County.*

1879.

April 1.	Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	\$ 75 00
July 1.	Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	75 00
Oct. 1.	Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	75 00
Dec. 31.	Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$300 00

*Librarian of Law Library.*

1879.

April 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	\$125 00
July 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	125 00
Oct. 1.	Daniel W. Fink .....	125 00
Dec. 31.	Daniel W. Fink .....	125 00
		<hr/>
		\$500 00

*Trial Justice, Providence.*

1879.

April 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	\$500 00
July 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
Oct. 1.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
Dec. 31.	James W. Blackwood.....	500 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,000 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Providence.*

1879.

April 1.	Ervin T. Case .....	\$875 00
July 1.	Ervin T. Case .....	288 46
	1. Walter R. Stiness .....	86 54
Oct. 31.	Walter R. Stiness .....	375 00
Dec. 31.	Walter R. Stiness.....	375 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,500 00

*Trial Justice, Woonsocket.*

1879,

April 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	\$250 00
July 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
Oct. 1.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
Dec. 31.	George A. Wilbur.....	250 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,000 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

1879.

April 1.	Charles M. Arnold.....	\$200 00
July 1.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00
Oct. 1.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00
Dec. 31.	Charles M. Arnold.....	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$800 00

*Trial Justice, Pawtucket.*

1879.

April 1.	Isaac Shove .....	\$250 00
July 1.	Isaac Shove ....	250 00
Oct. 1.	Isaac Shove .....	250 00
Dec. 31.	Isaac Shove .....	250 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,000 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

1879.			
April	1.	William H. Clapp.....	\$300 00
July	1.	William H. Clapp.....	200 00
Oct.	1.	William H. Clapp..	300 00
Dec.	31.	William H. Clapp. ....	300 00
			<hr/>
			\$800 00

*Trial Justice, Newport.*

1879.			
April	1.	James G. Topham .....	\$175 00
July	1.	James G. Topham .....	132 70
	1.	Darius Baker.....	42 30
Oct.	1.	Darius Baker.....	175 00
Dec.	31.	Darius Baker.....	175 00
			<hr/>
			\$700 00

*Clerk of Justice Court, Newport.*

1879.			
April	1.	Henry N. Ward .....	\$300 00
July	1.	Henry N. Ward .....	200 00
Oct.	1.	Henry N. Ward .....	300 00
Dec.	31.	Henry N. Ward ....	300 00
			<hr/>
			\$800 00

*Crier of Courts, Providence County.*

1879.			
April	1.	James W. Munroe ....	\$175 00
July	1.	James W. Munroe .....	175 00
Oct.	1.	James W. Munroe .....	175 00
Dec.	31.	James W. Munroe .....	175 00
			<hr/>
			\$700 00

*Adjutant-General.*

1879.			
April	1.	Caleb H. Barney.....	\$150 00
	7.	Heber Le Favour,—Feb. 1st, to Feb. 26th, 1878.....	32 58
July	1.	Caleb H. Barney.....	150 00
Oct.	1.	Caleb H. Barney.....	150 00
Dec.	31.	Caleb H. Barney.....	150 00
			<hr/>
			\$633 58



*Quartermaster-General.*

1879.		
April 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	\$100 00
July 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00
Oct. 1.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00
Dec. 31.	Charles R. Dennis .....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$400 00

*Paymaster-General.*

1879.		
April 1.	Jabez C. Knight .....	\$ 50 00
		<hr/>
Total...		\$60,582 58

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Pay and Mileage.*

1879.			
April 11.	Thomas G. Allen.....	January Session.....	\$ 92 20
"	William H. Angell .....	" .....	86 92
"	Augustus O. Bourn.....	" .....	92 68
"	John A. Brown.....	" .....	99 40
"	John F. Chase.....	" .....	95 56
"	Robert S. Chase.....	" .....	104 20
"	Dexter Clark.....	" .....	91 24
"	Elisha P. Clark.....	" .....	105 64
"	Samuel H. Cross.....	" .....	108 04
"	Edward T. DeBlois.....	" .....	104 20
"	Rodney F. Dyer.....	" .....	86 92
"	Charles H. Fisher.....	" .....	89 80
"	Stanton S. Greene.....	" .....	107 56
"	Charles H. Handy.....	" .....	90 28
"	Philip W. Hawkins.....	" .....	96 04
"	John L. Kenyon.....	" .....	105 04
"	Horace A. Kimball.....	" .....	96 04
"	Miles B. Lawson.....	" .....	86 44
"	Alfred H. Littlefield.....	" .....	87 40
"	Ray S. Littlefield.....	" .....	113 80
"	Asahel Matteson.....	" .....	91 72
"	Jabez W. Mowry.....	" .....	89 80
"	Charles Nourse.....	" .....	93 16
"	George W. Remington...	" .....	97 00
"	Harrison H. Richardson.	" .....	89 80
"	T. Mumford Seabury....	" .....	103 24
"	Jediah Shaw.....	" .....	106 60

1879.				
April 11.	Daniel Sherman.....	January Session.....		\$103 28
"	John H. Spink.....	"		96 04
"	Joseph W. Sweet.....	"		87 40
"	Smith Thayer.....	"		95 56
"	Pardon E. Tillinghast.....	"		87 40
"	John F. Tobey.....	"		85 48
"	Franklin Treat.....	"		90 76
"	Thomas G. Watson.....	"		104 68
"	James M. Wright.....	"		97 00
"	Dexter B. Potter.....	"		91 72
"	Dwight R. Adams.....	"		90 76
"	Daniel O. Angell.....	"		88 36
"	Smith Angell.....	"		97 00
"	David S. Baker, Jr. ....	"		96 04
"	John Beattie.....	"		87 40
"	Isaac B. Briggs.....	"		101 80
"	Clark H. Burdick.....	"		103 24
"	Charles C. Burnham.....	"		86 08
"	George H. Burnham.....	"		85 48
"	John C. Burrington.....	"		89 80
"	George Carmichael, Jr....	"		104 20
"	Charles E. Carpenter.....	"		85 48
"	George B. Carpenter.....	"		109 96
"	James E. Chace.....	"		85 48
"	Charles E. Chickering...	"		87 40
"	Daniel A. Clark.....	"		86 08
"	Elisha C. Clarke.....	"		99 40
"	James C. Collins.....	"		88 36
"	Samuel P. Colt.....	"		92 68
"	Andrew Comstock.....	"		85 96
"	Joseph W. Congdon.....	"		91 72
"	Cyrus F. Cooke.....	"		95 56
"	George Lewis Cooke.....	"		89 80
"	James Davis.....	"		86 92
"	Claudius B. Farnsworth...	"		87 40
"	Henry H. Fay.....	"		91 24
"	Nicholas A. Fenner.....	"		85 48
"	William Gilpin.....	"		103 24
"	John P. Gregory.....	"		87 40
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	"		86 92
"	Horace A. Jenckes.....	"		93 16
"	Albert Johnson.....	"		93 20
"	Dan O. King.....	"		90 76
"	Billings B. Macomber...	"		107 08
"	Andrew H. Manchester...	"		98 92
"	Thomas McGuire, Jr.....	"		91 24
"	Alvord O. Miles.....	"		85 96

1879.

April 11.	Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr....	January Session.....	\$118 80
"	Renselear L. Mowry.....	"	91 72
"	William Newell.....	"	87 40
"	Charles Edward Paine....	"	85 96
"	Abraham Payne.....	"	85 48
"	Thomas H. Peabody.....	"	106 12
"	Nathaniel Peckham.....	"	105 16
"	James M. Pendleton.....	"	106 12
"	John Rathbun.....	"	96 52
"	Albert T. Seabury.....	"	106 60
"	William P. Sheffield.....	"	28 16
"	Amos Sherman.....	"	93 16
"	Augustus P. Sherman....	"	103 24
"	Charles A. Smith.....	"	94 12
"	Charles Sidney Smith....	"	71 96
"	Henry J. Spooner.....	"	85 48
"	William H. Spooner.....	"	92 68
"	Thomas B. Staples....	"	93 16
"	Henry A. Stearns.....	"	87 40
"	Simon S. Steere.....	"	89 32
"	Walter R. Stiness.....	"	85 96
"	William B. Tillinghast...	"	107 08
"	Joseph E. Tingley.....	"	88 84
"	Edwin L. Tucker.....	"	96 04
"	Henry S. Vaughn.....	"	95 56
"	Stephen A. Watson.....	"	102 76
"	Caleb Westcott.....	"	90 76
"	Joseph A. Whipple.....	"	90 76
"	Fenner R. White.....	"	96 04
"	Stillman White.....	"	85 48
"	Henry Whitman.....	"	87 40
"	John A. C. Wightman...	"	93 16
"	Andrew Winsor.....	"	85 96
"	Herbert B. Wood.....	"	86 44
May 31.	Ariel Ballou.....	May Session.....	13 52
"	Fayette E. Bartlett.....	"	14 80
"	Augustus O. Bourn.....	"	13 20
"	John A. Brown.....	"	15 60
"	James Chase.....	"	6 80
"	Andrew H. Manchester..	"	8 40
"	Elisha P. Clark.....	"	18 48
"	Orin Cole.....	"	15 92
"	Cyrus F. Cooke.....	"	14 32
"	Samuel H. Cross.....	"	18 48
"	Edward T. DeBlois.....	"	7 60
"	Rodney F. Dyer.....	"	11 44
"	Anson Greene.....	"	18 48

1870.			
May. 31.	Charles H. Handy...	May Session.	\$12 04
"	Philip W. Hawkins .....	"	14 48
"	Albert Johnson .....	"	13 30
"	Clarke B. Lillibridge....	"	17 60
"	Alfred H. Littlefield....	"	11 00
"	Ray S. Littlefield.....	"	10 90
"	Daniel W. Lyman.....	"	11 44
"	Alvord O. Miles.....	"	11 12
"	Jabez W. Mowry .....	"	12 44
"	David Pike.....	"	12 44
"	Dexter B. Potter.....	"	13 00
"	Stafford W. Razee.....	"	12 72
"	Albert T. Scabury....	"	10 00
"	T. Mumford Scabury....	"	6 14
"	Daniel Sherman.....	"	16 54
"	Lewis B. Smith .....	"	12 44
"	John H. Spink.....	"	15 12
"	Joseph W. Sweet.....	"	11 00
"	Smith Thayer.....	"	14 32
"	Pardon E. Tillinghast....	"	11 00
"	John F. Tobey.....	"	10 80
"	Russell Vaughn.....	"	13 00
"	Thomas C. Watson.....	"	6 80
"	Henry J. Spooner.....	"	10 80
"	Davis Aldrich.....	"	14 00
"	Thomas Arnold.....	"	12 44
"	Robert K. Atwood.....	"	11 12
"	George H. Burnham.....	"	10 80
"	Amos M. Bowen.....	"	10 80
"	John Beattie.....	"	11 00
"	Albert Buffum.....	"	14 32
"	Thomas P. Barnefield....	"	11 00
"	Frank M. Bates.....	"	11 00
"	Clark H. Burdick .....	"	6 14
"	Isaac B. Briggs....	"	6 14
"	David S. Baker, Jr.....	"	15 00
"	Clark Barber.....	"	18 00
"	John C. Burrington .....	"	12 00
"	James E. Chace.....	"	10 00
"	John F. Clark.....	"	12 00
"	Oliver Chaffee.....	"	11 00
"	Charles E. Chickering....	"	11 00
"	Elisha C. Clarke.....	"	15 00
"	Albert L. Chester .....	"	18 00
"	George B. Carpenter .....	"	19 00
"	Charles Capwell.....	"	14 00
"	Le Baron B. Colt.....	"	13 00
"	Obadiah Chase.....	"	13 00

1879.

May 31.	Darius B. Davis.....	May Session. ....	\$11 60
"	James Davis.....	" .....	11 60
"	Benjamin T. Eames.....	" .....	10 80
"	Edward L. Freeman.....	" .....	11 76
"	Henry H. Fay.....	" .....	6 16
"	John P. Gregory.....	" .....	11 76
"	Z. Herbert Gardner.....	" .....	14 64
"	Henry D. Heydon.....	" .....	12 72
"	Clark H. Johnson.....	" .....	14 00
"	Edwin Jenckes.....	" .....	11 60
"	Thomas E. Kenyon.....	" .....	13 36
"	William B. Monroe.....	" .....	12 72
"	Israel B. Mason.....	" .....	10 80
"	Barzilla B. Mitchell, Jr..	" .....	10 80
"	Billings B. Macomber...	" .....	18 48
"	Francis L. O'Reilly.....	" .....	13 52
"	James Osborn.....	" .....	8 24
"	Lawrence Prendergast...	" .....	14 32
"	William A. Pierce.....	" .....	11 44
"	Clinton Puffer.....	" .....	13 52
"	Nathaniel Peckham.....	" .....	6 80
"	James M. Pendleton....	" .....	18 00
"	Olney W. Randall.....	" .....	11 44
"	Charles Sidney Smith....	" .....	10 80
"	Walter R. Stiness.....	" .....	10 80
"	Simon S. Steere.....	" .....	12 40
"	Martin S. Smith.....	" .....	13 20
"	Albert A. Smith.....	" .....	14 32
"	Henry A. Stearns.....	" .....	11 76
"	William P. Sheffield.....	" .....	6 16
"	John P. Sanborn.....	" .....	6 16
"	Israel R. Sheldon.....	" .....	11 60
"	George W. Spencer.....	" .....	12 40
"	William H. Spooner.....	" .....	13 20
"	Joseph E. Tingley.....	" .....	12 40
"	William F. Teston.....	" .....	13 52
"	William C. Townsend....	" .....	6 16
"	Joseph Tillinghast.....	" .....	14 96
"	Walter B. Vincent.....	" .....	10 80
"	Stillman White.....	" .....	10 80
"	Andrew Winsor.....	" .....	10 80
"	Henry Whitman.....	" .....	11 60
"	Fenner R. White.....	" .....	14 48
"	Benjamin F. Wilbor.....	" .....	10 00
"	Stephen A. Watson.....	" .....	7 28
"	Eugene F. Warner.....	" .....	13 04

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 \$11,398 24

*Clerks.*

1879.				
April	12.	Nath'l P. S. Thomas.....	January Session.....	\$425 00
"	"	Arthur D. Payne.....	" .....	425 00
"	"	Augustus S. Miller .....	" .....	30 00
"	"	George Lewis Gower.....	" .....	425 00
June	8.	George Lewis Gower.....	May Session .....	50 00
"	4	Nath'l P. S. Thomas .....	" .....	50 00
"	"	Arthur D. Payne.....	" .....	50 00
				<hr/> \$1,455 00

*Officers.*

1879.				
April	12.	Christopher Holden.....	January Session.....	\$177 00
"	"	Lyman Upham.....	" .....	118 00
"	"	Frederick N. Goff.....	" .....	118 00
June	4.	George Manchester.....	May Session .....	12 00
"	"	William D. Lake .....	" .....	8 00
"	"	Henry N. Ward.....	" .....	8 00
				<hr/> \$441 00

*Pages.*

1879.				
April	12.	Nathan M. Wright.....	January Session.....	\$127 50
"	"	William I. James.....	" .....	127 50
"	"	Forrest O. Goodell .....	" .....	127 50
"	"	Earle T. Walker.....	" .....	127 50
"	"	Otto W. Munroe .....	" .....	127 50
"	"	Clarence A. B. Sherman.....	" .....	127 50
June	4.	John Ellis.....	May Session .....	9 00
"	"	Horatio Wood .....	" .....	9 00
"	"	Archie Sayer.....	" .....	9 00
"	"	Remington Ward.....	" .....	9 00
"	"	Thomas Wood .....	" .....	9 00
"	"	Augustus Mahoney.....	" .....	9 00
				<hr/> \$819 00

*Stationery and Stamps.*

1879.				
Feb.	1.	Charles R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. Stamps .....		\$42 30
"	6.	Charles R. Brayton, " .....		47 40
"	25.	Charles R. Brayton, " .....		17 00
March	12.	Charles R. Brayton, " .....		46 30
April	11.	Charles R. Brayton, " .....		20 00
"	21.	The R. I. News Co., Stationery .....		215 79
June	23.	The R. I. News Co., " .....		11 41
				<hr/> \$400 00

Total expenses of the General Assembly..... \$14,513 24

## JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*Jurors.*

1879.

Feb.	1.	Charles Blake, October Term, 1878, S. C., Providence.....	\$ 77 60
	12.	George E. Webster, Dec. Term, C. C. P., Prov., ... (Est.)..	500 00
	14.	John G. Clarke, Feb. Term, S. C., Washington, ....	500 00
	28.	Chas. A. Waldron, Mar. " " Bristol.....	400 00
March	4.	George E. Webster, " " C. C. P., Providence...	1,500 00
	7.	Thos. M. Holden, " " S. C., Kent .....	400 00
	14.	Thos. W. Wood, " " S. C., Newport.....	600 00
April	2.	Chas. H. Aldrich, Nov. " 1878, C. C. P., Wash'g. "	500 00
	11.	Thos. M. Holden, April " C. C. P., Kent... ..	400 00
	14.	Charles Blake, March " S. C., Providence... ..	3,500 00
May	2.	Chas. A. Waldron, May " C. C. P., Bristol.....	300 00
	9.	Chas. H. Aldrich, " " Washington..	500 00
	16.	Thos. W. Wood, " " Newport.....	400 00
June	11.	Chas. H. Aldrich, " " Washington..	4 70
	13.	Geo. E. Webster, June " Providence...	2,000 00
	23.	Thos. W. Wood, Mar. " S. C., Newport... ..	101 80
Aug.	23.	Thos. M. Holden, Aug. " Kent.....	400 00
	29.	John G. Clarke, " " Washington .....	500 00
Sept.	6.	Chas. A. Waldron, Sep. " Bristol.....	400 00
	6.	Geo. E. Webster, " " C. C. P., Providence...	1,500 00
	13.	Thos. W. Wood, " " S. C., Newport.....	750 00
Oct.	9.	Thos. W. Wood, " " Newport .....	104 06
	20.	Charles Blake, October " Providence.....	3,000 00
	22.	Chas. A. Waldron, " " C. C. P., Bristol.....	300 00
	30.	Chas. H. Aldrich, Nov. " Washington..	500 00
Nov.	5.	Thos. M. Holden, Oct. " Kent.....	279 80
	14.	Thos. W. Wood, Nov. " Newport.....	400 00
	20.	Geo. E. Webster, Sep. " Providence...	294 20
Dec.	8.	Geo. E. Webster, Dec. " Prov.... (Est. in part.)	2,500 00
Total .....			\$22,612 70

*Officers of Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.*

1879.

Feb.	6.	C. Holden, Oct. Term, S. C. and Dec. Term, C. C. P., Prov.	\$159 00
		Wm. S. Kent, October Term, S. C., Providence.....	52 00
		Lyman Upham, " " " " .....	18 00
		Charles H. Scott, " " " " .....	52 00
		J. A. Gardiner, Dec. " C. C. P., " .....	54 00
		Albert C. Johnson, " " " " .....	54 00
		O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	54 00

1879.			
Feb. 6.	S. G. Benedict, Dec. Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	\$54 00	
	Frederick N. Goff, " " " .....	22 00	
	O. A. Inman, " " " .....	50 00	
10.	J. A. Gardiner, Capias Fees, Sep. Term, C. C. P., Prov ..	4 50	
25.	Henry Whipple, Feb. Term, S. C., Washington, (Estimate).	100 00	
	Elijah F. Locke, April Term, 1878, C. C. P., Kent.....	4 80	
28.	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term, S. C., Bristol, (Estimate) ...	25 00	
March 3.	J. A. Gardiner, Dec. Term, 1878, C. C. P., Prov. (Ab. Est.)	83 00	
4.	Wm. P. Winslow, Sep. " " " .....	1 70	
7.	Thos. J. Tilley, March Term S. C., Kent, (Estimate).....	75 00	
	C. Holden, Dec. Term, C. C. P., 1878, Providence.....	36 00	
	J. A. Gardiner, Dec. Term, C. C. P., 1878, " .....	24 00	
	Albert C. Johnson, Dec. Term, " " " .....	18 00	
	O. C. Goodell, " " " " " .....	23 00	
	S. G. Benedict, " " " " " .....	24 00	
	O. A. Inman, " " " " " .....	6 00	
14.	William D. Lake, March " S. C., Newport, (Estimate)..	100 00	
15.	J. A. Gardiner, " " " Providence, (Estimate).	100 00	
22.	Lewis T. Fisher, " " " Bristol.....	16 50	
	Henry Gray, " " " " .....	10 00	
	L. B. Bosworth, " " " " .....	10 00	
	James Hoard, Jr., " " " " .....	10 00	
	H. B. Macomber, " " " " .....	10 00	
	C. Holden, October " " 1878, Providence .....	57 00	
	W. S. Kent, " " " " " .....	38 00	
	Chas. H. Scott, October " " " " .....	38 00	
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " " .....	2 00	
27.	O. C. Goodell, Dec. " C. C. P., " " .....	10 50	
	C. Holden, Oct. Term, S. C., and Dec. Term, C. C. P., Prov.	5 95	
	C. H. Scott, October Term, S. C., 1878, Providence .....	2 35	
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " " .....	4 00	
April 3.	W. E. Whiting, March " C. C. P., 1877, " .....	1 80	
8.	A. H. Wheeler, August " S. C., 1878, Kent.....	1 00	
15.	C. Holden, March " C. C. P., Providence.....	51 00	
	J. A. Gardiner, March " " " .....	32 00	
	A. C. Johnson, " " " " .....	32 00	
	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	32 00	
	S. G. Benedict, " " " " .....	32 00	
18.	Oliver O. Colvin, Aug. " S. C., 1878, Kent.....	1 00	
	Thomas J. Tilley, April " C. C. P., Kent....	11 50	
May 2.	C. Holden, March " S. C., Providence.....	99 00	
	William S. Kent, March " " " .....	66 00	
	Chas. H. Scott, " " " " .....	66 00	
	Lyman Upham, " " " " .....	32 00	
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " .....	38 00	
	A. C. Johnson, " " " " .....	16 00	
	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	14 00	



1879.

May 2.	S. G. Benedict, March Term, S. C., Providence .....	16 00
5.	C. H. Martin, April Term, C. C. P., Kent.....	12 00
	Henry Whipple, November Term, C. C. P., 1878, Wash'g'n	58 92
	David Douglass, " " " " " "	32 00
	G. W. Greenman, " " " " " "	30 00
	Stephen Gardner, " " " " " "	32 00
	C. H. Chapman, " " " " " "	6 00
	Edward Tucker, " " " " " "	55 00
	David R. Kenyon, " " " " " "	21 90
	Perry E. Browning, " " " " " "	8 00
	J. A. Lanphear, " " " " " "	4 00
	Joseph C. Church, " " " " " "	4 30
	J. H. Flier, " " " " " "	2 00
7.	Thomas J. Tilley, April " " " Kent.....	46 50
	Jotham S. Smith, " " " " " ".....	12 00
	Samuel A. Edmonds, " " " " " ".....	12 00
15.	Frederick N. Goff, March Term, S. C., Providence.....	1 80
	Lewis T. Fisher, May Term, C. C. P., Bristol,(pd. sun. per.)	9 40
17.	William D. Lake, May " " Newport, (Estimate)..	50 00
29.	H. B. Macomber, " " " Bristol ....	12 00
	J. A. Gardiner, March " " Providence.....	25 80
31.	Lewis T. Fisher, May " " Bristol .....	18 00
	L. B. Bosworth, " " " " .....	19 10
	James Hoard, Jr., " " " " .....	21 30
	Henry Gray, " " " " .....	12 00
June 6.	Charles H. Martin, April Term, " Kent .....	18 00
	William S. Kent, March Term, S. C., Providence..	52 00
	Chas. H. Scott, " " " " .....	48 00
	Chris. Holden, " " " " .....	78 00
	Lyman Upham, " " " " .....	50 00
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " .....	50 00
	Jotham S. Smith, " " " Kent.....	22 00
	Thomas J. Tilley, " " " " .....	42 95
	S. A. Edmonds, " " " " .....	22 00
	E. R. Shippee, " " " " .....	4 20
	G. W. Burlingame, " " " " .....	1 00
13.	J. A. Gardiner, June " C. C. P., Providence, (Est.)..	200 00
	H. Whipple, May Term, C. C. P., Wash'g'n, (pd. sun. per.)	56 50
14.	Geo. Manchester, May Term, C. C. P., Newport.....	9 00
	Wm. D. Lake, " " " " .....	8 70
	Henry N. Ward, " " " " .....	6 00
	John R. Ward, " " " " .....	4 00
	T. B. Garnett, " " " " .....	2 80
16.	John Collins, April " " Kent.....	5 90
	Henry Whipple, May " Washington.....	34 30
	C. H. Chapman, " " " " .....	4 00
	Edward Tucker, " " " " .....	11 70

1879.					
June 16.	Sam'l L. Tucker, May Term C. C. P. Washington.....	18 00			
	G. W. Greenman, " " " " .....	18 00			
	Stephen Gardner, " " " " .....	18 00			
	David R. Kenyon, " " " " .....	8 00			
23.	George Manchester, March Term, S. C., Newport.....	36 80			
	Wm. D. Lake, " " " " .....	20 00			
	Henry N. Ward, " " " " .....	20 00			
	John R. Ward, " " " " .....	20 00			
	Isaac W. Romes, " " " " .....	14 00			
	Edward S. Hammond, " " " " .....	13 50			
	Alexander Steel, " " " " .....	3 05			
	James G. Albro, " " " " .....	50			
July 10.	John A. Lanphear, Aug. " " 1878, Washington... ..	15 50			
	Edward Tucker, " " " " " " .....	2 10			
18.	Christopher Holden, June " C. C. P., Providence.....	108 00			
	Albert C. Johnson " " " " .....	68 00			
	S. G. Benedict, " " " " .....	60 00			
	Frederick N. Goff, " " " " .....	54 00			
	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	58 00			
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " .....	66 00			
25.	Christopher Holden, March " S. C., " .....	105 00			
	Wm. S. Kent, " " " " .....	70 00			
	Charles H. Scott, " " " " .....	70 00			
	Lyman Upham, " " " " .....	70 00			
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " .....	4 00			
29.	J. A. Gardiner, June Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	28 20			
Aug. 9.	Henry Whipple, Feb. Term, S. C., Washington .....	16 30			
13.	Charles H. Thurber, March Term, C. C. P. Providence ...	1 50			
Sep. 3.	J. A. Gardiner, Sep. Term, C. C. P., Prov. (Est. in part.) ..	200 00			
12.	Henry Whipple, February Term, S. C., Washington.....	47 90			
	G. W. Greenman, " " " " .....	8 00			
	David Douglass, " " " " .....	10 00			
	Edward Tucker, " " " " .....	26 30			
	C. H. Chapman, " " " " .....	10 00			
	Samuel L. Tucker, " " " " .....	18 00			
	Stephen Gardner, " " " " .....	18 00			
	Joseph C. Church, " " " " .....	10 00			
	Perry E. Browning, " " " " .....	10 00			
13.	Wm. D. Lake, September " " Newport, (Estimate.)	100 00			
16.	Lewis T. Fisher, Sep. Term, S. C., Bristol, (paid sun. per.)	2 10			
Oct. 2.	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term, S. C., Bristol.....	12 40			
	Lyman B. Bosworth, " " " " .....	6 00			
	James Hoard, Jr., " " " " .....	8 40			
	Henry B. Macomber, " " " " .....	6 00			
	Henry Gray, " " " " .....	6 00			
	Henry Whipple, Aug. Term, S. C., Wash. (paid sun. per.)	39 40			

1879.

Oct. 4	J. A. Gardiner, Sep. Term, C. C. P., Prov., (pd. sundry per.) sons, above estimate.).....	1,526 10
14	George Manchester, September Term, S. C., Newport.....	15 00
	Wm. D. Lake, " " " " .....	38 25
	Henry N. Ward, " " " " .....	34 00
	I. W. Romes, " " " " .....	24 00
	John R. Ward, " " " " .....	34 00
	E. S. Hammond, " " " " .....	10 00
	Oliver Peckham, " " " " .....	4 90
	Thomas Briggs, " " " " .....	2 00
	Daniel Mott, " " " " .....	7 70
	John C. Hewes, " " " " .....	3 00
	Benjamin Holland, " " " " .....	1 30
21.	Christopher Holden, March and June Terms, C. C. P., Prov.	5 10
	J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term, C. C. P., Providence ....	3 40
	O. C. Goodell, June " " " " .....	1 70
23.	Christopher Holden, Sept. " " " " .....	108 00
	Albert C. Johnson, " " " " .....	70 00
	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	66 00
	J. A. Gardiner, " " " " .....	70 00
	Frederick N. Goff, " " " " .....	40 00
	B. H. Arnold, " " " " .....	64 00
	Charles H. Scott, " " " " .....	2 00
27.	A. W. Colvin, Oct. Term, C. C. P., Kent, (pd. sundry per.)	32 00
31.	Henry Whipple, Nov. " " Washington, (Est.).....	100 00
Nov. 3.	L. T. Fisher, October Term, C. C. P., Bristol, (pd. sun. per.)	14 50
8.	L. B. Bosworth, " " " " .....	10 00
	James Hoard, Jr. " " " " .....	10 00
11.	Geo. W. Burlingame, Oct. Term, C. C. P., Kent .....	24 00
	S. A. Edmonds, " " " " .....	16 00
	Jotham S. Smith, " " " " .....	16 00
	Aram W. Colvin, " " " " .....	8 00
	S. L. Tillinghast, " " " " .....	17 60
13.	Lewis T. Fisher, " " " Bristol.....	17 55
	H. B. Macomber, " " " " .....	10 00
	Henry Gray, " " " " .....	10 00
14.	Wm. D. Lake, Nov. Term, C. C. P., Newport, (estimate)...	50 00
	Christopher Holden, October Term, S. C., Providence.....	69 00
	Wm. S. Kent, " " " " .....	46 00
	Chas. H. Scott, " " " " .....	46 00
	Lyman Upham, " " " " .....	46 00
	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " " .....	22 00
18.	O. C. Goodell, " " " " .....	3 40
19.	Frederick N. Goff, September Term C. C. P., Providence...	10 00
20.	Albert C. Johnson, June and September Terms C. C. P., Providence.....	2 90
22.	Byron H. Arnold, September Term C. C. P., Providence...	1 95

1879.

Nov. 28.	Wm. E. Chace, S. C., Washington, orders of W. R. Watson, September 13, 1861 and September 23, 1862.....	4 40
	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term, C. C. P., Prov., (est.).....	162 30
Dec. 1.	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term " " " ".....	100 00
9.	Christopher Holden, October Term S. C., Providence.....	60 00
	Wm. S. Kent, " " " ".....	40 00
	Chas. H. Scott, " " " ".....	42 00
	Lyman Upham, " " " ".....	40 00
	J. Aborn Gardiner, " " " ".....	36 00
	B. H. Arnold, " " " ".....	2 00
13.	P. E. Browning, November Term C. C. P., Washington....	22 00
18.	Moses D. Lewis, " " " ".....	6 80
	Wm. S. Kent, October Term S. C., Providence.....	3 50
	Christopher Holden, " " " ".....	2 50
	John H. Lanphear, November Term C. C. P., Washington...	11 40
20.	Edw. S. Hammond, " " Newport.....	19 30
22.	Geo. W. Burlingame, Special Term, " Kent.....	15 70
23.	Pardon K. Potter, April and October Terms C. C. P., Kent.	1 00
	Robt. F. Carroll, " " " ".....	3 50
	Wm. H. Tennant, " " " ".....	50
24.	Henry Whipple, November Term C. C. P., Washington....	26 25
	Chas. H. Chapman, " " " ".....	2 00
	Edward Tucker, " " " ".....	28 55
	Sam'l L. Tucker, " " " ".....	16 00
	Geo. W. Greenman, " " " ".....	16 00
	Stephen Gardner, " " " ".....	8 00
	Chas. W. Wilcox, " " " ".....	8 00
	James H. Atwood, " " " ".....	1 00
	James C. Coon, " " " ".....	3 00
	D. R. Kenyon, " " " ".....	16 00
	P. E. Browning, " " " ".....	7 30
	Wm. J. Johnson, " " " ".....	1 00
	John L. Fuller, " " " ".....	1 00
	Jared Potter, " " " ".....	1 00
	Everett Woodmansee, " " " ".....	1 00
29.	Wm. D. Lake, " " Newport.....	27 00
	Henry N. Ward, " " " ".....	14 00
	John R. Ward, " " " ".....	12 00
	Isaac W. Romes, " " " ".....	12 00
	Benj. Tallman, " " " ".....	10 40
	John A. Franklin, " " " ".....	1 00
	Geo. P. Tallman, " " " ".....	1 00
	Wm. C. Dring, " " " ".....	2 30
	Wm. P. Denman, " " " ".....	2 50
	Frow B. Garnett, " " " ".....	2 00

Total ..... \$8,206 08

*Witnesses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1879.

Feb.	5.	Eldredge N. Sprague, March Term S. C., 1878, Kent.....	\$ 95
	8.	Robert R. James, Sept. Term C. C. P., 1878, Providence....	3 40
	10.	James Earley, " " 1878, " ....	3 20
	25.	Henry Whipple, February Term S. C. Washington, (est.)..	500 00
	28.	Lewis T. Fisher, March Term " Bristol, (estimate)...	50 00
March	7.	Tho's J. Tilley, " " Kent, " ..	150 00
	14.	James Wilson, June Term C. C. P., 1878, Providence.....	4 00
		Lewis T. Fisher, March Term S. C., Bristol, (paid sundry persons).....	64 00
		Wm. D. Lake, March Term S. C., Newport, (estimate)....	200 00
	15.	James L. Sherman, Dec. Term C. C. P., 1878, Providence..	1 60
		J. Aborn Gardiner, March Term S. C., Providence, (est.)...	1,000 00
		Palmer C. Thurston, Dec. Term, C. C. P., 1878, Providence.	3 20
	22.	Denis H. Perry, " " 1878, " .	1 70
	29.	Michael Rourke, " " 1878, " .	1 60
April	3.	James M. McCann, " " 1878, " .	1 70
	10.	Duty J. Greene, " " 1878, " .	1 70
	11.	Timothy T. Arnold, " " 1878, " .	1 70
	18.	Thomas J. Tilley, April Term " Kent, (paid sundry persons).....	55 10
May	2.	Francisco Carji, September Term C. C. P., 1878, Providence.	1 60
	5.	James Carroll, March Term " " .	1 60
		James Braslin, " " " .	1 60
		David R. Kenyon, November Term " 1878, Washington.	1 10
		Sundry persons, " " 1878, " .	
		(checks delivered clerk).....	19 45
	7.	C. W. Sheridan, March Term C. C. P., Providence.....	1 60
		Fred'k A. Rankin, " " " .	3 40
	9.	James Wilson, March and Sept. Terms, 1877, Providence...	7 50
	15.	Lewis T. Fisher, May Term C. C. P., Bristol, (paid sundry persons).....	55 90
	17.	Wm. D. Lake, May Term C. C. P., Newport, (estimate)....	100 00
		Caleb W. Shippee, March Term S. C., Kent, 1878.....	6 85
	26.	Allen Austin, April Term C. C. P., " ..	2 40
		Alex. Martin, " " " ..	85
		George Tucker, " " " ..	85
	31.	Sundry persons, May Term " Bristol, (cks del. clk)..	7 70
		Henry F. Stone, March Term " Providence.....	3 40
June	5.	Mary A. Mahaffey, December Term, 1878, " ..	3 20
		Patrick Armstrong, " 1878, " ..	5 10
	9.	Herbert A. Horton, March Term, " ..	3 40
	13.	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term, " (estimate)..	1,000 00
		Henry Whipple, May Term C. C. P., Washington, (paid sundry persons).....	213 60
	14.	James B. Finch, May Term C. C. P., Newport.....	1 10
		John Stacy, " " " ..	55

1879.			
June	16.	Sundry persons, May Term, C. C. P., Newport, (chks del. clk).	40
	17.	John Casey, December Term " Providence.....	30
July	5.	Sarah Burton, March Term S. C., 1873, Kent.....	20
		Charles E. Potter, " " 1873, " .....	20
		Job Harkness, " " 1873, " .....	9
	10.	John A. Lanphear, August Term 1878, Washington .....	180
	16.	J. Aborn Gardiner, June Term C. C. P., Providence, (est.) ..	500
Aug.	5.	George E. Webster, March Term " " .....	60
		Frank Slavier, June Term " " .....	10
		Frank Cozzens, " " .....	20
	6.	Joseph Weldan, " " .....	20
	9.	John J. Moore, " " .....	20
	12.	John D. Ghodey, " " .....	10
	13.	Chas. H. Thurber, " " .....	30
	15.	Benj. L. Gammons, March Term " 1876, Providence..	30
		Wm. E. Whiting, June Term, " " ..	30
		Benj. F. Payne, " " ..	10
	19.	Wm. H. Pullen, March Term " 1876, " ..	30
		Wm. E. Whiting, June Term, " " ..	10
	20.	Thomas Bassett, " " ..	20
		Ruel B. Jones, " " ..	10
Sept.	3.	J. Aborn Gardiner, Sept. Term " Providence, (esti- mate in part).....	1,000
	12.	Sam'l W. Thomas, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	10
	13.	Wm. D. Lake, September Term S. C., Newport, (estimate)..	200
	16.	Lewis T. Fisher, " " Bristol, (paid sundry persons).....	110
	18.	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term C. C. P., Providence, (balance of estimate).....	800
Oct.	1.	Henry T. Chadsey, June Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	30
	2.	Sundry persons, September Term, S. C., Bristol, (chks del. clk). Henry Whipple, August Term " Washington, (paid sundry persons).....	100
	4.	Wm. D. Lake, September Term " Newport, (above est.).	80
	14.	Sundry persons, " " " (checks de- livered clerk).....	50
	20.	J. L. Myers, June Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	30
	27.	A. W. Colvin, October Term " Kent, (p'd sundry persons)	114
	30.	Henry Whipple, Nov. Term " Washington, (estimate)...	500
Nov.	3.	Lewis T. Fisher, Oct. Term " Bristol, (p'd sundry per.).	20
	14.	Wm. D. Lake, Nov. Term " Newport, (estimate).....	100
	15.	Francis H. Mortou, September Term C. C. P., Providence..	70
		W. W. Packard, " " " ..	110
	17.	Thos. F. Murray, " " " ..	110
	18.	Geo. W. Rose, " " " ..	110
	25.	Wm. D. Lake, November Term " Newport, (ad- ditional estimate).....	100

1879.

Nov. 28.	J. Aborn Gardiner, September Term C. C. P., Providence, (above estimate).....	628 20
29.	Henry F. Stone, September Term C. C. P., Providence.....	11 10
Dec. 1.	Nathaniel H. Gushee, " " " " (est.).....	3 40
	J. Aborn Gardiner, December Term " " (est.).....	1,000 00
2.	Jas. L. Sherman, September Term " " " ".....	3 20
	Abel G. Whidden, " " " " " ".....	3 40
4.	Chas. E. Fort, " " " " " ".....	3 20
8.	Alonzo Healy, June Term " " " " " ".....	1 70
	Frank D. Seward, September Term " " " " " ".....	3 20
18.	Moses D. Lewis, " " " " " " Washington.....	4 15
20.	Edw. S. Hammond, November Term " " " " " " Newport.....	2 20
23.	Sundry persons, April and October Terms C. C. P., Kent, (checks delivered clerk).....	9 60
24.	Sundry persons, November Term C. C. P., Washington, (checks delivered clerk).....	15 45
30.	Sundry persons, November Term C. C. P., Newport (checks delivered clerk).....	15 10
Total.....		\$8,846 75

*Incidental Expenses of Supreme Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.*

1879.

Mr. 15.	Otho Boon, meals furnished prisoners, C. C. P., Providence.	\$19 35
	E. L. Freeman & Co., dockets and stationery, C. C. P., " "	164 80
17.	Geo. E. Webster, P. O. stamps, &c., " " " "	7 44
	Chas. A. Waldron, stationery, &c., S. C., Bristol.....	15 35
19.	Joseph B. Harris, meals furnished prisoners, C. C. P., Prov.	6 75
22.	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, S. C., Bristol.....	6 00
	Chas. A. Greene, printing, " " " ".....	12 50
27.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, " " " " Providence...	112 21
	Charles Blake, express, telegraph, &c., " " " "...	32 92
	Angell, Hammett & Co., printing, " " " "...	109 80
	Akerman & Co., binding, " " " "...	35 00
	Burdick Brothers, tin boxes, " " " "...	30 24
	Wm. H. Fenner & Co.t, tin boxse C. C. P., " " " "...	25 00
April 24.	C. H. Aldrich, stationery, printing, &c., " " " " Washington..	27 59
May 5.	Otho Boon, meals for prisoners, " " " " Providence...	7 80
6.	Joseph C. Church, board of prisoners, " " " " Washington..	3 00
8.	Akerman & Co., binding, " " " " Providence....	13 00
9.	John H. Campbell, printing docket, " " " " Kent.....	10 00
19.	O. C. Goodell, venire service, " " " " Providence...	1 70
31.	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, " " " " Bristol.....	5 55
	Lyman B. Bosworth, " " " " " ".....	3 75
	Chas. A. Waldron, stationery, &c., " " " ".....	6 55
	W. E. Chadwick, carriage hire, " " " ".....	5 00

1879.

June	7.	Thos. M. Holden, printing &c., S. C., Kent.....	15 00
		Bugbee & Hall, stationery, &c., " ".....	26 35
	11.	C. H. Aldrich, " C. C. P., Washington.....	22 40
	14.	C. E. Hammett, books &c., " Newport.....	11 75
		James Atkinson, printing docket, " ".....	16 50
		Davis & Pitman, " blanks, " ".....	12 50
		A. J. Ward, paper, " ".....	3 00
	23.	Thos. W. Wood, express, &c., S. C., Newport.....	2 00
		John P. Sanborn, docket, " ".....	30 00
		Chas. E. Hammett, books, " ".....	13 25
		Marshall & Flynn, blanks, " ".....	18 50
		Davis & Pitman, " " ".....	2 75
Aug.	5.	Eliza A. Boon, meals for prisoners and jurors, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	84 25
	9.	Providence Press Co., printing record sheets, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	54 00
	13.	Akerman & Co., binding records C. C. P., Providence.....	12 00
		Thomas Furlong, use of beds for jurors, C. C. P., Providence.....	40 00
	*	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing dockets, " ".....	100 00
	20.	Wm. H. Fenner & Co., tin boxes, " ".....	13 50
	29.	John G. Clarke, dockets, stationery, &c., February Term S. C., Washington.....	61 65
Sept.	2.	Wm. H. Palmer, services as expert, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	50 00
	12.	John N. Taylor, board of jury, S. C., Washington.....	56 75
	23.	Chas. A. Waldron, stationery, " Bristol.....	7 65
Oct.	2.	Lewis T. Fisher, September Term S. C., Bristol.....	3 00
		Chas. A. Greene, printing, " ".....	11 00
	9.	Thos. W. Wood, telegrams, express fees, S. C., Newport.....	4 34
	11.	Fred. N. Goff, June Term C. C. P., Providence.....	1 70
	14.	John P. Sanborn, docket, S. C., Newport.....	30 00
		Chas. E. Hammett, record books, S. C., Newport.....	1 75
		Marshall & Flynn, blanks, " ".....	4 25
	15.	Chas. Blake, express, telegrams, " Providence.....	18 44
		Angell, Hammett & Co., printing, " ".....	109 80
		E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, " ".....	86 12
		Akerman & Co., binding, " ".....	12 50
Nov.	5.	Thos. M. Holden, stationery, C. C. P., Kent.....	4 95
	11.	John H. Campbell, printing, " ".....	10 00
	13.	Lewis T. Fisher, cleaning court-house, Bristol.....	3 00
		Chas. A. Waldron, stationery, C. C. P., ".....	8 16
	15.	Otho Boon, meals for prisoners, " Providence.....	22 00
	20.	Geo. E. Webster, P. O. box, stamps, &c., C. C. P., Prov... ..	13 75
Dec.	2.	C. H. Aldrich, sundry expenses, C. C. P., Washington.....	29 73
	5.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, " Providence.....	158 19
		Akerman & Co., binding, " ".....	33 50
	18.	Thos. W. Wood, sundry expenses, " Newport.....	1 00



1879.

Dec. 30.	C. E. Hammett, stationery, C. C. P., Newport.....	\$ 3 84
	Oliver Atkinson, docket, " " .....	15 00
	Davis & Pitman, blanks, " " .....	9 25
	Jas. G. Albro, Jr., exp. in making arrest, C. C. P., Newport.	6 00
	Wm. H. Palmer, M. D., services as expert, June Term, C. C. P., Providence.....	50 00
	Total.....	\$1,966 35

*Trial Justices.*

1879.

Feb. 3.	George L. Cooke, Jr .....	\$10 00
4.	Horace A. Follett.....	8 85
5.	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	11 85
	Geo. N. Bliss.....	22 15
	William Hill.....	9 90
6.	Abel Tanner.....	25 60
	Albert R. Greene.....	42 90
10.	Thomas Vincent.....	7 15
13.	Bennett J. Munro.....	26 05
	Mark H. Wood.....	3 50
14.	Joshua T. Durfee.....	5 15
	Charles W. Farnum.....	3 20
17.	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	23 00
19.	Samuel W. Millard.....	21 50
20.	Wm. V. Slocum.....	23 00
21.	C. H. Aldrich.....	5 20
Mar. 25.	Emor H. Mowry.....	2 30
31.	Wm. V. Slocum.....	2 85
April 3.	Ansel Holman.....	3 85
	John Angell.....	4 60
5.	Robert Wilson.....	75 00
21.	John C. Colvin.....	31 15
26.	George S. Tillinghast.....	3 85
May 1.	George N. Bliss.....	23 55
	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	1 80
5.	Albert R. Greene.....	22 75
	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	3 60
6.	John L. Brown.....	6 50
	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	2 40
	N. L. Richmond.....	6 35
	C. H. Aldrich.....	6 50
	Chas. W. Smith.....	3 75
7.	Samuel W. Millard.....	15 25
9.	William Hill.....	21 70

1879.		
May	9.	Horace A. Follett..... \$46 00
	10.	Bennett J. Munro..... 53 70
	13.	John C. Colvin..... 1 00
	14.	Thomas Vincent..... 3 55
	15.	Chas. W. Farnum..... 6 70
	16.	Geo. F. Crowningshield..... 26 40
	17.	George S. Tillinghast..... 2 35
	29.	Wm. A. Phillips..... 8 55
	31.	George H. Reynolds..... 6 70
		Bennett J. Munro..... 1 70
June	7.	S. L. Tillinghast..... 10 40
		Albert R. Greene..... 2 05
	10.	Albert R. Greene..... 3 10
	13.	Emor H. Mowry..... 4 10
	16.	N. L. Richmond..... 2 05
	26.	Moses D. Lewis..... 1 00
	30.	Albert R. Greene..... 4 40
July	10.	Abel Tanner..... 2 00
	21.	S. L. Tillinghast..... 10 85
Aug.	1.	Horace A. Follett..... 18 00
		George N. Bliss..... 58 00
	5.	Joshua T. Durfee..... 4 50
		George L. Cooke, Jr. .... 15 00
	8.	Ansel Holman..... 8 00
	9.	Edwin A. Kenyon..... 3 15
	11.	George F. Crowningshield..... 21 00
		Frederic A. Warner..... 16 00
	12.	William Hill..... 23 55
	13.	Samuel W. Millard..... 8 25
	15.	Thomas Vincent..... 7 15
		Charles W. Farnum..... 1 85
Oct.	2.	Bennett J. Munro..... 3 20
	14.	Fred. R. Brownell..... 3 20
		Jno. P. Champlin..... 3 10
	31.	Sam'l W. K. Allen..... 17 55
Nov.	3.	Frederic A. Warner..... 19 15
		Wm. Hill..... 14 95
	4.	Horace A. Follett..... 19 05
		Geo. N. Bliss..... 61 05
	6.	Thos. Vincent..... 18 00
	7.	Geo. F. Crowningshield..... 19 00
	8.	Albert L. Andrews..... 25 75
	13.	Wilson S. Mowry..... 5 90
		William A. Phillips..... 37 85
		Geo. L. Cooke, Jr. .... 9 00
		Sam'l W. Millard..... 8 55
	19.	Ansel Holman..... 6 65

1879.

Nov. 22.	John L. Brown.....	\$3 10
	N. L. Richmond.....	2 05
	Millen S. Greene.....	5 60
Dec. 5.	Sam. W. Clarke.....	71 70
8.	Chas. W. Smith.....	19 15
18.	Moses D. Lewis.....	2 75
23.	Resolved Harvey.....	5 90
24.	Moses D. Lewis.....	3 05
	N. L. Richmond.....	2 05
	John L. Brown.....	4 45
	Nelson K. Church.....	5 80
30.	John C. Colvin.....	5 75
Total.....		\$1,277 55

*Officers of Justice Courts.*

1879.

Feb. 3.	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	\$15 00
4.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	Horace A. Follett.....	8 40
5.	Chauncey Brown.....	54 70
	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	51 80
	George N. Bliss.....	23 30
	William Hill.....	18 10
6.	Abel Tanner.....	123 90
	Wm. H. Clapp.....	31 70
	Albert R. Greene.....	29 70
7.	Wm. S. Robinson.....	4 30
	Andrew B. Patten.....	46 35
8.	G. W. Burlingame.....	2 30
	C. W. Smith.....	1 10
	John P. Gardner.....	8 80
10.	Henry N. Ward.....	82 15
	Thomas Vincent.....	7 70
	Bennett J. Munro.....	24 40
	Mark H. Wood.....	5 00
13.	James H. Atwood.....	8 65
14.	Joshua T. Durfee.....	16 10
	Charles W. Farnum.....	2 50
17.	George F. Crowningshield.....	27 30
18.	Chauncey Brown.....	1 90
19.	John Collins.....	6 50
	Frank O'Brien.....	1 00
	Samuel W. Millard.....	26 20
24.	C. H. Aldrich.....	20 10
	Chas. M. Arnold.....	61 40
25.	Aram W. Colvin.....	17 85

1879.			
Feb.	28.	George W. Leach.....	\$1 50
Mar.	8.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	16 00
	5.	James Streeter.....	2 00
	21.	Ervin T. Case.....	13 00
April	1.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	3.	Ansel Holman.....	5 00
	15.	Martin Mann.....	2 00
	22.	Oliver O. Colvin.....	20 00
	26.	Chas A Hopkins.....	9 00
May	1.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	16 00
		George N. Bliss.....	53 00
	3.	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	4 00
	5.	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	2 00
	6.	George W. Burlingame.....	3 00
	7.	William H. Clapp.....	49 00
		Samuel W. Millard.....	30 00
	8.	Henry N. Ward.....	12 00
	9.	William Hill.....	35 00
		Horace A. Follett.....	48 00
	10.	Bennett J. Munro.....	62 00
		William Hill.....	3 00
	13.	John C. Colvin.....	1 50
	14.	Thomas Vincent.....	2 00
		Charles M. Arnold.....	29 50
	15.	John H. Cokely.....	1 40
		Charles W. Farnum.....	15 00
	16.	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	56 50
	17.	Geo. S. Tillinghast.....	6 10
	23.	Jonah Titus.....	33 10
		Lewis Holmes.....	3 00
	29.	Wm. A. Phillips.....	12 00
	31.	Henry F. Brown.....	6 00
June	3.	H. C. Budlong.....	15 35
	6.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	11.	Emory A. Phillips.....	2 00
	26.	James W. Sunderland.....	4 30
		David Culver.....	2 00
		Rhodes Andrew.....	2 00
		Jos. F. Arnold.....	4 30
		Thomas Arnold.....	2 10
		G. W. Wallace.....	1 00
		John J. Hopkins.....	1 00
		Edward Tucker.....	4 80
July	1.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	9.	Chas H. Hunt.....	310 80
	10.	Emory A. Phillips.....	8 40
		Wm. Speakman.....	2 00

1879.

1.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	\$18 00
	Horace A. Follett.....	19 60
	George N. Bliss.....	139 10
5.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	6 90
	Joshua T. Durfee.....	6 00
	Wm. H. Clapp.....	39 80
	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	18 00
6.	Charles H. Hunt.....	198 80
8.	Ansel Holman.....	18 50
9.	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	19 40
11.	George F. Crowningshield.....	22 60
	Frederic A. Warner.....	14 15
12.	Henry N. Ward.....	51 65
	William Hill.....	44 40
15.	Samuel W. Millard.....	10 10
	Thomas Vincent.....	5 80
	Charles W. Farnum.....	3 80
19.	Charles M. Arnold.....	80 70
8.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	16 00
20.	Walter R. Stiness.....	28 00
1.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
31.	Sam'l W. K. Allen.....	26 70
3.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	18 00
	Frederic A. Warner.....	18 50
	Wm. Hill.....	18 20
4.	Horace A. Follett.....	30 40
	Geo. N. Bliss.....	93 50
6.	Thos. Vincent.....	22 30
7.	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	16 70
8.	Henry F. Brown.....	27 75
10.	Wm. H. Clapp.....	79 60
	Henry N. Ward.....	17 60
13.	Wilson S. Mowry.....	14 60
	Wm. A. Phillips.....	49 70
	Geo. L. Cooke, Jr.....	5 50
	Sam'l W. Millard.....	10 30
17.	Chas. M. Arnold.....	49 70
19.	Ansel Holman.....	7 90
	Almond Reed.....	1 00
20.	Emory A. Phillips.....	10 10
22.	Chas. W. Wilcox.....	20 80
	Jos. A. Greene.....	2 00
	B. F. Smith.....	60
1.	Patrick Parker.....	32 30
3.	Wm. H. Pullen.....	16 00
4.	Walter R. Stiness.....	32 80
10.	Geo. W. Burlingame.....	118 30

1879.		
Dec. 13.	H. C. Budlong.....	\$3 10
22.	Oliver O. Colvin.....	25 90
23.	Chas. E. Potter.....	4 00
30.	Ervin T. Case.....	80 55
	Robt. F. Carroll.....	4 20
	Aram W. Colvin.....	9 00
	Henry Smith.....	1 00
	John E. Sherman.....	1 00
	John Jaynor.....	1 00
31.	Chas. H. Hunt, Chief of Police, Providence.....	3,690 15
Total.....		\$7,049 65

*Witnesses of Justice Courts.*

1879.		
Feb. 3.	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	\$11 00
4.	Horace A. Follett.....	1 20
	F. Olney Ballou.....	2 20
	Wm. H. Crims.....	2 20
5.	Chauncey Brown.....	34 10
	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	7 85
	Wm. H. Luther.....	29 50
	George N. Bliss.....	6 65
	William Hill.....	6 15
6.	Abel Tanner.....	31 70
	Wm. H. Clapp.....	6 45
	Albert R. Greene.....	13 35
7.	Ezra Gifford.....	26 90
	Wm. S. Robinson.....	20 65
	Andrew B. Patten.....	36 20
8.	G. W. Burlingame.....	1 55
	Charles W. Smith.....	00
	Philip I. Potter.....	14 00
	John P. Gardner.....	1 15
10.	Nathan Colvin.....	2 55
	Henry N. Ward.....	35 80
	Thomas Vincent.....	1 65
13.	Bennett J. Munro.....	12 75
	Mark H. Wood.....	4 00
	James Moan.....	20 15
14.	Joshua T. Durfee.....	10 00
15.	Norman N. Mason.....	27 55
	John P. Gardner.....	11 65
17.	David Hahn.....	1 05
	George F. Crowningshield.....	7 50
18.	Albert Melvin.....	1 05

1879.

Feb.	19.	Frank O'Brien.....	\$ 70
		James Gough.....	70
		Alice Fitzpatrick.....	70
		Mary Fitzpatrick.....	70
		Samuel W. Millard.....	11 45
	20.	Stephen W. Thornton.....	1 40
	24.	H. F. Angell.....	1 05
		Chas. M. Arnold.....	50 15
	25.	A. W. Colvin.....	75
	28.	P. B. T. Ford.....	65
Mar.	11.	B. S. W. Braguun.....	55
	21.	Ervin T. Case.....	253 90
	23.	Charles S. Potter.....	3 60
April	3.	Ansel Holman.....	3 50
	14.	William Roberts.....	2 70
	25.	John H. Cokely.....	6 80
	26.	Emma G. Burchard.....	1 20
		Lucinda Howard.....	1 20
May	1.	George N. Bliss.....	10 95
	3.	Edwin A. Kenyon.....	4 00
	5.	George L. Cooke, Jr.....	1 10
	6.	Charles W. Smith.....	80
		Geo. W. Burlingame.....	4 00
	7.	Wm. H. Clapp.....	19 05
		Samuel W. Millard.....	8 70
	8.	Henry N. Ward.....	7 15
	9.	William Hill.....	16 90
		Horace A. Follett.....	1 65
	10.	Bennett J. Munro.....	18 70
	14.	Chas M. Arnold.....	21 45
	15.	Charles W. Farnum.....	12 80
	16.	Patrick Parker.....	3 00
		Geo. F. Crowningshield.....	29 35
June	23.	Jonah Titus.....	8 80
		Lewis Holmes.....	4 00
	29.	Wm. A. Phillips.....	17 30
	31.	Henry F. Brown.....	2 10
	3.	H. C. Budlong.....	1 40
	5.	Henry L. Johnson.....	55
	7.	Norman N. Mason.....	5 50
	11.	Emory A. Phillips.....	55
	12.	Lewis Blackmar.....	85
	13.	Emor H. Mowry.....	1 40
	23.	Joseph B. Curtin.....	1 10
	26.	Otis B. Sherman.....	1 50
		Sundry persons, Justice Court, North Kingstown.....	17 00
		W. A. Spink.....	70

1879.			
June 26.	Wm. H. Randall.....	\$	70
	Sundry persons, Justice Court of Scituate.....		12 40
	Gilbert O. Parker.....		1 40
	Joseph Fuller.....		70
	John S. Essex.....		1 50
	David Culver.....		1 50
	Patrick Flanagan.....		1 50
	Z. W. Clarke.....		1 50
	L. A. Moses.....		55
	James C. Richardson.....		80
	Stephen O. Colvin.....		80
	Sundry Persons, Justice Court of Warwick.....		3 80
	Edwin M. Snow.....		2 85
	George Clough.....		75
	James Gaddes.....		2 35
	G. H. Hunt.....		75
	Thomas E. Tyler.....		75
	John E. Cook.....		75
	Josiah Westcott.....		1 10
	E. F. Locke.....		1 10
	George W. Tourgee.....		1 15
	Edward McDuff.....		1 40
	Cyrus Harris.....		1 30
	Edward Tucker.....		70
July 10.	Emory A. Phillips.....		55
	Wm. Speakman.....		55
	Laura E. Arnold.....		60
Aug. 1.	George N. Bliss.....		30 65
5.	Joshua T. Durfee.....		4 50
	William H. Clapp.....		11 00
	George L. Cooke, Jr.....		14 35
8.	Ansel Holman.....		12 40
9.	Edwin A. Kenyon.....		3 10
11.	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....		6 90
	Frederic A. Warner.....		3 85
12.	Henry N. Ward.....		26 45
	William Hill.....		18 75
15.	Samuel W. Millard.....		5 65
19.	Charles M. Arnold.....		29 65
Sept. 29.	Walter R. Stiness.....		158 45
Oct. 1.	J. Crawford Potter.....		55
31.	Sam'l W. K. Allen.....		16 45
Nov. 3.	Frederic A. Warner.....		10 20
4.	Horace A. Follett.....		2 70
	Geo. N. Bliss.....		52 05
6.	Thos. Vincent.....		6 60
7.	Geo. F. Crowningshield.....		4 05



1879.

Nov. 7.	Chas. W. Higgins.....	\$ 55
10.	Wm. H. Clapp.....	28 15
	Henry N. Ward.....	39 75
18.	Wm. A. Phillips.....	83 85
	Geo. L. Cooke, Jr.....	4 40
	Sam'l W. Millard.....	4 60
17.	Chas. M. Arnold.....	48 30
18.	Wm. H. Horton.....	2 75
19.	Ansel Holman.....	4 95
20.	Emory A. Phillips.....	1 10
22.	Sundry persons, Justice Court, South Kingstown.....	20 90
26.	Wm. H. Bowen.....	4 95
Dec. 1.	Patrick Parker.....	55
4.	Walter R. Stiness.....	450 60
10.	Norman N. Mason.....	22 00
13.	H. C. Budlong.....	70
30.	Ervin T. Case.....	380 25
	John C. Colvin.....	2 95
	Sundry persons, Justice Court, Warwick.....	84 40
Total.....		\$2,501 25

*Officers in Criminal Cases.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	Edward Coon.....	\$10 70
	S. A. Edmond.....	2 10
	James G. Albro, Jr.....	8 10
	Frow B. Garnett.....	8 10
	Charles S. Curtis.....	8 10
	George Dorrance.....	13 50
	Chauncey Brown.....	2 30
	John A. McGinn.....	6 10
	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	5 10
	Andrew J. Patt.....	6 60
	Pardon K. Potter.....	1 25
	James Hoard, Jr.....	10 20
	O. A. Inman.....	6 10
	Ray G. Huling.....	3 30
4.	Randall H. Rice.....	64 00
	Erskine S. Grover.....	9 35
5.	Amos L. Kenyon.....	5 90
	Emory A. Phillips.....	8 50
	Charles W. Smith.....	3 10
	Pardon K. Potter.....	1 70
7.	Wm. S. Robinson.....	6 30
	O. A. Inman.....	6 10

1879.			
Feb.	13.	Charles H. Hunt.....	\$52 50
		James Moan.....	4 40
	15.	Erskine S. Grover.....	11 00
	17.	Chris. Holden.....	186 45
		Horace M. Pierce.....	39 80
	19.	Daniel Murphy.....	6 80
	24.	Aaron S. Havens.....	1 70
	25.	George Dorrance.....	2 70
		Henry Whipple.....	16 30
	28.	Edward Coon.....	21 40
Mar.	1.	Osmond T. Fuller.....	6 10
	5.	Joseph C. Church.....	9 10
	8.	Osmond T. Fuller.....	5 50
		John Hambly.....	5 50
	11.	George Dorrance.....	2 70
		Andrew J. Patt.....	3 30
	12.	Henry F. Brown.....	6 30
	13.	Henry C. Pollard.....	4 40
	14.	Jos. F. Arnold.....	1 70
	22.	Christopher Holden.....	3 00
	24.	Aaron S. Havens.....	3 15
	25.	Fred L. Dean.....	3 50
	29.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	2 30
April	31.	George Dorrance.....	5 40
	2.	Henry C. Pollard.....	3 30
	3.	H. C. Budlong.....	1 50
	7.	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	13 90
		E. E. Inman.....	12 30
		George Dorrance.....	2 50
	9.	Edward Tucker.....	8 70
	10.	Robert Negus.....	1 70
	11.	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	5 10
	12.	Jonah Titus.....	11 00
	14.	George Dorrance.....	4 95
	15.	Martin Mann.....	3 25
		Chris. Holden.....	69 00
May		O. A. Inman.....	28 40
	18.	Thomas J. Tilley.....	2 30
	24.	Robert Negus.....	4 10
	26.	Chauncey Brown.....	2 30
	1.	Ray G. Huling.....	3 30
	2.	Randall H. Rice.....	48 20
	3.	Andrew J. Patt.....	3 30
	7.	Oliver O. Colvin.....	3 50
	8.	Osmond T. Fuller.....	11 00
	9.	Charles H. Hunt.....	142 80
	13.	Aaron S. Havens.....	8 50

1879.

May 13.	Osmand T. Fuller.....	\$4 10
16.	Henry C. Pollard.....	8 50
19.	O. C. Goodell.....	5 00
23.	J. C. Potter.....	2 10
	Robert Negus .....	8 20
	O. A. Inman.....	11 75
24.	George H. Smith.....	2 10
26.	Frow B. Garnett. ....	8 10
31.	Osmond T. Fuller.....	5 50
June 3.	Lyman B. Bosworth.....	7 40
5.	Horace M. Pierce .....	81 80
6.	Oliver A. Inman.....	6 10
	Jos. M. Whipple.....	2 10
9.	John H. Collamore.....	4 10
	Charles H. Hunt.....	31 50
10.	George Dorrance.....	5 90
11.	Emory A. Phillips.....	6 80
	Osmond T. Fuller.....	5 50
12.	Aaron S. Havens.....	2 80
19.	Edward Coon .....	10 70
	George Dorrance.....	5 40
23.	Wm. C. Dring .....	8 10
	Wm. A. Carroll.....	2 10
25.	Oliver O. Colvin.....	2 65
	Horace M. Pierce.....	26 60
28.	Edward S. Hammond.....	8 10
30.	John A. Staples.....	6 10
July 2.	Albert S. Greene.....	6 10
5.	Eugene R. Mowry.....	3 70
	Robert Negus.....	4 10
8.	Israel Stott.....	3 30
	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
10.	Robert Negus.....	2 90
	Christopher Holden.....	141 30
	James Hoard, Jr.....	5 10
15.	Henry F. Brown.....	8 05
	Aaron S. Havens.....	5 80
	Alexander Steele.....	16 20
23.	H. M. Pierce.....	16 50
25.	John A. Boss.....	3 10
	Nelson F. Coombs.....	3 30
28.	Frow B. Garnett.....	8 10
	George W. Smith, Jr.....	4 70
	Nelson F. Coombs.....	3 30
29.	Edward S. Hammond.....	8 10
30.	George Dorrance.....	7 20
	Edward Coon.....	10 70

1879.		
July	30.	L. B. Bosworth..... \$3 70
Aug.	1.	Andrew J. Patt..... 6 00
	2.	Edward S. Hammond..... 8 10
	6.	H. M. Pierce..... 27 50
		Charles H. Hunt..... 232 95
	7.	John A. Staples..... 6 10
		Robert Negus..... 2 90
	9.	Randall H. Rice..... 52 35
		Wm. A. Carroll..... 4 20
		Henry Whipple..... 31 30
		Henry F. Brown..... 6 00
	11.	Jos. M. Whipple..... 3 30
	13.	Chas. A. Hopkins..... 5 10
	20.	George Dorrance..... 5 40
		George F. Smith..... 6 10
	23.	Frow B. Garnett..... 8 10
	26.	Frank C. Viall..... 2 55
		Aaron S. Havens..... 3 40
	29.	Edward Coon..... 21 40
		Simon T. Northup..... 10 70
	30.	Rufus W. Adams..... 1 80
		George Dorrance..... 9 90
Sept.	2.	Chauncey Brown..... 2 10
		Wm. A. Carroll..... 4 20
		Oliver O. Colvin..... 3 40
	8.	Earle E. Inman..... 6 80
	11.	Chauncey Brown..... 2 10
	15.	R. F. Carroll..... 1 70
		Lyman B. Bosworth..... 5 10
	19.	J. Aborn Gardiner..... 4 30
		E. R. Jones and I. Long..... 129 75
		Daniel A. Follett..... 3 50
		John H. Collamore..... 4 10
	22.	Frow B. Garnett..... 13 80
		Isaac Place..... 12 20
		John A. Hazard..... 8 10
	23.	Wm. D. Lake..... 24 30
		Horace C. Lawton..... 3 50
	24.	Robert Negus..... 4 10
	27.	H. C. Budlong..... 1 30
	29.	John H. Collamore..... 4 10
Oct.	1.	Henry P. Harriman..... 6 10
	2.	Jas. Hoard, Jr..... 5 10
		Dennis McNamee..... 5 50
	4.	Jas. G. Albro..... 8 10
		Wm. D. Lake..... 24 30
	18.	Henry C. Pollard..... 5 40

1879.

Oct.	20.	Simon T. Northup.	10 70
		Earle E. Inman.	6 10
	22.	Randall H. Rice.	55 50
	24.	Christopher Holden.	184 05
	27.	Ray G. Huling.	8 30
	28.	H. M. Pierce.	15 30
	30.	Frow B. Garnett.	8 10
	31.	Robt. Negus.	4 10
Nov.	1.	D. R. Curtis.	7 30
		Daniel A. Follett.	8 50
	3.	Lewis T. Fisher.	90
		Wm. Hill.	11 90
	4.	Daniel A. Follett.	2 10
		Joseph M. Whipple.	8 30
		Andrew J. Patt.	2 10
	5.	Henry C. Pollard.	8 10
	8.	Nelson F. Coombs.	8 30
	10.	Wm. A. Carroll.	2 10
	12.	Daniel A. Follett.	8 50
	17.	Wm. A. Carroll.	4 20
	18.	O. C. Goodell.	16 20
	19.	Wm. C. Dring.	8 10
	20.	Emory A. Phillips.	6 30
		Henry C. Pollard.	2 10
	25.	Henry C. Pollard.	2 80
	28.	Henry Whipple.	48 80
		Thos. M. Freeborn.	8 10
Dec.	1.	Wm. D. Lake.	16 20
		Thos. Doran.	2 30
	2.	Joseph M. Whipple.	8 30
	3.	Wm. H. Pullen.	1 65
		Lyman B. Bosworth.	8 80
	4.	H. M. Pierce.	27 50
	6.	Israel Stott.	5 40
	8.	John Collamore.	4 10
	12.	J. Aborn Gardiner.	4 20
	13.	P. E. Browning.	9 90
	16.	Randall H. Rice.	45 10
	18.	Frow B. Garnett.	16 20
	20.	O. C. Goodell.	15 35
		John F. Flynn.	8 10
	27.	Lyman B. Bosworth.	5 10
	30.	Jas. Hoard, Jr.	9 00
		Lyman B. Bosworth.	5 10
	31.	Edw. S. Hammond.	90
		Wm. A. Carroll.	2 10
		Isaiah Long.	12 60

1879.		
Dec. 31.	Edwin R. Jones.....	\$31
	Otis W. Baker.....	
	Jas. G. Rich.....	1
	Joseph H. Leach.....	
	Chas. H. Hunt.....	47
	Christopher Holden.....	13
	John A. Staples.....	6
Total.....		\$3,016

*Public Schools.*

1878.		
July 16.	Town Treasurer, Barrington.....	\$250
	“ “ Charlestown.....	501
	“ “ East Greenwich.....	313
	“ “ Lincoln.....	751
	“ “ North Providence.....	187
	“ “ North Smithfield.....	686
	City “ Providence.....	1,816
	Town “ South Kingstown.....	1,378
	“ “ Warren.....	375
	“ “ West Greenwich.....	689
	“ “ Jamestown.....	125
18.	“ “ Burrillville.....	939
	“ “ Coventry.....	1,127
	“ “ Exeter.....	814
	“ “ Foster.....	1,127
	“ “ Johnston.....	939
	“ “ Portsmouth.....	501
	“ “ Tiverton.....	751
21.	“ “ Hopkinton.....	751
	“ “ Smithfield.....	636
22.	“ “ Little Compton.....	626
23.	“ “ Scituate.....	1,190
28.	“ “ Middletown.....	313
	City “ Newport.....	1,440
	Town “ Pawtucket.....	501
30.	“ “ Gloucester.....	939
	“ “ North Kingstown.....	1,002
	“ “ Warwick.....	1,127
	“ “ Westerly.....	877
Aug. 7.	“ “ Cumberland.....	939
Sept. 2.	“ “ East Providence.....	501
2.	“ “ Richmond.....	939
Oct. 1.	“ “ Cranston.....	626

1879.

Nov. 7.	Town Treasurer,	Bristol.....	\$438 51
25.	" "	New Shoreham.....	313 23
Dec. 31.	" "	Woonsocket.....	563 81
	" "	Barrington.....	274 75
	" "	Bristol.....	1,327 41
	" "	Burrillville .....	1,381 21
	" "	Charlestown.....	282 20
	" "	Coventry.....	1,084 94
	" "	Cranston.....	1,362 17
	" "	Cumberland.....	1,475 55
	" "	East Greenwich.....	712 53
	" "	East Providence.....	1,180 45
	" "	Exeter.....	342 62
	" "	Foster.....	316 95
	" "	Glocester.....	465 09
	" "	Hopkinton.....	681 09
	" "	Jamestown.....	108 45
	" "	Johnston.....	1,252 93
	" "	Lincoln.....	3,134 81
	" "	Little Compton.....	235 86
	" "	Middletown.....	227 58
	City	Newport.....	3,281 30
	Town	New Shoreham.....	281 37
	" "	North Kingstown.....	810 19
	" "	North Providence.....	314 47
	" "	North Smithfield.....	758 88
	" "	Pawtucket.....	4,782 01
	" "	Portsmouth.....	457 64
	City	Providence.....	23,466 41
	Town	Richmond.....	443 57
Dec. 31.	" "	Scituate.....	925 22
	" "	Smithfield.....	718 33
	" "	South Kingstown.....	1,155 28
	" "	Tiverton.....	529 64
	" "	Warren.....	994 73
	" "	Warwick.....	3,003 23
	" "	Westerly.....	1,339 00
	" "	West Greenwich .....	292 96
	" "	Woonsocket.....	3,704 18

Total.....\$90,000 00

*R. I. State Normal School.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	J. C. Greenough.....	\$761 45
	Sarah Marble.....	200 00

	Louise P. Remington.....	\$130 00
	Annie E. Kenyon .....	100 00
	Mary J. Briggs.....	75 00
	Ida M. Gardner .....	175 00
	Ellen D. Carney.....	42 00
	E. H. Cutler .....	36 00
	Charles H. Gates .....	12 00
	C. Earle Whitaker.....	2 00
	C. J. Wheeler.....	44 40
	Duttee Arnold.....	18 30
	John H. Eddy & Co.....	6 50
	George L. Claffin & Co .....	93
	Bugbee & Hall.....	1 00
	N. Bangs Williams.....	3 87
	P. & J. Tierney.....	1 95
	Henry Baker & Son.....	7 50
	Charles F. Pope.....	1 70
	Providence Water Works... ..	10 00
	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
	M. O. Connor.....	5 50
10.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
13.	Richards & Belden.....	3 00
	Belcher Brothers .....	2 50
21.	Thomas B. Stockwell.....	12 00
Mar. 8.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
10.	Charles W. Parsons .....	4 00
	S. C. Kelley.....	2 50
	Wood & Winsor.....	1 14
	Providence Gas Co.....	2 13
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	7 80
14.	S. C. Glover & Co.....	3 75
21.	Ruth Brothers.....	5 13
	A. E. Foote.....	4 65
25.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	3 00
April 7.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	17 05
	Providence Gas Co .....	1 13
10.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
12.	J. C. Greenough.....	750 00
	Sarah Marble.....	200 00
	Ida M. Gardner.....	175 00
	Louise P. Remington.....	130 00
	Annie E. Kenyon.....	100 00
	Mary J. Briggs.....	75 00
	C. H. Gates.....	13 50
15.	F. J. Sheldon.....	8 35
	Thomas H. Clarke.....	13 00
	Samuel H. Cross .....	15 30



1879.

Apr. 15	E. K. Parker.....	\$7 80
	G. L. Locke.....	4 00
	Charles H. Fisher.....	5 00
	17. Bugbee & Hall.....	4 38
24.	J. C. Thompson.....	60 00
26.	Edward H. Cutler.....	50 00
	Benj. W. Hood.....	50 00
May. 5.	Thomas Clapp.....	36 00
	17. D. Appleton & Co.....	52 00
	26. Sidney S. Rider.....	10 00
	Peck & Salisbury.....	56 00
	31. George L. Claflin & Co.....	32 08
	W. Congdon & Son.....	14 10
	N. Bangs Williams & Co.....	13 50
	W. E. Barrett & Co.....	16 95
	June 4. James E. Campbell.....	36 00
- 16.	E. M. Thurston & Co.....	38 85
	Maloney & Ryan.....	2 25
25.	Edward H. Cutler.....	50 00
27.	James C. Greenough.....	750 00
	Sarah Marble.....	200 00
	Ida M. Gardner.....	175 00
	Annie E. Kenyon.....	100 00
	Louise P. Remington.....	120 00
	Mary J. Briggs.....	75 00
	Mary E. S. Barry.....	60 00
	30. C. H. Gates.....	13 50
	July 8. James E. Campbell.....	36 00
	10. Benj. W. Hood.....	25 00
	E. C. Davis.....	2 70
	Charles F. Pope.....	2 35
	H. M. Coombs & Co.....	1 90
	Belcher Brothers.....	7 13
	Bugbee & Hall.....	75
	George L. Claflin & Co.....	11 78
	J. C. Greenough.....	28 01
	L. S. Burbank.....	36 60
	H. H. Burrington.....	3 18
	John H. Eddy & Co.....	4 55
14.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	23 75
Aug. 28.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
Sept. 2.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	45 28
	Henry Baker & Son.....	6 00
	Chas. J. Wheeler.....	27 25
	Maloney & Ryan.....	3 75
8.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
13.	Wm. S. Hogg.....	5 70

1879.		
Sept. 13.	A. C. Eddy & Studleys.....	\$2 00
	Thos. W. Bicknell.....	22 50
	R. B. Lawton.....	2 25
	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.....	117 97
24.	James E. Campbell.....	36 00
30.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	7 73
Oct. 20.	E. M. Thurston.....	15 00
28.	Jas. E. Campbell.....	36 00
Nov. 5.	H. B. & W. O. Chamberlain.....	99 94
	John H. Eddy & Co.....	5 25
	E. Steiger.....	21 44
	C. J. Wheeler.....	42 49
	R. I. News Co.....	3 68
	Providence Gas Co.....	5 12
8.	J. C. Greenough.....	750 00
	Sarah Marble.....	225 00
	Ida M. Gardner.....	175 00
	C. E. Deming.....	175 00
	A. E. Kenyon.....	125 00
	Ella M. Short.....	100 00
	M. E. J. Barry.....	40 00
	Chas. H. Gates.....	15 00
	J. C. Greenough.....	14 61
18.	Jas. E. Campbell.....	36 00
26.	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.....	3 50
	E. Steiger.....	1 28
Dec. 18.	Jas. E. Campbell.....	36 00
23.	L. F. Joslin & Son.....	20 60
	Thos. B. Stockwell.....	2 50
	Wm. C. Davenport & Co.....	5 50
	John H. Hague.....	15 12
	Davenport & Manchester.....	12 42
	H. H. Burrington.....	1 80
	Wm. Millen.....	18 87
	J. Deacon.....	18 00
	A. A. Gray & Co.....	64 24
	A. S. Packard, Jr.....	55 50
	Arnold, Buker & Miller.....	5 00
	Bugbee & Kelly.....	8 62
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	3 32
	D. R. Brewer.....	5 95
	Sam'l K. Dexter.....	2 00
	Henry S. Vaughn.....	1 40
	Mowry Phillips.....	3 30
	E. S. Ritchie & Sons.....	124 23
31.	B. W. Hood.....	25 00
	Coombs & Co.....	6 50

1879.

Dec. 31.	J. C. Greenough .....	\$9 25
	John R. Shirley.....	52 52
	Southwick & Jencks. ....	12 76
	F. J. Sheldon.....	12 40
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	17 90
	Edward R. Crowell.....	25 64
	The H. B. Smith Co.....	100 00
	W. S. Hogg.....	18 41
	Geo. L. Clafin & Co .....	70 05
	Tibbitts & Randall .....	11 18
	Total.....	\$8,524 30

*R. I. State Normal School (Mileage).*

1879.

Feb. 14.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....	\$772 50
Mar. 8.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....	20 00
June 26.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....	682 00
	Total.....	\$1,474 50

*Reform School.*

1879.

April 1.	Providence Reform School.....	\$508 57
7.	" " " .....	5,886 86
June 4.	" " " .....	6,018 57
30.	" " " .....	1,923 14
Aug. 30.	" " " .....	3,958 00
Oct. 13.	" " " .....	1,871 14
Nov. 4.	" " " .....	3,312 26
29.	" " " .....	3,915 71
Dec 31.	" " " .....	605 75
	Total.....	\$28,000 00

*Teachers' Institutes.*

1879.

Feb. 6.	Thos. B. Stockwell .....	\$100 00
Apr. 15.	" " .....	25 00
Sept. 16.	" " .....	100 00
Oct. 28.	" " .....	100 00
Nov. 12.	" " .....	100 00
22.	" " .....	75 00
	Total....	\$500 00

*Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.*

1879.			
Jan. 21.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....		\$26 30
Mar. 27.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....		25 75
June 16.	Sidney S. Rider.....		7 25
23.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....		30 00
Aug. 7.	W. E. Foster.....		5 00
Oct. 2.	Thos. B. Stockwell.....		22 45
Total.....			\$116 75

*Evening Schools.*

1879.			
Jan. 7.	Thos. Moies,	Lincoln.....	\$50 00
	9. M. I. Mowry,	Smithfield... ..	75 00
	21. Jas. P. Lane,	Bristol.....	300 00
Feb. 1.	Albert Hubbard,	Scituate.....	200 00
	5. William Hill,	Cranston.....	100 00
	13. Wm. P. Freeborn,	Warren.. ..	240 00
	D. M. Coggeshall,	Newport.....	350 00
	14. Ezra Gifford,	Johnston .....	150 00
Mar. 6.	John F. Chase,	Tiverton .....	75 00
	Jos. W. Congdon,	East Greenwich. .	50 00
	H. A. Follett,	Cumberland.....	25 00
	Chas. E. Perry,	New Shoreham.....	40 00
	Jas. S. Cook,	Burrillville. ....	43 00
	14. Geo. W. Newell,	Pawtucket.....	350 00
Apr. 30.	M. I. Mowry,	Smithfield.....	50 00
Oct. 16.	E. C. Mowry,	Providence.. ..	500 00
Dec. 23.	K. A. Edwards,	West Greenwich.....	50 00
	31. Thos. Moies,	Lincoln.....	100 00
	H. A. Follett,	Cumberland.....	100 00
Total.....			\$2,648 00

*Insane and Other Dependent Persons.*

1879.			
Feb. 1.	Butler Hospital.....		\$1,754 16
	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth.		112 48
	J. W. Homer.....		150 00
	7. Celinda Greene.....		25 00
Mar. 25.	Celinda Greene.....		9 16
	29. Joseph W. Homer.....		150 00
Apr. 21.	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth.		235 00
	23. American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....		525 00

1879.

May 5.	Butler Hospital .....	\$1,624 40
June 19.	Joseph W. Homer.....	600 00
July 22.	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth.	225 00
28.	Butler Hospital .....	1,499 97
Aug. 21.	Perkins' Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind..	3,000 00
Sept. 15.	American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....	472 38
30.	Joseph W. Homer.....	200 00
Oct. 18.	Butler Hospital .....	1,463 91
22.	Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth.	237 50
28.	Joseph W. Homer.....	200 00
Nov. 6.	Perkins' Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind..	20 00
19.	Kimball Brothers.....	20 00
24.	Joseph W. Homer.....	200 00
Dec. 20.	Joseph W. Homer.....	200 00
Total.....		\$12,913 96

*Support of State Farm.*

1879.

Jan. 13.	Charles H. Hunt,	{ Transportation of inmates,	
		{ May 25 to Dec. 27.....	17 00
	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure.....	78 12
	George W. Wightman,	{ Removal of paupers, \$22.10	
		{ Salary, \$350.....	372 10
	George T. Perry,	{ Services as Physician, quar-	
		{ ter ending Dec. 31.....	75 00
	Paul Himes,	Cow and Calf.....	50 00
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	481 02
	N. Y. & N. E. R. R.,	Freight Bills, December....	367 38
20.	Wm. H. Hopkins,	Cooley Creamer, etc.....	44 50
	F. Coggeshall,	Stove Repairs.....	15 75
	Calef Brothers,	Marketing.....	17 94
22.	Rose & Sherman,	Leather, etc.....	75 54
	Sidney S. Rider,	Gospel Hymns, etc.....	34 51
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, Paints, etc.....	92 32
	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish, etc.....	41 21
	D. C. Wood,	Caps.....	36 00
	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	17 46
	Angell & Barney,	Feed... ..	70 50
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	12 00
	H. M. & A. A. Kimball,	Manure, etc.....	18 80
	Providence Board of Trade,	Old Newspapers.....	7 48
	George H. Copeland & Co.,	Horse hire.....	5 00
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	52 40
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	188 98
	Goodwin & Allen,	Flour.....	475 00
	Bugbee & Hall,	Stationery.....	13 68

1879.				
Jan.	22.	Manchester & Hudson,	Brick, etc.....	\$11 25
		Morse & Sons,	Tin Ware, etc.....	10 00
		Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	12 15
		E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	78 75
		Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	148 14
		Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	39 12
		Tillinghast & Mason,	Books.....	4 74
		Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	50 95
		W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	12 25
		Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	135 50
		Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee.....	18 67
		Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Butter.....	53 18
		Henry T. Root,	Tin Ware.....	95 85
		S. S. Howes & Co.,	Fish, etc.....	19 20
		American Bible Society,	Bibles.....	31 22
		Eleazer S. Congdon,	Cows, etc.....	175 00
Feb.	1.	James Campbell,	Manure.....	70 50
	4.	Wm. W. Chapin,	{ Pay-roll, State Farm, for	
			{ January.....	1,335 31
		Rice & Hayward,	Crackers.....	7 05
		James Tucker,	Crockery, etc.....	99 95
		McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	50 80
		L. D. Anthony & Co.,	Clocks.....	9 00
		C. Farnum & Co.,	Harness Leather.....	25 71
		Warren & Wood,	Crockery.....	18 40
		Henry M. Angell,	Lumber.....	122 47
		W. S. Fifield, Agent,	Wooden Ware.....	10 00
		Andrew J. Sanborn,	Leather.....	16 92
		William E. Barrett & Co.,	Farm Tools, etc.....	36 47
		Wood & Winsor,	Piping Work House for gas.	412 30
	10.	Providence Wire Works,	Wire.....	14 00
		I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	25 00
		N. Y. & N. E. R. R.,	Freight Bill for January.....	14 30
	21.	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	158 26
	24.	Samuel L. Blaisdell,	Oxen, etc.....	230 00
		Charles R. Brayton,	Postage Stamps.....	45 00
	25.	American Tract Society,	Periodicals.....	24 25
		Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	35 10
		J. W. McCrillis & Co.,	Butter.....	16 64
		Knowles, Anthony & Daniel-	Providence Journal.....	8 00
		son,	Check Valve.....	5 25
		Steam Boiler Appliance Co.,	Feed.....	26 96
		Angell & Barney,	Settees etc., Insane Asylum..	74 02
		Geo. B. Underwood,	Pipe Fittings, etc.....	10 00
		Providence Gas Co.,	Groceries.....	239 75
		Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Coffee, etc.....	18 12
		Thomas W. Sprague,		

1879.

Feb. 25.	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	\$8 20
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	55 20
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	638 86
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish .....	47 25
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Medicines, etc.....	259 32
	Geo. L. Claflin & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	24 99
	Manchester & Hudson,	Lime, etc.....	18 20
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	6 00
	Wm. Barstow & Co.,	Carpets .....	194 90
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries .....	48 00
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Lead Pipe, etc.....	9 07
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes, etc.....	18 85
	E. M. Aldrich, & Co.,	Groceries.....	238 53
Mar. 3.	Wm. W. Chapin,	Pay-roll for February.....	1,354 99
	N. Y. & N. E. R. R.,	Freight bill for " .....	184 00
	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour.....	266 00
	Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	25 48
	Sam'l L. Blaisdell,	Cows, etc.....	283 75
17.	Sam'l L. Blaisdell,	Cows .....	159 00
22.	W. S. Fifield, agent,	Wooden Ware, etc.....	71 91
	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Gas Fixtures.....	190 33
24.	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	141 90
	E. Winsor & Co.,	Wagon Body Trimmings....	62 57
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	4 82
	Moulton & Remington,	Hose Carriage .....	37 50
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods....	672 95
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	182 67
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	12 12
	Henry Staples,	Paper.....	6 00
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	236 03
	Chas. H. George & Co.,	Hardware.....	74 08
	Congdon & Aylsworth,	Shoes.....	97 04
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish, etc.....	48 00
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc .....	33 43
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	95 57
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	107 66
	Spicer & Peckham	Stoves, etc.....	87 43
	Brownell & Barrows,	Ledger, etc.....	23 42
	Joseph S. Budlong,	Hay.....	27 08
	Michael Golrich,	Slating.....	20 35
	Geo. B. Underwood,	Tables .....	31 44
	Angell & Barney,	Feed.....	27 36
	McCullis, Harris & Co.,	Flour .....	40 50
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes .....	73 23
	Joseph A. Latham,	Engineering....	6 50
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Medicines, etc.....	53 10
	Barden & Keep,	Butter .....	14 56

1879.

Mar. 24.	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	\$38 00
	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	349 90
	Fuller Iron Works,	Castings.....	8 00
	Henry M. Angell & Co.,	Lumber.....	19 95
	Somerset Potter Works,	Stone Ware.....	14 50
	F. H. Richmond & Co.,	Cop Waste.....	9 00
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	55 00
April 2.	Wm. W. Chapin,	Cash items and expenses.....	21 35
	Wood & Winsor,	Gas piping, etc.....	550 43
	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec.,	Pay-roll for March.....	1,326 30
	Geo. W. Wightman,	{ Salaries, etc., quarter end- ing March 31st.....	418 45
	George T. Perry,	{ Services as Physician, quar- ter ending March 31st....	75 00
5.	Davis & Smith,	Plumbing.....	100 50
9.	A. R. Darling & Co.,	Manure.....	70 00
	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Manure, etc.....	81 00
	Geo. H. Copeland & Co.,	Horse Hire.....	10 00
	R. I. Cement Drain Pipe Co.,	Drain Pipe.....	29 43
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	77 00
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	28 11
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	".....	34 91
	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Coal.....	47 00
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Butter.....	19 20
	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Seeds, etc.....	22 00
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	20 14
	Henry T. Root,	Tin Ware, etc.....	251 84
	Bugbee & Brownell,	Groceries.....	156 84
	George L. Claflin & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	34 40
	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	551 00
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet	Grain.....	176 30
	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish, etc.....	37 75
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	96 31
	Bugbee & Hall,	Stationery.....	13 57
	Manchester & Hudson,	Drain Pipe, etc.....	6 32
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	9 50
	Calef Brothers,	Marketing.....	26 20
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	40 00
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	43 54
	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	9 80
	Clapp & King,	Fruit.....	8 15
	Sweet & Arnold,	Cranberries.....	10 75
	Winsor & Brown,	Lumber.....	51 97
	B. G. Chace & Co.,	Butter.....	43 00
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	17 22
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, Medicines, etc.....	186 00
18.	O. C. Williams,	Repairs, Telegraph lines.....	55 80



1879.

Apr. 18.	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	\$ 30 17
	Cleveland Brothers,	Furniture .....	63 87
	Wm. Barstow & Co.,	Carpets .....	24 30
	Wm. H. Fenner & Co.,	Ventilator, etc.....	74 91
	Shedd & Sawyer,	Surveying.....	98 91
	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery, etc.....	42 11
	Providence Gas Co.,	Gas, 1st quarter, 1879 .....	180 29
21.	I. M. Lincoln,	Meat.....	380 85
	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Windows, Doors, etc.....	54 15
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	18 48
	Freeman M. Rose,	Leather, etc .....	62 60
	Francis Read & Son,	House Paper .....	18 31
25.	N. Y., P. & B. R. R. Co.,	Tickets .....	25 00
	Gideon G. Hicks,	Repairs on Bridges, etc.....	71 08
	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden Ware, etc.....	2 68
28.	Prov. & W. R. R. Co.,	Freight on Flour.....	96 00
30.	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec.,	Pay-roll, month of April....	1,340 66
	John A. Hawkins,	Trimming Wagon Seats.....	15 00
	E. P. Roe,	Strawberry Plants .....	18 25
	Barden & Keep,	Butter.....	11 25
	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour.....	321 00
	Wm. W. Chapin,	Small bills and cash items...	5 20
Total.....			\$21,214 05

*Support of State Prison.*

1879.

Jan. 4.	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec.	Pay Roll for Dec.....	\$793 71
13.	N. Y. & N. E. R. R.	Freight Bill, for Dec. ....	8 49
	New England Butt Co.,	Castings, etc.....	4 74
	Abner J. Barnaby.	One suit of clothes.....	10 00
	C. A. Hull & Co.	{ Transportation prisoners, old { prison to new .....	145 50
	Wm. Streeter,	Labor on Park street fence...	4 20
	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	One suit of clothes.....	11 06
22.	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	21 76
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	16 06
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	147 74
	Thos. W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	6 75
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	47 72
	Henry T. Root,	Tin ware, etc.....	72 57
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish, etc....	14 96
	American Bible Society,	Bibles .....	121 23
	K. A. & Danielson,	Advertising.....	62 47
	Akerman & Co.,	Record Books.....	10 00

1879.

Jan. 4.	Providence Gas Co.,	{ Gas, Gaspee street and R. I.	
		{ Prison.....	\$236 91
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Drugs, etc.....	63 98
	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	475 00
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	1,264 05
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	110 51
	Rice & Hayward,	Bread, etc.....	40 48
	Nelson Viall,	{ Sundry bills & expenses &	
		{ paid discharged prisoners.	130 61
Feb. 4.	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary.	Pay-roll for January.....	818 88
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	75 52
	Calef Brothers,	Poultry.....	10 53
24.	Albert Weaver,	Transportation.....	46 68
25.	American Tract Society,	Periodicals.....	56 00
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	35 18
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	".....	152 24
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	10 11
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	13 31
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	48 66
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish.....	39 4
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	62 3
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	4 0
	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	148 0
	Somerset Potters Works,	Crockery.....	23 6
	J. A. Budlong & Son,	Pickles.....	3 7
	T. & W. Breck,	Leather Mail Bag.....	6 0
	Wm. E. Taber & Son,	Clock.....	19 8
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	202 3
	Smith S. Sweet,	Meal.....	105 7
	Billings Brothers,	Horse, Wagon, Harness, etc..	385 0
	Daniel J. Viall.	Board.....	26 0
	Christopher Holden,	Carrying prisoners.....	5 0
	James Goodwin and wife,	{ Services as organist and	
		{ chorister, 1877....	50 0
	Moses L. Watson,	Carrying prisoners.....	5 5
	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged convicts, &	
		{ sundry small bills.....	37 1
Mar. 3.	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay-roll for February.....	780 5
5.	Charles R. Brayton,	Postage stamps.....	20 0
22.	G. & C. P. Hutchins,	Sundry articles.....	8 9
24.	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	60 4
	E. Winsor & Co.,	Rubber Springs, etc.....	4 20
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	5 00
	Moulton & Remington,	Hose Carriage.....	37 50
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	141 78
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Straw.....	1 80
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Chickory, etc.....	12 11
	Henry Staples,	Paper.....	14 00

1879.

Mar. 24.	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	\$21 00
	Charles H. George & Co.,	Leather Hose.....	195 00
	Congdon & Aylsworth,	Shoes.....	49 00
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt Fish, etc.....	38 60
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	2 13
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods....	77 07
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	12 48
	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	67 82
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	12 45
	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	151 20
	Prov. Steam and Gas Pipe Co.,	Labor and Materials.....	20 88
	Sidney S. Rider,	Books.....	14 52
	C. A. Hull & Co.,	Cartage.....	8 00
	Moses L. Watson,	".....	9 37
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	18 62
Apr. 2.	Louis W. Clarke,	{ Use of Telephone 1 year end- ing March 18, 1880.....	10 50
	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged convicts, and sundry small bills... ..	81 56
	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay Roll, March.....	783 23
4.	George T. Perry,	{ Services as Physician, quar- ter ending March 31.....	50 00
12.	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Leather, etc.....	25 24
	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	143 39
18.	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	22 65
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn;	Hams.....	9 01
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries ...	175 05
	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	".....	47 50
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	16 98
	Dewing & Monsell,	Fish, etc.....	35 72
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	44 92
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	16 49
	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	9 51
	Clapp & King,	Fruit.....	50
	Sweet & Arnold,	Potatoes.....	54 75
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc .....	6 75
	O. C. Williams,	Building Telegraph Lines....	279 50
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	2 73
	E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery.....	54 50
	Providence Gas Co.,	Gas, first quarter, 1879.....	366 84
	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Drugs, Medicines, etc.....	125 69
	Wood & Winsor.	Iron Pipe, etc .....	7 39
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	195 81
	S. S. Howes & Co.	Fish, etc.....	5 54
	J. A. Budlong & Son,	Turnips.....	10 00
	Lee Brothers,	Gas Governor, etc.....	100 00
	S. Tourtellot & Co.,	Cranberries, etc.....	42 33

1879.			
Apr. 21.	D. D. Sweet & Co.,	Windows, Doors, etc.....	\$20 65
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	73 13
	Freeman M. Rose,	Leather, etc.....	17 61
	E. M. Waldron,	Couplings, etc.....	36 00
	Moses L. Watson,	Wood, Carting, etc.....	30 39
25.	John H. Eddy,	Wooden Ware, etc.....	115 34
	Smith S. Sweet,	Meal.....	80 95
	Nelson Viall,	Paid discharged convicts, etc.	36 00
30.	Sidney S. Rider,	Periodicals.....	12 00
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	1 Barrel Flour.....	6 00
	Phetteplace & Bartlett,	Soda.....	8 02
	A. J. Barnaby,	1 Suit Clothes.....	12 00
	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	".....	25 00
	Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary,	Pay Roll for April.....	790 49
Total.....			\$11,919 04

*State Institutions, Cranston.*

1879.			
May 13.	George R. Viall,	Beef, etc.....	\$117 34
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	398 34
	J. M. Sweet,	Granite.....	49 08
20.	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry goods.....	61 78
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	12 00
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	54 79
	S. Tourtellot & Co.,	Potatoes, etc.....	39 37
	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	57 71
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry goods.....	177 36
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt fish.....	30 50
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	21 68
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	155 08
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries.....	83 25
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	".....	87 10
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	".....	103 96
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	34 34
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Flour.....	36 00
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Potash, paints, etc.....	94 95
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	50 34
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes, etc.....	19 50
	Angell & Barney,	Grain.....	36 87
	Harwood E. Read,	{ Expense in arrest of es- caped prisoner.....	6 85
24.	John B. Henry,	Shrubs, etc.....	16 35
26.	Moses L. Watson,	Manure and cartage, etc....	110 51
—	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged convicts and sundry small bills..	21 85

1879.

May 26.	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	\$422 60
	N. Y. & N. E. R. R.,	Freight .....	1 30
June 5.	Wm. W. Chapin.,	Pay-roll for May.....	2,223 60
	Providence Gas Co.,	Pipe, fittings, etc .....	9 15
	Joseph A. Latham,	Surveying.....	11 00
9.	John Stone,	Labor.....	36 90
	Samuel W. Davis,	Labor.....	57 60
	Wm. E. Taber & Son	1 clock.....	5 00
14.	Daniel Smith,	Party wagons.....	30 00
19.	Thomas P. Shepard & Co.,	Oil and vitriol.....	143 12
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	676 97
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef .....	465 25
	N. Bangs Williams & Co.,	Books.....	12 36
	George R. Viall,	Meat. ....	148 67
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	" .....	2 56
23.	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	693 75
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Oil, etc .....	163 08
25.	Wm. W. Chapin,	{ Cash paid for testimony of	
	Matthew Campbell,	{ experts, etc.....	27 22
	C. H. Scrutton,	Horse-shoeing.....	10 88
	George W. Carr,	Veterinary surgeon .....	10 00
	James J. Newman,	Medical services.....	50 00
	George H. Pettis,	Portable railing.....	40 00
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Post railing, chains, etc ....	248 25
	Edward F. Curtis,	Lumber.....	110 42
	George W. Sabre,	Meal.....	35 60
	Calef Brothers,	Straw.....	130 59
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Poultry.....	8 20
	O. L. Baker,	Hardware.....	6 22
	Smith S. Sweet,	Potatoes .....	15 75
	Sweet & Arnold,	Meal.....	73 36
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Vegetables .....	56 25
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Hardware.....	10 09
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Medicines.....	38 45
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.	Groceries.....	159 67
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Dry goods .....	8 60
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Salt fish.....	85 36
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Groceries .....	191 33
	Angell & Barney,	Dry goods.....	144 96
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Grain .....	172 18
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	113 36
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	" .....	75 37
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Grain.....	113 42
28.	Charles R. Brayton, P. M.,	Coffee, etc .....	19 37
	Eleazer S. Congdon,	Postage stamps.....	20 00
July 1.	George Chatterton, Jr. & Co.,	Exchange of horses.....	62 50
		Re-setting files.....	19 56

# REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

117	4.	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay-roll for June .....	\$2,333 33
	9.	Joseph A. Latham,	Surveying .....	21 10
		Alfred B. Chadsey,	Traveling expenses .....	32 85
		George T. Perry,	Sevices as physician .....	75 00
111		A. R. Darling & Co.,	Manure .....	79 00
		A. H. Warren,	" .....	36 50
		Tuttle & Hobbs,	" .....	79 00
		George W. Wightman,	Salary and trav'ling expenses	437 50
		George M. Grant,	Horse-shoeing .....	6 50
		Charles R. Brayton, P. M.,	Postage stamps .....	19 00
21.		Jerry Noonan,	Labor as Mason .....	36 50
		Angell & Barney,	Straw .....	5 25
		S. H. Bruce,	Horse-shoeing .....	8 25
		Smith S. Sweet,	Meal .....	50 00
		D. C. Wood,	Hats and caps .....	15 50
		S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt fish, etc. ....	27 00
		J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing .....	29 00
		J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain .....	257 50
		George R. Viall,	Meat .....	186 00
		Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry goods .....	27 00
		Dewing & Monsell,	Fish .....	65 00
		Charles H. George & Co.,	Harness, etc. ....	12 00
		Field & Cory,	Furniture .....	21 00
		T. W. Rounds & Co.,	Harnesses, etc. ....	9 00
		E. L. Freeman & Co.,	Stationery, etc. ....	61 00
		Builders' Iron Foundry,	Castings, etc. ....	67 00
		W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware .....	25 00
		L. A. Tillinghast & Co.,	Sandwiches .....	13 00
		Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries .....	224 00
		Henry T. Root,	Tin ware, etc. ....	18 00
		Clapp & King,	Fruit .....	9 00
		George L. Claffin & Co.,	Medicines, etc. ....	47 75
		Bugbee & Brownell,	Groceries .....	384 00
		Rhode Island News Co.,	Books, etc. ....	7 94
		Wm. Barstow & Co.,	Oil-cloth .....	32 07
		Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware .....	6 50
		James A. Potter & Co.,	Lumber .....	19 94
		Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Paints, etc .....	126 13
		S. Tourtellott & Co.,	Vegetables .....	29 94
		Manchester & Hudson,	Brick, lime, etc. ....	349 00
		Providence Gas Co.,	Gas .....	188 90
		Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	114 50
		Winsor & Brown,	Lumber .....	29 94
		George H. Copeland,	Horse hire .....	12 50
		Edward F. Curtis,	Meal .....	32 00
		Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes .....	56 95
		I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat .....	431 75

1879.

July 21.	Burrows and Kenyon,	Lumber.....	\$18 37
	Tucker and Little,	Coal .....	880 51
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc. ....	17 63
	Wood & Winsor,	Pipe, fittings, etc.....	106 83
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron, etc.....	46 08
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	Groceries....	41 00
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Medicines.....	18 94
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	60 72
	Nelson Viall,	{ Paid discharged convicts, and sundry small bills..	72 15
30.	Prov. Steam and Gas Pipe Co.,	Steam guage, etc.....	6 79
	L. Brayton & Co.,	Castings.....	58 25
	Isaac Belknap,	Granite .....	55 00
	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Farm tools, seeds, etc.....	229 50
	Elisha O. Angell,	Plank.....	90 12
	Louis W. Clarke,	Rent of telephone.....	25 00
Aug. 5.	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay-roll for July.....	2,557 72
	James M. Pendleton,	Traveling expenses.....	69 25
	James J. Newman,	Iron for rails.....	9 24
	C. Farnum & Co.,	Harness trimmings....	31 46
	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Shoes.....	339 44
	Moses L. Watson,	Teaming, etc..	18 15
18.	Spicers & Peckham,	Galvanized iron, etc.....	7 94
	Fidler Bros. & Fessenden,	Straw hats .....	18 00
	George W. Sabre,	Straw.....	13 60
	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	5 00
	Robert E. Moore,	Fruit trees, etc .....	19 50
	Covington & Howland,	Roofing... ..	54 19
	Abram Crowell,	Iron rods.....	4 95
	Joseph A. Latham,	Engineering.....	71 04
	Nelson Viall,	Cash items, etc .....	18 00
	Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,	Scales... ..	36 73
26.	Wm. W. Chapin,	Small bills and cash items..	41 66
	O. L. Baker,	Vegetables .....	14 00
	Rice, Draper & Co.,	White lead.....	8 50
	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co.,	Carting .....	13 75
	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	601 25
	Henry L. Parsons,	Groceries.....	41 93
	Parsons, Cady & Washburn,	" .....	108 05
	Wood & Winsor,	Repairing pumps, etc.....	67 40
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	260 51
	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables, etc.....	37 67
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	471 08
	Pontiac Mills,	Ice.....	9 00
	Smith S. Sweet,	Grain.....	43 70
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt fish, etc.....	16 10
	H. M. & A. A. Kimball,	Meat.....	7 68
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	67 65

1879.

Aug. 26.	E. M. Aldrich & Co.	Groceries.....	\$142 94
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	" .....	113 00
	George Hawes & Sons,	Potatoes, etc.....	39 14
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	27 64
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	193 55
	Stephen D. Andrews,	Salt.....	13 25
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet	Grain.....	236 80
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines, etc.....	32 04
	Manchester & Hudson,	Drain pipe, etc.....	271 91
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry goods.....	217 96
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	36 95
	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	175 44
	George Campbell,	Wire screens, etc.....	5 30
	F. Olds,	Sealing scales.....	5 75
	Rhode Island Concrete Co.,	Concreting at Prison.....	93 73
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	833 57
Sept. 2.	Wm. W. Chapin,	Pay-roll for August.....	2,560 55
9.	Jos. A. Latham,	Engineering.....	42 94
22.	Leander Chace,	Horse hire.....	40 00
	Chas. H. Hunt,	Services of Policemen.....	16 00
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron.....	27 43
	Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Groceries.....	31 40
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Meat.....	472 06
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet,	Grain.....	272 94
	F. M. Rose,	Leather.....	139 06
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	756 87
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries.....	201 90
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	" .....	134 06
	Cleveland Brothers,	Furniture.....	41 12
	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Paints, etc.....	114 73
	Smith S. Sweet	Meal.....	58 44
	F. D. Bigelow & Co,	Shoes.....	75 00
	Burrows & Kenyon,	Lumber.....	47 87
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry goods.....	77 67
	Barker, Chadsey & Co.,	Hardware.....	23 80
	Edw. F. Curtis,	Meal.....	38 50
	Manchester & Hudson,	Building material.....	115 43
	D. D. Sweet & Co.	Windows.....	21 00
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt fish.....	25 65
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Medicines.....	92 44
	George Campbell,	Wire netting.....	5 83
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry Goods.....	125 38
	W. Congdon & Sons,	Hardware.....	17 19
	Cyrus O. Keach,	Ice.....	9 47
	Henry L. Parsons,	Groceries.....	81 90
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	16 66
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Medicines, etc.....	38 56



1879.

apt. 23.	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	\$184 74
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	24 90
	Nelson Viall,	Cash items.....	20 50
23.	Wm. W. Chapin,	{ Pay-roll, masons, etc., on	
		{ Prison stable.....	229 28
29.	Isaac & Lewis Walker,	{ Contract for Stone Pavil-	
	Bugbee & Hall,	{ ion, Insane Asylum....	1,500 00
ct. 4.	Wm. W. Chapin,	Stationery.....	6 75
	Chas. A. Lufkin,	Pay-roll, September.....	2,412 90
7.	Sam'l L. Blaisdell,	Postage stamps, Prison....	15 00
	Geo. H. Copeland & Co.,	Traveling expenses, etc....	61 50
	Matthew Campbell,	Carriage hire.....	10 00
11.	Tuttle & Hobbs,	Horse-shoeing.....	11 73
	H. M. & A. A. Kimball,	Manure, etc.....	83 89
	Henry H. Healy,	".....	4 00
	A. H. Warren,	".....	24 00
	A. R. Darling & Co.,	".....	42 50
	Geo. W. Wightman,	".....	75 00
	John E. Chadwick,	{ Salary, and removal of	
	Geo. A. Barnard,	{ paupers.....	380 10
	Nelson Viall,	Repairing pumps.....	4 00
	Cyrus O. Keach,	Slating.....	156 47
	Moses L. Watson,	Cash items.....	28 75
	F. B. Sanborn,	Ice.....	15 15
	R. I. Concrete Co.,	Wood, etc.....	63 84
	Joseph A. Latham,	{ Reports of Conference of	
	Smith S. Sweet,	{ Charities.....	10 00
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Concreting.....	51 12
	Moore & Allen,	Engineering.....	29 25
	Bugbee & Brownell,	Meal.....	40 37
	Edward F. Curtis,	Medicines, etc.....	18 51
	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hats.....	5 61
	Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Groceries.....	140 52
	Wood & Windsor,	Meal.....	46 86
	Wm. B. Blanding,	Hardware.....	20 47
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Dry goods.....	44 15
	Clapp & King,	Gifford's Injector, etc....	42 90
	Henry L. Parsons,	Medicines.....	13 33
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Shoes.....	29 40
	Manchester and Hudson,	Fruit.....	4 80
	Henry T. Root,	Groceries.....	123 83
	T. W. Rounds & Co.,	Salt fish.....	91 80
	Stephen D. Andrews,	Building material.....	52 90
	Providence Gas Co.,	Tin ware, etc.....	38 32
	Calef Brothers,	Harness trimmings.....	32 25
		Salt.....	20 30
		Gas.....	131 43
		Hams, etc.....	7 34

1879.

Oct. 20.	Henry Staples & Co., J. H. & J. B. Sweet, Whitford, Aldrich & Co., Barker, Chadsey & Co., Burrows & Kenyon, Thomas W. Sprague, Taylor, Symonds & Co., E. M. Aldrich & Co., Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Paper. ....	11 00
		Grain. ....	140 04
		Groceries. ....	140 33
		Hardware. ....	6 65
		Lumber. ....	53 90
		Coffee, etc. ....	20 97
		Dry goods. ....	280 88
		Groceries. ....	82 65
		"	154 22
		Meat. ....	91 25
23.	I. M. Lincoln & Co., Arnold & McGowan, James A. Potter & Co., Charles Halstead, Dewing & Monsell, George R. Viall, E. L. Freeman & Co., Sweet & Arnold,	Sash, etc. ....	427 48
		Hard pine. ....	7 65
		Night buckets. ....	27 00
		Fish, etc. ....	74 80
		Meat. ....	199 98
		Stationery. ....	46 48
		Vegetables, etc. ....	5 67
		Pay-roll, October. ....	2,238 11
		Shoeing horses. ....	22 00
		Cash items. ....	13 75
Nov. 4.	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Grain. ....	140 90
		Meal. ....	40 13
		Building material. ....	6 21
		Plumbing. ....	19 18
		Medicines. ....	96 84
		Meal. ....	41 50
		Lumber. ....	118 20
		Salt fish. ....	12 05
		Dry goods. ....	38 64
		Meat. ....	527 90
14.	S. H. Bunce, Nelson Viall, J. H. & J. B. Sweet, E. F. Curtis, Manchester & Hudson, Davis & Smith, Chambers, Calder & Co., Smith S. Sweet Burrows & Kenyon, S. S. Howes & Co., Hartwell, Richards & Co., I. M. Lincoln & Co., Taylor, Symonds & Co., Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., E. M. Aldrich & Co., Waldron, Wightman & Co., Henry L. Parsons, George L. Claffin & Co., Congdon & Aylsworth, George R. Viall, Barker, Chadsey & Co., Joseph A. Latham, E. M. Thurston, Thomas W. Sprague, W. Congdon & Sons,	Dry goods. ....	513 70
		Coal. ....	22 28
		Groceries. ....	45 90
		"	69 01
		"	138 97
		Medicines, etc. ....	69 35
		Shoes. ....	5 04
		Meat. ....	184 82
		Hardware. ....	31 70
		Engineering. ....	41 57
25.	Wm. W. Chapin, George F. Young & Brother, A. C. Eddy & Studleys, Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Chairs. ....	4 50
		Coffee, etc. ....	20 34
		Hardware. ....	49 06
		Cash items and expenses. ....	41 14
		Tobacco. ....	190 96
		Rubber packing. ....	5 65
		Groceries. ....	92 54

1879.

Nov. 25.	F. D. Bigelow & Co.,	Shoes .....	37 50
	T. W. Robinson & Co.,	Horse.....	150 00
	Chris. Dexter,	Plans, etc.....	196 75
Dec. 3.	Prov. & Wor. R. R. Co.,	Freight on flour .....	167 50
	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay-roll, November.....	2,252 49
	4. Isaac & Lewis Walker,	} Balance of contract for	
		} Pavilion.....	2,237 50
	8. Providence Gas Co.,	Pipe, etc.....	55 46
	Tucker & Little,	Coal.....	110 64
	Cyrus O. Keach,	Ice .....	8 26
	McCrillis, Harris & Co.,	Flour.....	1,301 63
	Buffington & Greene,	" .....	181 25
	11. Isaac Walker,	Repairs, etc.....	17 75
	12. Providence Wire Works,	Wire guards.....	14 00
	H. M. Coombs & Co	Binding.....	16 50
	Leander Chace,	Carriage hire.....	32 50
	16. Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Dry goods.....	36 44
	John H. Eddy & Co.,	Wooden ware .....	166 47
	Wm. H. Fenner & Co.,	Refrigerator, etc.....	53 75
	Thomas W. Sprague,	Coffee, etc.....	21 16
	Greene, Anthony & Co.,	Shoes.....	113 55
	Chambers, Calder & Co.,	Sperm oil.....	80 21
	Edward F. Curtis,	Meal.....	21 40
	George R. Viall,	Meat.....	164 46
	S. S. Howes & Co.,	Salt fish.....	77 89
	Sweet & Arnold,	Vegetables .....	14 16
	I. M. Lincoln & Co.,	Beef.....	383 20
	Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Dry goods. ....	912 51
	Charles H. George & Co.,	Hose, etc.....	178 37
	Oliver Johnson & Co.,	Paints, etc.....	13 18
	E. M. Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	73 80
	J. H. & J. B. Sweet	Grain.....	238 86
	Barden & Keep,	Butter and cheese.....	21 26
	Moulton & Ingraham,	Machine work.....	27 76
	Waldron, Wightman & Co,	Groceries.....	53 11
	James Tucker,	Crockery, etc.....	60 08
	W. E. Barrett & Co.,	Farm tools.....	157 24
	Henry T. Root,	Furnace....	278 50
	Builders' Iron Foundry,	Water troughs.....	14 12
	Geo. F. Young & Bro.,	Tobacco.....	105 84
	Congdon, Carpenter & Co.,	Iron .....	45 43
	Bugbee & Brownell,	Groceries .....	423 22
	Freeman M. Rose,	Leather, etc.....	21 44
	Fidler Brothers & Fessenden,	Caps.....	24 43
	Henry L. Parsons,	Groceries.....	124 09
20.	A. B. Chadsey,	Traveling expenses .....	36 20
	James M. Pendleton,	" .....	58 20

1879.

Dec. 20.	Job Kenyon,	Traveling expenses .....	44 30
	Lewis B. Smith,	" " .....	11 70
	Thomas Coggeshall,	" " .....	82 90
	Stephen R. Weeden,	" " .....	10 40
	Nelson Viall,	Cash items .....	21 00
	Matthew Campbell,	Horse-shoeing ..	3 00
	S. S. Sweet,	Meal .....	51 20
	Whitford, Aldrich & Co.,	Groceries .....	315 10
	Jos. A. Latham,	Platting cemetery, etc.....	31 50
	J. F. Patten, agent,	Flour .....	629 37
22.	Rice & Hayward,	Crackers, etc.....	81 71
	O. C. Williams,	Repairing telegraph, etc....	75 90
	J. B. Barnaby & Co.,	Clothing .....	18 70
26.	Wood & Winsor,	Pipe and fittings. ....	28 07
	S. S. Sprague & Co.,	Flour.....	371 33
	Jos. S. Pitman,	Agricultural papers.....	5 50
	Eliza P. Watson,	Services as organist, 1879...	25 00
30.	Lewis T. Fales,	Work on cart.....	14 00
	Wm. H. Arnold,	Hay .....	20 00
	Horace Vose,	Live turkeys.....	7 40
	George W. Wightman,	{ Salary . . . . . \$350 00..	
		{ Removal of pau-	
		pers..... 58 15..	408 11
	Wm. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Cash items and expenses ...	18 11
	Cleveland Bros.,	Settees, etc.....	100 00
	Rhode Island News Co.,	Sunday-school papers.....	4 00
	Sidney S. Rider,	Books, etc.....	6 50
	American Tract Society,	Religious papers .....	89 50
31.	Moses L. Watson,	Transportation .....	9 00
	W. W. Chapin, Sec'y,	Pay-roll, December.....	2,307 20
Total.....			\$58,548 14

*Militia and Military Affairs.*

1879.

Jan.	6.	Co. B, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, use of horses, Oct. 9 and 15, 1878.....	\$216 00
		Town Council, Pawtucket, rent of armories, 1878.....	400 00
	13.	C. R. Dennis, services, annual inspection of arms, 1878....	200 00
		Chas. F. Pope, balance of bill, ammunition, 1878.....	174 30
		Board of Aldermen, Providence, rent of armories, 13 companies, 1878 .....	1,300 00
		Board of Aldermen, Newport, rent of armories, 1878.....	200 00
		Town Council, Westerly, " " 1878....	200 00
		Town Council, Lincoln, " " 1878.....	100 00
		Town Council, Bristol, " " 1878.....	100 00
		Town Council, Warren, " " 1878.....	100 00

1879.

Jan. 15.	Thomas W. Chace, services as Brigadier-General and Staff, 1st Brigade, 1878. ....	46 50
	R. H. I. Goddard, Field and Staff, 1st Battalion Infantry....	96 00
	Wm. R. Walker, services, Major-General and Staff.....	60 00
	David Lester, services of Co. B. 1st Battalion Cavalry, 1878.	277 00
	Frederick Miller, services, Brigadier-Gen'l and Staff, 2d Brig- ade, 1878 ....	54 00
16.	Edwin Draper, services of Co. D, 1st Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	382 00
	Augustus P. Sherman, services of Newport Artill'y Co., 1878.	181 50
	Thomas Brinn, services, Co. B, 6th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	268 00
	A. Marshall Terence, services, Co. A, 6th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	215 50
	John McManus, services, Field and Staff, 5th Battalion In- fantry, 1878. ....	49 50
	Fred. W. Jenckes, services, Co. D, 2d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	296 50
	Town Council of Warwick, rent of armory, Co. D, 2d Bat- talion Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1878. ....	100 00
17.	D. W. Reeves, services of 2d Brigade Band, 1878. ....	440 00
	Wm. McPherson, services of Co. F, 5th Battalion, Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	212 50
	Bartholomew McSoley, services of Co. E, 2d Battalion In- fantry, 1878. ....	278 50
	Gideon Spencer, services of Co. D, 3d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	292 00
20.	John McElroy, services Co. D, 5th Battalion Infantry and ar- mor, 1878. ....	247 00
	Eugene B. Crocker, services of Co. B, 1st Battalion Light Artillery and armorer, 1878. ....	517 54
	Wm. Muuro, services of Field and Staff, 2d Battalion, In- fantry, 1878. ....	43 50
	C. Henry Alexander, services of Co. C, 1st Battalion In- fantry and armorer, 1878. ....	377 50
	Alexander Strauss, services, Co. C, 1st Battalion Cavalry and armorer, 1878. ....	344 50
	Horace G. Peck, services Co. A, 1st Battalion Light Artillery and armorer, 1878. ....	553 50
	C. H. Barney, services of Governor, Personal and General Staff for 1878. ....	172 50
	Thomas Chambers, services of Co. B, 2d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	268 00
	J. W. Vernon, Cashier, services, 1st Brigade Band, 1878....	275 00
	Wm. E. Brown, services Co. C, 3d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878. ....	248 50

1879.		
Jan. 20.	William Munro, services Co. A, 2d Battallion Infantry and armorer, 1878 .....	325 00
	Wm. H. Beckett, services Co. C, 6th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	281 50
	J. Albert Brown, services Co. B, 3d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	253 00
	Rufus V. Woods, services Co. A, 3d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	274 00
	A. N. Crandall, services Field and Staff, 3d Battalion Infantry, 1878.....	42 00
	John Cullen, services Co. B, 5th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	230 50
	John B. Curran, services Co. C, 5th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	254 50
	Lyman B. Goff, services Field and Staff, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, 1878 .....	37 50
21.	J. L. Snow, services Field and Staff, 1st Bat. Cavalry, 1878..	51 00
	John B. Cooke, Jr., services Co. B, 1st Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	374 50
	J. H. Kendrick, services Co. A, 1st Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	415 00
	Josiah A. King, services Co. A, 1st Battalion Cavalry, and armorer, 1878.....	250 00
22.	John H. Adams, services of Bristol Artillery, 1878.....	54 00
	Thos. H. Brown, services Co. C, 2d Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	206 00
23.	Thomas H. Powers, services of Co. A, 5th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	293 50
	Lewis Keneggee, services Field and Staff, 6th Battalion Infantry, 1878.....	58 50
	James W. Johnson, services Co. D, 6th Battalion Infantry and armorer, 1878.....	229 00
Feb. 8.	Luke Cox, services Co. E, 5th Bat. Infantry and armorer, 1878	263 50
21.	A. Stewart & Co., transportation of Governor and Staff, August 28, 1878.....	55 00
Mar. 29.	C. H. Barney, expenses of Board of Officers, Special Order, Adjutant-General's Office .....	96 00
April 7.	Old Colony R. R. Co., transportation of Governor and Staff to Newport March 20, 1879, funeral Gen. Sherman.....	12 00
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising military orders.	6 00
June 7.	J. Harry Welch, bunting, and repairing flag .....	2 60
17.	Charles R. Dennis, freight bills and other expenses, Quartermaster-General.....	17 00
30.	Charles R. Dennis, transportation of officers on Boston and Providence R. R.....	26 00
July 9.	George H. Vaughn, services Newport Artillery Co., March 30, 1879, and horses used May 27, 1879 .....	133 00

1879.		
July 21.	Horace G. Peck, horses, Battery A., 1st Battalion Light Artillery, used Feb. 22d, 1879.....	18 00
Aug. 2.	C. H. Barney, sundry expenses, Adjutant-General's office, April 21 to July 14. ....	18 41
19.	C. H. Barney, services of Governor's Staff and use of horses, sundry dates. ....	78 50
23.	Peter Evans, labor on overcoats, etc, Quartermaster-General's Department. ....	5 00
26.	J. K. Pritchard, 7 days' service, Quartermaster-Gen'l's Dep't. Chickering & Miller, removing guns, Pawtucket to Providence, Quartermaster-General's Department. ....	10 50
29.	Morlock & Bayer, oak case for Brigade Headquarters. ....	5 00
	D. Appleton & Co., 49 Upton's Tactics, Adjutant-General's Department. ....	28 00
Sept. 6.	George W. Barber, labor, Quartermaster-General's Dep't....	78 40
	Fred W. Jenckes, labor on doors, sash, etc., Woonsocket armory. ....	10 00
8.	Philip S. Chace, expenses, etc., " " ....	5 74
9.	Luke Cox, services, armorer Co. E, 5th Battalion Infantry, Jan. 1, '79, to June 9, '79. ....	5 55
13	Truman Blanchard, agent, steamer Chance Shot, transportation troops to Oakland Beach, Sept. 8, 1879....	44 00
	James Salisbury, services rendered at Oakland Beach Camp, August 30 to September 5, 1879. ....	150 00
	A. Stewart & Co., baiting horses July 4, 1879, Quartermaster-General's Department. ....	20 00
19.	Steamer Emmett, transportation of troops to Oakland Beach and Warren. ....	3 00
24.	Peter A. Boyle, labor, 5 days' packing, etc., Quartermaster-General's Department. ....	40 00
26.	M. H. Sullivan, repairs, etc., on saddles, Co. B, Cavalry ....	7 50
27.	W. D. Wilcox, labor, etc., on camp-ground, Oakland Beach, September 8, 1879. ....	25 45
	W. Scott Green, labor, etc., on camp-ground, Oakland Beach, September 8, 1879. ....	62 75
30.	Freeman & Francis, transportation, Governor and Staff to Oakland Beach and Park Garden, Sept. 4, 1879. ....	27 94
Oct. 1.	C. H. Barney, sundry expenses, Adjutant-General's Dep't ...	16 00
4.	C. H. George & Co., hardware, Quartermaster-Gen's Dep't....	10 92
	C. R. Dennis, sundry expenses " " ....	36 00
	G. & C. P. Hutchins, candles, lanterns, etc., " " ....	21 80
	A. C. Eddy & Studleys, rubber hose, " " ....	18 00
	Wm. B. Blanding, camphor, " " ....	3 35
	French, Mackenzie & Co., sundry expenses, Camp Van Zandt, September, 1879. ....	5 40
	W. E. Barrett & Co., wooden ware, Quartermaster-General Department. ....	237 00
		118 87

1879.	
Oct. 4.	T. W. Rounds & Co., revolving punches, Quartermaster-General Department..... 4 00
6.	Chris. G. Wilcox, labor, etc., Quartermaster-Gen'l Dep't.... 20 00
	G. A. Wallace & Co., stencils, " " .... 3 15
7.	Perry's Express, charges, " " .... 4 00
8.	Horace G. Peck, services, horses, Battery A, Light Artillery, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1879..... 300 00
9.	W. D. Wilcox, labor, etc., Camp Van Zandt, of sundry persons, Sept. 6, 1879..... 35 50
	John T. Wilcox, labor, Camp Van Zandt ..... 22 00
15.	E. H. Rhodes, Forage and commutation or rations, Camp Van Zandt, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1879..... 2,378 30
	Hopkins & Sears, 378 meals furnished men in breaking Camp Van Zandt, Sept. 6, 1879.... 126 00
	John Howe, expenses, Camp Van Zandt ..... 27 65
18.	Hopkins & Sears, 7 days' board of Engineers, Camp Van Zandt ..... 17 50
27.	W. J. Bradford, rations and forage, Camp Van Zandt ..... 27 30
	Richard Greene, straw for Quartermaster-General..... 54 55
28.	Steamer Richard Borden, transportation, Co. C, 2d Battalion Infantry..... 10 50
	Battery A; Light Artillery, forage, Camp Van Zandt..... 78 00
	First Battalion Cavalry, " " " ..... 150 00
30.	W. J. Arnold, repairs, Battery A, Light Artillery .... 2 00
	B. B. Martin, transportation of troops, Camp Van Zandt ... 6 00
	G. Spencer, " " " " ..... 4 00
Dec. 2.	Providence Furniture Co., cups, Quartermaster-General.... 2 70
	Newport Artillery, paint, labor, etc., Quartermaster-General.. \$21 15
	Chas. Hayes, medical supplies, Camp Van Zandt..... 10 00
	G. W. Porter, " " " ..... 7 50
	Arnold L. Potter, repairing rifles, Quartermaster-General... 4 25
23.	Steamer Richard Borden..... 5 00
	C. R. Dennis, sundry expenses to December 31, 1879 ..... 14 51
Total.....	
\$17,999 67	

*Public Printing.*

1879.	
Feb. 1.	Nickerson, Sibley & Co., publishing Public Laws in Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878. \$61 00
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising in Providence Journal meeting of sundry committees, General Assembly. 139 18
	Le Roy B. Pease, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, in Evening Reporter, Woonsocket..... 57 50
	John P. Sanborn, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, in Newport Weekly Mercury..... 61 00



1879.

Feb. 1.	L. W. A. Cole, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, in Wood River Advertiser.....	\$57 50
	Davis & Pitman, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, in Newport News and Journal.....	122 00
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding for Secretary of State and Adjutant-General.....	78 08
3.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for State officers.....	218 82
5.	C. A. Greene, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, in Bristol Phoenix.....	56 50
7.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for sundry public offices....	528 44
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding for R. R. Commissioner and Secretary of State.....	146 29
	L. W. A. Cole, advertising sundry meetings of Committee, Washington Co. Court-House in Wood River Advertiser..	14 35
20.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, various State offices.....	415 91
26.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, various State offices and for General Assembly.....	99 07
28.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for Commissioner of Public Schools.....	698 76
Mar. 6.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing Report Board State Charities and Corrections, 1879.....	194 85
14.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, office Secretary of State....	49 04
15.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for Senate Jan. Session, 1879.	28 98
	Davis & Pitman, advertising notice of Committee on Bridges in Newport News.....	3 00
17.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, publishing Public Laws in Journal and Bulletin, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878.....	270 00
18.	Porthouse & Carleton, publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878, and Jan. 1879, in part, in Parrott ...	\$74 00
	J. H. Hammett & Co., publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878 in Parrott and Cosmopolitan.....	66 50
25.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for Com. of Public Schools..	12 47
	John H. Campbell, publishing Public Laws Jan. and May Sessions, 1878 in Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner.....	60 50
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Com. of Public Schools Report and Report Board State Charities and Corrections....	224 98
	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for House of Representatives, January Session, 1879 .....	158 34
31.	E. L. Freeman & Co., 3,000 district return blanks, Commissioner Public Schools.....	45 32
April 2.	E. L. Freeman & Co., 1,500 copies of Report of New State Prison Commissioners .....	81 41
9.	Davis & Pitman, advertising meeting of Committee on Finance in Newport News .....	1 75
12.	Providence Press Co., advertising meeting of Committee on Judiciary.....	11 82

1879.	
Apr. 12.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising meeting of General Assembly. .... \$35 00
14.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for General Assembly, January Session, 1879. .... 305 00
	Providence Press Co., advertising meeting of Committee on Corporations. .... 2 50
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising meetings of Committees on Corporations and Finance. .... 4 50
15.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing reports of Auditor and Harbor Commissioners. .... 312 40
21.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing first annual report of State Board of Health. .... 307 10
22.	D. Gillies, advertising meeting of Committee on Shire Town, Washington Co. in Narragansett Times. .... 5 70
	Providence Press Co., publishing Public Laws, Jan. and May Sessions, 1878. .... 134 00
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, various State offices. .... 100 00
23.	Narragansett Press Co., advertising meeting Joint Committee, Shire Town, Washington Co., in Narragansett Herald. .... 7 00
	E. L. Freeman & Co., blanks, Registration Births, Marriages and Deaths, State Board of Health. .... 184 10
25.	E. L. Freeman & Co., 1 civil record book and blanks, Justice Court, Providence. .... 58 00
29.	E. L. Freeman & Co., blanks, letter-heads, etc., Commissioner Public Schools. .... 39 00
May 2.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for General Treasurer, State Auditor, and Secretary of State. .... 39 00
26.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, sundry offices. .... 126 00
31.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry offices. .... 385 50
	A. Crawford Greene & Son, publishing Public Laws in Advertiser and Gazette, May Session, 1878, Jan. Session, 1879. .... 63 00
June 3.	Dan'l C. Kenyon, publishing Public Laws, in Rhode Island Pendulum, May Session 1878, January Session, 1879. .... 48 50
6.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for General Assembly and Secretary of State. .... 300 00
	Davis & Pitman, printing and adv. at May Session, 1879. .... 27 50
	J. P. Sanborn " " " " 1879. .... 61 50
7.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing for Com. Public Schools. .... 191 00
10.	E. L. Freeman & Co., " General Treasurer. .... 28 00
11.	Irving Watson, publishing Public Laws in Narragansett Herald, May Session, 1878, Jan. and May Session, 1879, etc. .... 71 50
16.	Providence Press Co., advertising reward by Governor, case of burglary. .... 6 50
21.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising in Journal for Secretary of State. .... 6 00
26.	G. B. & J. H. Utter, advertising in Narragansett Weekly, per order Committee of General Assembly. .... 12 00

1879.		
June 27.	E. L. Freeman & Co., blanks for returns of marriages .....	\$81 60
July 2.	A. Crawford Greene, publishing Public Laws in Town and Country, Jan. and May Session, 1879 .....	50 00
22.	Knowles, Anthony and Danielson, advertising Governor's reward, etc., in Providence Journal.....	5 70
	Providence Press Co., advertising Governor's reward, etc., in Evening Press .....	5 60
24.	G. B. & J. H. Utter, publishing Public Laws, Narragansett Weekly, Jan. and May Sessions, 1879.....	48 00
	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, various State offices.....	281 03
28.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding Public Laws, etc.....	168 88
Aug. 18.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, Justice Court, Providence, and State Board of Health, etc.....	69 03
22.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising meeting, Indian Committee.....	6 55
28.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, Justice Court, Newport...	13 23
Sept. 2.	" " " " Insurance Com. Report, 1879.	754 65
6.	D. Gillies, publishing Laws in Narragansett Times, 1879....	39 50
8.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry offices.....	63 30
9.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding and wrapping Ins. Report ...	136 94
	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing blanks, etc., Adjutant-Gen'l.	140 95
24.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, public offices.....	16 61
	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, " " .....	46 52
30.	" " " " Catalogue, school officers....	12 02
Oct. 2.	" " " " sundry offices.....	94 01
10.	Arnold Greene, Index to Rhode Island Reports.....	281 20
13.	M. A. Walsh, publishing Laws, Weekly Visitor, 1879. ....	49 00
28.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding and ruling, sundry offices....	21 38
Nov. 11.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising reward, Providence Journal.....	6 00
18.	John H. Campbell, advertising notice of Indian Committee's meeting, Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner .....	5 30
24.	E. L. Freeman & Co., publishing Laws, Weekly Visitor, 1879.	39 50
	W. H. Goffe, publishing Laws, Providence Times. 1879.....	51 00
25.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, General Treasurer....	16 70
28.	Weed, Parsons & Co., 150 Fire Insurance blanks, Insurance Department.....	37 50
Dec. 3.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry military offices.....	36 76
8.	" " " " sundry offices... ..	94 92
9.	" " " " blanks, Secretary of State...	45 57
15.	H. M. Coombs & Co., blanks, Com'r Public Schools.....	16 60
23.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing, sundry offices... ..	61 75
30.	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding, Secretary of State.....	25 00
31.	E. L. Freeman & Co., printing Manual, Secretary of State..	392 12
Total.....		\$10,102 20

*Court Houses and Jails.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	Providence Gas Co., burner, S. H., Providence.....	\$5 38
	C. R. Hill & Son, pipe, labor, cleaning stoves, etc., Kent Co. court-house and jail.....	30 35
	Browning & Fitts, sundry articles, Kent Co. court-house and jail.....	12 04
	Thos. J. Tilley, " " " to Jan. 1st, 1879.....	15 04
	Chambers, Calder & Co., drugs, etc., Providence Co. court-house, to Dec. 31st, 1878.....	13 12
	Ladd & Davis, blankets, Providence Co., court-house... ..	3 73
	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from court-house Prov. ...	4 04
	Charles H. George & Co., hardware, etc.....	9 04
	John McIver, labor, etc., Providence Co. court-house and S. H., Providence, July 27, 1878 to Jan. 25, 1879.....	83 14
	Potter & Co., repairs of locks, etc., Prov. Co. court-house..	2 94
	W. Congdon & Sons, tacks, etc., E. building.....	1 04
	James Tucker, Jr., shades, Providence Co. court-house.....	4 58
	Earl Carpenter & Son, ice at Providence Co., court-house and S. H. and E. building, 1878.....	156 04
	D. B. Blake, repairs of clocks, S. H., Providence.....	3 04
	D. H. Finley, agent, burners, etc., S. H., Providence.....	3 04
	Chas. F. Pope, repairs, Providence Co. court-house.....	3 64
	John H. Eddy & Co., matches, duster, etc., Providence Co. court house ... ..	7 94
	Board State Charities and Corrections, iron door, Kent Co. jail	8 04
	John H. Manchester, repairing locks, Bristol Co. jail.....	2 04
	John F. Munro, labor, etc., Bristol Co. court-house .....	4 04
	W. T. C. Wardwell, lumber, " jail.....	10 04
	James Hoard, Jr., glazing, etc, " court house.....	5 50
	Charles H. Allen, repairs, " jail.....	4 04
	Wm. H. Miller & Co., grates, locks and bars, etc., Washington Co., jail.....	143 10
	Edward D. Jones, whitewashing, etc., Newport Co. jail. ...	23 50
	Newport Manufacturing Co., repairs, S. H., Newport.....	15 58
	Frank Morgan, labor, etc., " " .....	31 11
	Edward W. Lawton, blankets, Newport Co. jail .....	10 00
	Wm. H. Peckham, concreting cellar, Newport S. House ....	17 50
	James H. Taylor, sundry articles, S. H., Newport.....	4 25
	Samuel L. Tucker, glazing, etc, Washington Co., jail and court-house.....	6 78
	Edward Tucker, clothing for prisoners Washington Co. jail.	3 00
	G. W. Sheldon & Co., repairing pump, etc., " " .....	4 33
	Newport Ice Co., ice, S. H., Newport, to Dec 31, 1878.....	9 39
5.	D. W. Barney, repairing plastering, etc., Providence Co. court-house.....	6 50
	D. H. Finley, labor, etc., on gas fixtures, S. H., Providence.	10 50
7.	Samuel Cliff, " paint etc., Providence Co. court-house..	31 07

1879.	
Feb. 8.	James H. Tower, repairing iron fence, Prov. Co. court-house \$29 60
10.	Henry Miller, watering streets in front of S. H., Providence, 30 weeks, 1878..... 30 00
	Morris Barry, carting 12 loads of ashes from Providence Co. court house..... 9 00
14.	Wm. Barstow & Co., carpeting, etc., Providence Co. court-house and E. building..... 298 63
	Edward D. Jones, sundry articles for Newport jail..... 25 25
	Cornell & Son, wall paper, etc., " "..... 8 58
	M. Cottrell & Son, " " "..... 9 40
17.	Geo. Wells, whitewashing cellar at S. H. Providence..... 7 00
25.	Job T. Langley, Yale door lock, S. H., Newport.... 4 50
	Frank Morgan, repairs, etc., on " "..... 9 90
Mar. 6.	L. Coggeshall, halliards for flag " "..... 3 87
7.	Tingley Marble Co., Marble tiles, etc., and labor at Providence Co. court-house.... 29 25
10.	J. B. F. Smith, glazing, etc., at Newport Co. court-house and jail..... 48 58
11.	C. A. Hull & Co., cartage of books, Providence Co. court-house to E. building..... 4 50
13.	Mary Lyons, washing towels, Providence Co. court-house... 8 60
14.	Browning & Fitts, sundry articles, Kent Co., jail..... 11 45
15.	J. H. Manchester, labor, etc., Bristol Co court-house..... 4 35
	Wm. R. Taylor, sundry articles, " "..... 2 95
18.	Wm. R. Kenyon, labor on cell doors at Kent Co jail, 7 days. 24 50
	Rowland Crandall, iron work, " " "..... 21 78
21.	Cleveland Bros., case of drawers, Adjutant-General's office, and desk, General Treasurer, E. building, repairs, etc.... 70 12
22.	Thomas Halstead, carting ashes from S. H. Providence.... 4 00
25.	Caffrey & Brooks, galvanized pipe, labor, etc., for S. House, Providence..... 27 21
29.	C. B. Janes, material and labor, Kent Co. court-house..... 3 95
	Cleveland Brothers, chestnut desk, E. building..... 4 00
April 4.	J. Harry Welch, bunting, and repairing flag. .... 2 60
5.	D. H. Finley, agent, gas fixtures, labor, etc., S. H. Prov.... 15 83
9.	Edward Tucker, sundry expenses, Washington Co. jail... 8 55
15.	E. Weeden, carting sand for mortar, Kent Co. jail.... 1 50
	R. Pierce, material and labor, S. H., Providence... 67 78
21.	T. F. Kennedy, repairs, etc, court-house and E. building, Providence..... 7 20
29.	Maurice Barry, carting 8 loads of ashes from S. H. Prov.... 6 00
May 1.	Mary Lyons, washing towels one year to May 1, 1879..... 31 70
7.	S. B. Weekes, clothes for prisoners, Kent Co. jail..... 6 75
13.	Daniel A. Gardner, cleaning vault, " "..... 2 00
	Edward D. Jones, supplies, Newport jail..... 32 75
17.	Thos. L. Spencer shoes for prisoners, Kent Co. jail..... 1 25
19.	Maurice Barry, carting ashes from Prov. Co. court-house... 11 25

1879.			
June	5.	Belcher Brothers, padlock, Kent Co. jail.....	\$1 50
	7.	Anthony & Cowell, carpeting, etc., Com. Public Schools, E. building.....	76 05
	10.	J. S. Byrne, lime and labor at Kent Co. jail.....	1 55
	12.	John H. Eddy & Co., wooden ware, etc., Prov. Co. court-house	20 67
		W. Congdon & Sons, locks, Kent Co. court-house.....	5 70
		Thos. A. Easton, cleaning carpets, Com. Public Schools and Secretary of State.....	11 60
		J. O. Draper & Co., soap, Providence Co. court-house.....	10 30
		C. H. George & Co., hardware, " ".....	2 36
		George W. Harris, lettering signs, " ".....	6 80
		Chambers, Calder & Co., drugs, chemicals, etc., Providence Co. court-house.....	9 39
		Charles F. Pope, keys, Providence Co. court-house....	1 55
	27.	Geo. W. Harris, lettering signs, etc., Prov. Co. court-house.	3 00
		Jotham S. Smith, labor, Kent Co. jail.....	4 00
	30.	Wm. A. Spink, sundry articles for Washington Co. jail.....	7 67
July	8.	Callendar McAuslan & Troup, mosquito netting, Providence Co. court-house.....	4 12
		John H. Eddy & Co., feather dusters, twine, etc.....	6 80
		Chambers, Calder & Co., chemicals, etc.....	11 59
	9.	Ervin Read, labor, Providence Co. court-house.....	3 25
		Mary Lyon, washing towels, Providence Co court-house....	7 05
	11.	James Tucker, glass ware, etc., court-house, Providence, and E. building.....	7 87
	14.	Thos. J. Tilley, sundry articles furnished court-house and jail, Kent Co., to June 30, 1879.....	21 00
	15.	C. Maxon & Co., lumber, Washington Co. jail.....	13 64
	28.	Edward W. Lawton, crash, Newport court-house.....	2 53
Aug.	2.	Newport Gas Light Co., repairs, gas fixtures, court-house and jail, Newport.....	9 41
Oct.	2.	Jotham S. Smith, whitewashing.....	2 00
Nov.	5.	D. Brainard Blake, cleaning clock, Com. Public Schools....	1 00
Dec.	12.	Wm. G. Browning, carpeting, Kent Co. court-house and jail.	25 53
	18.	H. T. Staniford, brushes, Providence Co. court-house.....	2 00
	31.	Edw. D. Jones, labor, etc., Newport jail.....	43 50
		P. O. Connor, " Providence Co. court-house.....	16 02
		Frank Morgan, " S. H., Newport.....	36 55
		Edw. Tucker, " Washington Co. jail.....	27 70
		Jos. G. Higgins, repairs, Newport jail.....	5 00
Total.....			\$1,999 49

*Fuel and Gas.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, court-house and jail, Bristol, to January 1, 1879 .....	\$58 95
	George Babcock, 10 baskets charcoal, Wash. Co. jail.....	2 50
	Wm. H. Knight, 82 " " Prov. " court-house.	20 50
17.	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., coal, " " " .....	10 00
Mar. 15.	John H. Monroe, kindling-wood, Bristol Co. jail.....	2 00
	Wm. H. Spooner, coal, " " .....	6 96
25.	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co, coal, S. H., Providence .....	59 40
April 7.	Providence Gas Co., gas for public offices and court-house, Providence, quarter ending March 31, 1879.....	207 45
9.	Nathan T. Oatley, wood, Washington Co. jail.....	2 50
	Daniel B. Potter, " " " .....	4 50
15.	Thos. J. Tilley, oil, etc., Kent Co. court-house and jail.....	7 35
16.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, court-house and jail, Bristol, quarter ending April 1, 1879.....	60 20
29.	N. C. Peckham, coal, Washington Co. jail.....	47 16
May. 2.	Horace Barber, charcoal Kent " .....	6 87
6.	Pinniger & Manchester, coal, S. H., Newport.....	110 80
13.	Teston & Ballou, heating justice court-room, Woonsocket... ..	25 00
June 12.	Wm. H. Knight, charcoal, court-house, Providence.....	5 00
July 8.	Providence Gas Co., gas at court-house and public offices, Providence, 2d quarter, 1879.....	103 73
19.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, Bristol court-house and jail, three months, ending June 30, 1879.....	34 65
23.	Joseph Bradford & Co., coal for Newport Co. jail.....	81 20
Aug. 2.	Newport Gas Light Co., gas, quarter ending May 31, 1879... ..	62 70
Sept. 8.	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., coal, Prov. Co. court-house and S. H.	926 22
Oct. 2.	Providence Gas Co., gas, public offices, Prov., quarter ending Sept. 30.....	56 76
8.	Horace Barber, charcoal, Kent Co. court-house and jail.....	8 80
14.	Bristol Gas Light Co., gas, Bristol court-house and jail, quarter ending Oct. 31.....	17 85
23.	N. N. Cole, coal and wood, Bristol court-house and jail, from Dec, 13, 1878, to Aug. 29, 1879.....	120 12
Nov. 11.	H. H. Rodman, coal, Washington Co. court-house and jail..	50 26
28.	Thomas J. Tilley, oil, etc., Kent Co. court-house and jail... ..	14 85
Dec. 16.	Benj. Crompton, coal, " " " .....	63 00
Total.....		\$2,177 28

*Jails and Jailers.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, Kent County jail, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1879....	\$114 11
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1879.		
Feb. 1.	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, Washington Co. jail, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1879.....	\$393 01
25.	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport Co. jail, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1879.....	204 33
April 3.	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, Kent County jail, quarter ending March 31, 1879.....	100 00
9.	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, Washington Co jail, quarter ending March 31, 1879....	254 70
11.	Lyman B. Bosworth, board of prisoners and fees, Bristol Co. jail, six months ending March 31, 1879.....	75 78
May. 13.	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport Co. jail, quarter ending March 31, 1879.....	154 38
June 10.	Samuel S. Drury, professional visit to Bristol jail. ....	2 00
July 14.	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, Kent County jail, quarter ending June 30, 1879.....	80 96
Aug. 11.	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, Washington Co. jail, quarter ending June 30, 1879....	251 06
23.	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport Co. jail, quarter ending July 31, 1879.....	139 10
Oct. 2.	Thos. A. Hazard, medical attendance, Washington Co. jail..	2 00
	Jotham S. Smith, board of prisoners and fees, Kent County jail to Oct. 1, 1879.....	69 84
8.	L. B. Bosworth, board of prisoners and fees, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879, Bristol Co. jail.....	105 38
23.	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners and fees, Washington Co. jail, to Sept. 30, 1879.....	176 14
Nov. 22.	Edward D. Jones, board of prisoners and fees, Newport Co. jail to Oct. 31, 1879.....	223 75
Total.....		\$3,344 33

*Law Library.*

1879.		
Feb. 1.	Sidney S. Rider, law reports, etc.....	\$16 15
7.	Baker, Voorhis & Co., law books.....	51 50
8.	Sidney S. Rider, " etc.....	41 20
15.	Little, Brown & Co., law reports, etc.....	180 50
	E. R. Potter, law books.....	18 05
21.	Sidney S. Rider, English law reports.....	30 00
Mar. 14.	George Simmons, law books.....	16 93
29.	Sidney S. Rider, ".....	58 35
April 4.	Baker, Voorhis & Co., law reports, etc.....	67 00
	Little, Brown & Co., law books....	11 85
Total.....		\$491 61



*Narragansett Indians.*

1879.		
June 4.	Sam'l H. Cross, Indian Commissioner.....	\$75 00
19.	Chas. S. Weaver, School " .....	25 00
	Total.....	\$100 00

*Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.*

1879.		
Mar. 9.	Edwin M. Snow.....	\$350 00

*Orders of the Governor.*

1879.		
Feb. 1.	Henry Bull .....	\$62 50
	Newport P. O. ....	24 22
5.	C. R. Brayton, P. M. ....	8 00
	E. D. & H. C. Marsh.....	16 00
13.	Isaac W. Romes.....	11 00
21.	A. Stewart & Co.....	43 00
March 4.	Providence Hotel.....	13 00
6.	Western Union Telegraph Co .....	6 66
10.	H. Baker & Son.....	6 00
21.	C. C. Van Zandt .....	208 00
Apr. 17.	I. W. Romes.....	9 00
June 10.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6 46
12.	Henry Bull.....	62 50
	Sidney S. Rider .....	31 72
16.	W. J. Cozzens .....	190 00
25.	G. H. Copeland & Co.....	39 00
27.	Chas. E. Hammett, Jr.....	7 00
July 15.	I. W. Romes.....	10 00
Aug. 18.	Newport P. O.....	13 40
21.	Denison & Shaw .....	15 95
Sept. 2.	A. B. Burdick, 2d .....	6 00
13.	W. H. Turner .....	7 00
15.	L. H. Humphreys.....	135 20
Oct. 8.	Freeman & Francis.....	69 25
	Total.....	\$995 86

*Rents.*

1879.		
Feb. 1.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, Harbor Com'r and Paymaster- General offices, 3 months.....	87 50

1879.		
Feb. 5.	Teston & Ballou, rent of Justice Court-room, Woonsocket, Nov. 1, 1878 to Jan. 31, 1879.	\$50 00
Mar. 1.	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of E. building, quarter ending Feb. 28, 1879.	625 00
14.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, office of State Board of Health, quarter ending Jan. 31.	75 00
April 8.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of Harbor Com'r and Paymaster-General offices, 3 months.	87 50
May 13.	Teston & Ballou, rent of Justice Court-room, Woonsocket, quarter ending April 30.	50 00
26.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent of office State Board of Health, quarter ending April 30, 1879.	75 00
June 4.	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of rooms in E. building, March 1 to May 31.	650 00
July 8.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, Harbor Com'r's office, quarter ending June 30, 1879.	50 00
9.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, Paymaster-General's office, quarter ending June 30, 1879.	37 50
Aug. 6.	Teston & Ballou, rent, Justice Court-room, Woonsocket, quarter ending July 31.	50 00
13.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, State Board of Health office, quarter ending July 31.	75 00
Sept. 30.	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of rooms in E. building to June 1, 1879.	650 00
Oct. 8.	Wm. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, Paymaster-General's office to Oct. 1, 1879.	87 50
Nov. 8.	Teston & Ballou, 3 months' rent, court-room, Woonsocket, to date.	50 00
Dec. 1.	Rufus Waterman, trustee, rent of rooms in E. building, quarter ending Nov. 30.	650 00
31.	W. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, office Board of Health to Nov. 1, 1879.	75 00
	W. M. Bailey, trustee, rent, Paymaster-General's and Harbor Com'r's offices to Jan. 1, 1880.	87 50
Total.		\$3,512 50

*State Board of Health.*

1879.		
Feb. 7.	H. M. Coombs & Co.	\$10 40
	Waldo E. Barnes.	42 00
	N. A. Fisher.	9 30
	S. S. Foss.	9 80
Mar. 14.	Charles H. Fisher.	27 74
	G. H. Copeland & Co.	4 00

1879.			
Apr. 12.	Charles H. Fisher.....	\$300 00	
80.	F. L. Freeman & Co.....	40 21	
	Providence Press Co.....	4 00	
May 26.	Charles H. Fisher.....	40 50	
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	3 50	
July 5.	Charles H. Fisher.....	810 98	
Aug. 28.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	15 78	
	Public Health.....	2 00	
	Charles H. Fisher.....	10 00	
Sept. 39.	B. S. Mellville.....	22 00	
Oct. 1.	Charles H. Fisher.....	300 00	
13.	Waldo E. Barnes.....	24 00	
	A. G. Sprague.....	26 50	
	Geo. W. Jenckes.....	18 50	
	Charles H. Fisher.....	6 25	
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	40 81	
Nov. 6.	Elisha Dyer, Jr.....	20 00	
	David King.....	30 00	
10.	Chas. H. Thurber.....	63 00	
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	25 70	
	G. H. Copeland & Co.....	6 00	
11.	W. E. Barnes.....	24 00	
	R. E. Smith & Co.....	5 25	
	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	2 25	
Dec 20.	Chas H. Fisher.....	44 58	
	The Sanitarian.....	39 75	
Total.....		\$1,528 76	

*Care of State House, Providence.*

1879.			
Feb. 3.	Joseph O. Connor.....	\$60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
Mar. 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
April 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
May 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
June 3.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
July 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	
Aug. 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson.....	45 00	

1879.			
Sept. 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	\$50 00	
	John Sherson .....	45 00	
Oct. 1.	Joseph O. Connor .....	60 00	
	John Sherson .....	45 00	
Nov. 1.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson .....	45 00	
Dec. 1.	John Sherson.....	45 00	
	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
31.	Joseph O. Connor.....	60 00	
	John Sherson....	45 00	
Total.....		\$1,260 00	

*Care of Providence County Court-House.*

1879.			
Feb. 3.	H. D. Cozzens .....	\$65 00	
	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00	
	George F. Sweet .....	65 00	
	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00	
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00	
Mar. 1.	H. D. Cozzens.....	65 00	
	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00	
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00	
	C. A. Sampson .....	50 00	
	Mary Lyons .....	40 00	
4.	George W. Babcock.....	37 50	
April 1.	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00	
	George F. Sweet .....	65 00	
	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00	
	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00	
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00	
May 1.	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00	
	H. P. Bliss .....	75 00	
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00	
	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00	
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00	
June 3.	H. P. Bliss .....	75 00	
	George F. Sweet .....	65 00	
	Henry D. Cozzens.....	65 00	
	C. A. Sampson.....	50 00	
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00	
	George W. Babcock, agent.....	37 50	
July 1.	H. D. Cozzens.....	65 00	
	Harlan P. Bliss .....	75 00	
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00	

1879.		
July 1.	George F. Sweet .....	\$65 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Aug. 1.	Harlan P. Bliss .....	75 00
	George F. Sweet .....	65 00
	Harry D. Cozzens. ....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Sept. 1.	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00
	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
12.	George W. Babcock.....	37 50
Oct. 1.	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00
	George F. Sweet .....	65 00
	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Nov. 1.	H. D. Cozzens.....	65 00
	H. P. Bliss .....	75 00
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Dec. 1.	H. P. Bliss .....	75 00
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
2.	George W. Babcock.....	37 50
31.	H. D. Cozzens .....	65 00
	H. P. Bliss.....	75 00
	George F. Sweet.....	65 00
	Charles A. Sampson.....	50 00
	Mary Lyons.....	40 00
Total .....		\$8,690 00

*Cure of State-House, Newport.*

1879.		
April 1.	Isaac W. Romes.....	\$100 00
July 1.	" .....	100 00
Oct. 1.	" .....	100 00
Dec. 31.	" .....	100 00
Total.....		\$400 00

*Care of Elizabeth Building.*

1879.			
Feb.	3.	John Crook.....	\$30 37
Mar.	1.	".....	27 00
April	1.	".....	29 35
May	1.	".....	29 25
June	3.	".....	27 00
July	1.	".....	25 00
Aug.	1.	".....	27 00
Sept.	1.	".....	26 00
Oct.	1.	".....	26 00
Nov.	1.	".....	30 38
Dec.	1.	".....	28 12
	31.	".....	30 37
Total.....			\$335 74

*Interest on State Bonds.*

1879.			
Jan.	14.	Chas. A. Sweet & Co., Coupons..	\$ 30
	20.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	150
	30.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	8,010
Feb.	6.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	60
	7.	" " " " ..	30
	27.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	10,530
Mar.	3.	" " " " ..	90
		" " " " ..	12,960
	4.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	150
	25.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	8,970
April	5.	" " " " ..	150
	30.	" " " " ..	3,930
May	23.	Brown, Riley & Co., " ..	30
	31.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	150
June	30.	" " " " ..	120
July	14.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	150
Aug.	1.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	8,310
	7.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	60
	19.	R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	8,760
Sept.	3.	" " " " ..	1,260
	6.	M. Bolles & Co., " ..	150
		R. I. H. Trust Co., " ..	17,430
	30.	" " " " ..	4,170
Oct.	31.	" " " " ..	5,220
Nov.	29.	" " " " ..	150
Dec.	3.	" " " " ..	30
	31.	" " " " ..	120
Total.....			\$150,060 00

*Accounts Allowed by the General Assembly.*

1879.		
Feb. 1.	F. J. Sheldon, book-case for House of Representatives. . . .	\$75 00
7.	A. H. Shippee, services as keeper over Jeanette Putnam, March 21 to April 2 . . . . .	26 00
14.	Mowry P. Arnold, medical attendance, case of Jeanette Putnam. . . . .	20 00
	Davis and Pitman, advertising meeting of Judiciary Com. . .	4 18
	Wm. Howard King, examination of candidates for Soldiers' Home, Augusta, Maine . . . . .	27 00
Mar. 1.	Home for Invalid Children, Taunton, Mass., care of Agnes W. Sumner, of Newport, and burial expenses. . . . .	21 00
15.	Freeman & Francis, sleigh to State Farm for Com. on Charities and Corrections . . . . .	7 00
29.	Edward Tucker, board of prisoners in Washington Co. jail, on tort citation. . . . .	9 89
31.	Wm. E. Whiting, one-half of fine, case of McCaffy, under dog law. . . . .	5 00
April 4.	Thomas Victory, fine and costs on account of release of son from imprisonment. . . . .	13 45
9.	P. H. Coyle, rubber stamps for General Assembly. . . . .	23 50
10.	A. C. Johnson, expenses and services in arrest and surrender of Henry C. Pray, upon requisition on Governor of Conn. . . . .	94 17
11.	Andrew J. Pierce, in full for all injuries received while at work on the new State Prison. . . . .	222 00
12.	Frank Jenks, one-half of fine in case of D. Horton, dog fine, Dec. 7, '76—committed. . . . .	5 00
	Wm. E. Whiting, one-half of dog fine in two cases, justice court of Providence, committed to jail July 14, and Aug. 17, 1877 . . . . .	10 00
	C. J. Wheeler, advertising proposals in Boston papers for Commissioners of Providence Co. court-house. . . . .	45 50
	Burdick Brothers, committee boxes, House of Rep's. . . . .	17 00
	Joseph C. Church, proportional part of reward offered by Governor for arrest of Daniel Primas. . . . .	166 67
	Edward Tucker, proportional part of reward offered by Governor for arrest of Wm. Harry. . . . .	166 67
	S. Gano Benedict, expense of coroner's inquest on body of John A. Jenks, March 18, 1879, Pawtucket . . . . .	150 20
	Moulton & Ingraham, storm-door for Prov. Co. court-house. . . . .	179 39
	Geo. Lewis Gower, services as clerk, Committee on Savings Banks, January Session, 1879 . . . . .	100 00
14.	Thomas Fidler, bounty for reënlistment during war of rebellion, as per claim rendered. . . . .	300 00
15.	A. C. Dedrick, traveling expenses of Joint Com. of General Assembly to purchase High School building. . . . .	18 00
	Bradbury C. Hill, traveling expenses of Joint Com. of General Assembly to purchase High School building . . . . .	14 00

1879.

Apr. 15.	John A. Adams, traveling expenses of Joint Com. of General Assembly to purchase High School building.....	\$1 00
	Sam'l H. Cross, traveling expenses of Joint Com. of General Assembly to purchase High School building.....	25 30
	Chas. E. Chickering, expenses Joint Com. on Co-shire Town, Washington county.....	21 65
	David S. Baker, Jr., expenses of Joint Com. on Co-shire Town, Washington county.....	12 20
	Daniel Sherman, expenses of Joint Com. on Co-shire Town, Washington county.....	8 45
	Sam'l H. Cross.....	10 30
	Thos. H. Clarke, expenses as member of Board of Education.....	17 50
	Sam'l H. Cross, " " " " " ".....	15 30
	E. K. Parker, " " " " " ".....	7 30
	G. L. Locke, " " " " " ".....	4 00
	Charles H. Fisher, " " " " " ".....	3 00
	O. A. Inman, services, <i>scire facias</i> writs, sundry persons....	9 25
21.	R. I. News Co., newspapers for members, Jan. Session, '79.	638 26
	S. W. Butler, M. D., services rendered in examination of remains of John Brown.....	25 00
22.	F. B. Peckham, Jr., services and advice as to requisition of Patrick Kenney .....	50 00
26.	H. H. Richardson, services as member of Joint Com. on Prin'g. Wm. H. Angell, " " " " " ".....	5 00
	J. A. C. Wightman, " " " " " ".....	5 00
	Fenner R. White, " " " " " ".....	5 00
30.	Wm. H. Spooner, sundry expenses, repairs, etc., Bristol Co. court-house.....	21 21
	Willard F. Tucker, fees as witness in Holden case.....	1 60
	Sterry Burlingame, " " " " " ".....	1 60
	Jason P. Green, " " " " " ".....	1 60
June 3.	J. Albert Monroe, services and expenses in examination of survey of Point Judith Pond.....	130 20
	James C. Collins, expense as a member of committee on matter of Sand Hill Beach, and Devil's Breach.....	26 00
4.	Charles Hart, services in case of Barnard et al. vs. City of Boston and Sam'l Clark, General Treasurer .....	850 00
	Elisha C. Clarke, services on committee General Assembly, Sand Hill Cove Beach to Point Judith Pond.....	13 00
	John F. Tobey, services in case of Barnard et al. vs. City of Boston and Sam'l Clark, General Treasurer.....	534 53
6.	B. H. H. Sherman, expenses Newport Artill'y, Election day, '79. Newport Light Infantry, services Newport Brass Band, Election day, 1879.....	335 00
	James M. Wright, services on Com. General Assembly on Sand Hill Cove Beach, etc.....	100 00
		13 00



1879.

June 6.	Geo. N. Bliss, services on Com. General Assembly, on Sand Hill Cove Beach, etc .....	\$13 00
	Thos. Arnold, services on Com. General Assembly on Sand Hill Cove Beach, etc. ....	13 00
10.	Job Kenyon, examination and report as to the sanity of Vashti W. Angel. ....	60 00
	Otis Bullock, examination and report as to the sanity of Vashti W. Angel. ....	50 00
	James H. Eldredge, examination and report as to the sanity of Vashti W. Angell. ....	50 00
	Total.....	<u>\$4,793 38</u>

*Miscellaneous Expenses.*

1879.

Feb. 1.	Edward C. Reynolds, services, draughting, Dec. 4 to date...	\$27 75
	Sidney S. Rider, mucilage, Secretary of State.....	1 00
	Chas. R. Brayton, P. M., rent of P.O. boxes, etc., various State offices.....	15 29
	H. N. Wilkinson, stationery, etc, Justice Court, Pawtucket.	2 45
	Wm. Hill, coroner's fees, inquest of John McKenna at State Prison.....	21 70
	Tibbitts & Randall, stationery, etc., Attorney-Gen.'s office...	11 23
	Hopkins & Pomroy, coal, Harbor Com'r's office.....	9 50
	Spicers & Peckham, stove, labor, etc., Adj.-General's office..	14 85
	Providence Water Works, water, Prov. Co. court-house and S. H., Providence.....	31 97
	Henry Smith, services, care Harbor Com'r's office one month to January, 1879 ....	4 00
	Newport Water Works, water, S. H., Newport.....	46 97
	Charles R. Brayton, P. M., stamps for public offices.....	41 00
	Fred W. Arnold, premium on policies of insurance on Marine Artillery Armory building and contents.....	80 00
4.	Edward C. Reynolds, service to Harbor Commissioners.....	51 56
6.	L. Littlefield, benefit of Island Library, New Shoreham.....	50 00
	Ansel Carpenter, services, janitor and officer, Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	38 50
7.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Adjutant-General... ..	4 45
10.	Susan B. P. Martin, expense as member of Ladies' Board of Visitors, etc.....	3 00
17.	Providence Water Works, water, Prov. Co. court-house, 1879.	11 00
25.	Henry Whipple, service, tort citation, Washington Co. jail..	2 90
27.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, adv. for Harbor Com'rs...	16 00
28.	Isaac W. Romes, services, janitor, court-house, Newport, May, 1878.....	8 38

1879.	
Feb. 28.	J. W. Homer, instruction to deaf and semi-mutes, four weeks to February 22..... \$150 00
	Ed. C. Reynolds, services to Harbor Commissioners, Jan. 21 to Feb. 12, '79..... 60 00
Mar. 1.	Charles F. Janes, services of self and assistants and expenses to Harbor Commissioners..... 163 06
4.	Walter C. Smith, services, tort citation, James Flemming, Providence Co. Jail..... 1 45
6.	Thomas J. Carr, benefit of Philomenian Library Jamestown..... 50 00
8.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Gen. Treas., July 29, 1878 to Jan. 1, 1879..... 6 35
	Nayatt Brick Co., services of steamer to Field's Point..... 8 00
10.	Edwin M. Snow, attendance at meeting of State Prison Commission, July 1, 1878 to March 10, 1879, 40 days..... 120 00
	Wm. D. Brayton, attendance at meeting of State Prison Commission 29 days..... 87 00
	George I. Chace, attendance at meeting of State Prison Commission 25 days..... 75 00
	Aug. Woodbury, attendance at meeting of State Prison Commission 53 days..... 159 00
	Allen Greene, attendance at meeting of State Prison Commission 38 days..... 114 00
	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Assistant Attorney-Gen'l, Sept. 8 to Dec. 17, 1879..... 14 66
	Frank C. Viall, service of tort citations, Nov. 18, 1878 to Feb. 10, 1879..... 12 35
12.	Eliza C. Weeden, traveling expenses as member Board of Visitors', Ladies', year ending March 1879..... 25 00
	Emily A. Hall, traveling expenses as member Board of Visitors, Ladies', year ending March, 1879..... 16 00
	G. H. Copeland & Co, hack to State Farm by Ladies' Board of Visitors..... 6 00
18.	Henry Smith, services as janitor, office of Harbor Com'rs, January and February, 1879..... 8 00
	Alex. Farnum, order of Board of Education for Providence Public Library..... 125 00
	Papyrograph Co. chemical prep., Com'r Public Schools..... 2 35
20.	B. J. Barton, freight and cartage on books, Ex. Department..... 5 41
	Chas. R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. stamps for public offices..... 72 00
20.	C. H. Barney, sundry expenses, Adjutant-General's office... 6 66
April 2.	Wm. D. Lake, services, disbursing officer..... 25 00
3.	Edward C. Reynolds, services for 30½ days for Harbor Com'rs..... 92 63
4.	Jenks Express Co., moving office furniture, Harbor Com'rs.. 6 00
	J. Herbert Shedd, services as Harbor Com'r, January 1st to March 31st, and expenses..... 152 10
	N. F. Potter, services as Harbor Com'r, Jan. 1st, to March 31st, and expenses..... 150 00

1879.

April 4.	Jedediah Williams, services as Harbor Com'r, January 1st to March 31st, and expenses.....	\$150 00
7.	Providence Water Works, water, Collage street premises....	21 06
8.	C. R. Brayton, P. M., rent P. O. boxes for public offices....	15 00
9.	Harriet A. Cook, traveling expenses as member of Board of Visitors to P. and C. institutions .....	35 51
	Eliza R. Gould, traveling expenses as member of Board of Visitors to P. and C. institutions.....	25 00
15.	Thomas P. Wells, order of Board of Education for Kingston Free Library.....	25 78
17.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery for Auditor's office, Dec. 3 to March 31.....	11 78
22.	Ansel Carpenter, services as janitor and attending Justice Court, Pawtucket, quarter ending March 31.....	38 50
	N. P. S. Thomas, expense of Com. Shell Fisheries. ....	10 00
26.	Howard Richmond, order of Board of Education, aid of Crompton Free Library .....	125 00
	Charles Cross, recording deed of Indian Burial Ground, Charlestown .....	1 00
29.	Thos J. Tilley, services, paying officers and witnesses, Kent Co. courts and distributing civil commissions.....	35 00
	Lewis T. Fisher, services, paying officers and witnesses, Bristol Co. courts, and distributing civil commissions.....	31 00
	Henry Whipple, services, paying officers and witnesses, Washington Co. courts, and distributing civil commissions. ....	40 00
	Christopher Holden, distributing civil commissions, Providence County.....	75 00
	George Manchester, distributing civil commissions, Newport County.....	12 00
	J. Aborn Gardiner, services, paying officers and witnesses, Providence Co. courts, 1878-9.....	200 00
30.	W. G. Matthews, labor and materials State Board of Health, Richard Greene, order of Board of Education, benefit of Old Warwick Free Library Association.....	75 00
May 2.	Henry Smith, one month's services janitor office Harbor Com. ....	4 00
	Frank C. Viall, service tort citations Prov. County jail.....	26 65
15.	Arnold Greene, printing index R. I. Reports, October Term, S. C., 1878.....	268 71
17.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertising notice in reference to certain fisheries.....	24 93
23.	Truman Blanchard, expense of inquest before R. R. Com'ron body of Jesse Sweet, on Prov. & Wor. R. R. ....	6 05
June 3.	Ed. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Comrs from April 10 to date.....	11 25
	C. R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. stamps for public offices.....	60 00
7.	Sidney S. Rider, stationery, Justice Court, Providence, Feb. 5 to June 6, 1879.....	34 76

1879.

June 12.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Justice Court, Providence, March 21 and 23, 1878.....	\$23 00
	Henry Smith, service one month as janitor office Harbor Com.	4 00
19.	Wm. Hill, coroner's inquest, body of Clark Lillibridge.....	22 55
	A. B. Burdick, 2d, order Board of Education, benefit of Ashaway Free Reading Room.....	75 00
	Wm. D. Aldrich, order Board of Education, benefit of Manville Free Library.....	75 00
	F. R. Brownell, order Board of Education, benefit of Little Compton Free Library.....	50 00
	Daniel M. Chase, order Board of Education, benefit of Middletown Free Library.....	50 00
	John G. Watson, order Board of Education, benefit of Rogers Free Library, Bristol.....	125 00
20.	J. Lyon, pens, Secretary of State.....	6 00
25.	Sampson, Davenport & Co., Providence directory, Com'r of Public Schools.....	3 00
30.	Alfred A. Read, Jr., sundry bills and expenses made in executing provision of Chapter 751, Public Laws... ..	188 74
	E. S. Metcalf & Co., Pawtucket and C. Falls Directory for Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	2 00
July 1.	Joel M. Spencer, sundry expenses Auditor's office.....	10 00
2.	Bugbee & Hall, stationery for Harbor Com'rs.....	10 00
5.	Frank C. Viall, serving tort citations at Providence County jail, April 25 to June 25.....	17 00
8.	Tibbitts and Randall.....	3 00
9.	Hopkins, Pomroy & Co., coal, Harbor Com'rs office.....	12 50
	J. Herbert Shedd, services as Harbor Com'r, 50 days, April 1 to July 1, 1879.....	150 00
	N. F. Potter, services as Harbor Com'r, 50 days, April 1 to July 1, 1879.....	150 00
	Jedediah Williams, services as Harbor Com'r, 50 days, April 1 to July 1, 1879.....	150 00
11.	Chas. R. Brayton, P. M., P. O. box rent, public offices, Prov.	15 00
14.	Shedd & Sawyer, services of assistants making tidal observations to July 1, for Harbor Com.....	390 74
15.	Herbert J. Wells, order of Board of Education, benefit of Kingston Library.....	15 00
17.	Sarah A. Greene, expenses as member of Board of Visitors, June, 1878, to June, 1879.....	4 00
18.	Ansel Carpenter, janitor Justice Court, Pawtucket, and officer of court.....	38 00
22.	Sidney S. Rider, Stationery, Secretary of State.....	13 00
28.	Sidney S. Rider.....	1 00
Aug. 2.	Bugbee & Hall, stationery Justice Court, Providence... ..	11 00
12.	E. G. Carpenter, M. D., services as physician, Kent Co. jail..	1 00

1879.

Aug. 18.	Henry Smith, 10 weeks care of office Harbor Com'rs, May 14 to July 23.....	\$5 00
20.	Charles R. Brayton, P. M., stamps for public offices.....	75 00
22.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, subscription Prov. Journal for General Treasurer. ....	8 00
26.	Frank C. Viall, service tort citations, Prov. County jail.....	10 75
29.	Alfred A. Read, Jr., expenses connected with bay fisheries..	454 91
Sept. 8.	Newport Water Works, water, Newport S. H. and jail, to Jan. 1, 1880.....	125 50
11.	E. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Com'rs. ....	6 00
	Charles F. Janes, " " " " .....	8 92
23.	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps .....	63 00
26.	Bugbee & Hall, stationery, General Treasurer.....	1 50
Oct. 4.	Bugbee & Hall, stationery, Harbor Com'rs.....	4 69
	J. Herbert Shedd, 50 days services as Harbor Com'r, to Oct. 1, 1879.....	150 00
	N. F. Potter, 50 days services as Harbor Com'r to Oct. 1, 1879,	150 00
	Jedediah Williams, 50 days services as Harbor Com'r, to Oct. 1, 1879.....	150 00
6.	Prov. Water Works, water, Prov. County C. H. to Sept. 15, 1879.....	34 50
8.	Ansel Carpenter, attendance as Deputy Sheriff, Justice Court, Pawtucket.....	38 50
	N. P. S. Thomas, expenses of Com. of Shell Fisheries, May 2 to Oct. 1, 1879.....	25 25
11.	Chas. R. Brayton, P. M., rent of boxes, Prov., quarter ending, Jan. 1, 1880.....	15 00
18.	Tibbits & Randall, directory and stationery, State Auditor..	7 50
23.	Edward Tucker, attendance, Indian meeting, 1879.....	6 00
27.	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Secretary of State.....	7 12
Nov. 3.	E. L. Freeman & Co., ink, General Treasurer.....	2 08
6.	E. C. Reynolds, services rendered Harbor Com'rs.....	21 63
	Henry Smith, care of office, " " .....	7 00
11.	F. J. Sheldon, book-case, State Board of Health.....	18 00
12.	Susan B. P. Martin, expenses as member of Ladies' Board of Visitors, etc.....	6 00
24.	M. F. Perry, Treasurer, Kingston, Free Library.....	16 32
25.	Bugbee & Kelly, stationery, etc., Harbor Com'rs.....	6 00
Dec. 1.	Sidney S. Rider, " Secretary of State.....	17 42
2.	E. L. Freeman & Co., " Assistant Attorney-Gen. ..	21 25
6.	J. M. Addeman, expenses, Secretary of State, Jan. 1 to Dec. 5, 1879.....	31 33
8.	Geo. L. Cooke, Jr., Treas., Warren Public Library....	125 00
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	1 68
9.	Henry Smith, care of office, Harbor Com'rs.....	4 00
15.	Wm. B. Roelker, E. Greenwich, Free Library.....	125 00
17.	C. R. Brayton, P. M., stamps.....	51 00

1879.			
Dec. 20.	G. A. Wallace & Co., rubber stamps, Secretary of State ....	\$3 00	
31.	Charles W. Jenckes & Bro., 200 rolls, Insurance Com.....	4 00	
	E. L. Freeman & Co., stationery, Com'r Public Schools ....	4 00	
Total.....			\$7,008 42

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*New State Prison.*

1879.			
Jan. 14.	Providence Gas Co.....	\$37 78	
	Photo-Engraving Co.....	60 00	
20.	Providence Water Works.....	274 81	
23.	W. F. Inman.....	721 64	
Feb. 1.	Geo. Campbell.....	354 35	
	Moses L. Watson.....	15 00	
	Stone & Carpenter.....	750 00	
14.	Builders' Iron Foundry.....	90 00	
	E. M. Snow.....	10 54	
21.	Stone & Carpenter.....	23 00	
Mar. 4.	Stone & Carpenter....	25 00	
June 16.	Ernest W. Bowditch.....	150 00	
Total.....			\$2,512 20

*Repairs of Road, Providence to State Farm.*

1879.			
Dec. 31.	Board of State Charities and Corrections .....	\$158 50	

*Repairs of Washington County Jail.*

1879.			
May 29.	Davenport & Manchester.....	\$111 30	
July 15.	C. Maxson & Co... ..	62 79	
Aug. 9.	Henry Whipple. ....	24 86	
18.	K. P. & H. W. Partelow .....	72 97	
Total.....			\$271 91

*Repairs of Newport Jail.*

1879.

Aug. 27.	John B. Allen.....	\$145 00
	Wm. Fludder & Co.....	135 00
	Cremier & Butler.....	145 00
	W. S. Cranston, Jr.....	50 00
	Jas. Fludder.....	23 75
	Total.....	<hr/> \$498 75

*Repairs of Old State Prison.*

1879.

Sept. 22.	Wood & Winsor.....	\$24 44
Dec. 12.	E. R. Wheeler.....	24 08
	Alex. Grant.....	2 35
	Total.....	<hr/> \$50 87

*Repairs of State-House, Providence.*

1879.

Jan. 13.	Jas. Warren, Jr.....	\$225 00
Feb. 8.	Chas. H. George & Co.....	173 15
Mar. 4.	Stone & Carpenter.....	98 00
April 8.	C. F. & J. M. Hull.....	280 00
May 13.	Stone & Carpenter...	75 00
	Total.....	<hr/> \$851 15

*Committee-Rooms, State-House, Providence.*

1879.

Mar. 29.	Cleveland Brothers.....	\$159 75
	Sam'l C. Cliff.....	174 31
	P. O. Connor.....	12 24
	R. B. Lawton.....	14 46
	Wm. Barstow & Co.....	328 87
	John McIver.....	21 64
	Caffrey & Brooka.....	7 44
	Total.....	<hr/> \$718 71

*Governor's Room, State-House, Providence,*

1879.		
June 25.	R. Pierce.....	\$101 08
26.	Wm. Barstow & Co.....	75 71
	Joseph O. Connor.....	20 00
	Sam'l Cliff.....	32 50
27.	J. W. Briggs.....	27 34
	E. A. Esty.....	37 37
	Kinnicut & Brown.....	18 80
Aug. 21.	Denison & Shaw.....	85 00
	Geo. W. Harris.....	2 25
Total.....		\$400 00

*State Normal School Building.*

1879.		
Jan. 21.	D. W. Barney.....	\$154 08
	W. S. Hogg.....	117 20
	Wood & Winsor.....	47 50
Total .....		\$318 78

*Furniture, State Normal School Building.*

1879.		
Mar. 1.	W. C. Davenport & Co. ....	\$95 00
3.	E. M. Thurston & Co.....	199 48
April 5.	Providence Wire Works.....	22 00
30.	Jas. H. Tower.....	75 00
	W. C. Davenport.....	292 68
May 10.	E. M. Thurston.....	265 35
31.	John R. Shirley.....	133 85
June 16.	E. M. Thurston.....	28 00
July 9.	Rhode Island State Prison.....	230 00
Oct. 20.	Wm. Barstow & Co.....	146 81
Total.....		\$1,488 17

*Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery.*

1879.		
May 9.	Trustees, Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery.....	\$245 00



*Uniforms for State Militia.*

1879.			
Aug. 8.	Charles R. Dennis.....	\$18 60	
Sept. 8.	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.....	280 85	
26.	B. F. Haley.....	2,050 31	
	S. Lewis.....	132 75	
Oct. 14.	Knowles, Anthony & Danielson.....	11 75	
	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.....	7 35	
	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	3 59	
Total.....		\$2,499 73	

*Camp Equipage, &c., State Militia.*

1879.			
Sept. 9.	L. F. Pease.....	\$4,960 00	
	A. C. Eddy & Studleys.....	990 00	
18.	Providence Furniture Co.....	1,540 60	
26.	E. L. Freeman & Co.....	7 18	
Total.....		\$7,497 78	

*State Library.*

1789.			
Jan. 9.	Sidney S. Rider, books, stationery, etc.....	25 85	
Feb. 14.	Fred. D. Linn & Co., Revision of New Jersey laws.....	9 50	
Mar. 8.	Kay & Brother, 2 vols Purdon Digest.....	16 00	
	N. Bangs Williams & Co., one Potter Law Corporations....	6 65	
	Prince Society, one Champlain Volume.....	5 65	
Apr. 4.	S. S. Rider, books.....	36 20	
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding.....	14 40	
	J. Albert Monroe, one copy "Annals of the War," .....	3 35	
	A. S. Barnes & Co., subscription, 1879, International Review.	5 00	
May 24.	Wm. T. Smythe, Encyclopedia of Law and Forms .....	5 00	
	J. Sabin's Son, Sabin's Dictionary.....	4 00	
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding.....	10 50	
July 22.	Sidney S. Rider, Snow's Index, etc.....	12 95	
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding.....	6 75	
Aug. 18.	J. Sabin's Son, Sabin's Dictionary.....	8 00	
Oct. 1.	J. Sabin's Son, " " .....	4 00	
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding.....	9 00	
Dec. 1.	Sidney S. Rider. ....	3 50	
	H. M. Coombs & Co., binding.....	51 75	
	S. S. Rider, Parts 9 and 10, Personal Narratives of the Re- bellion.....	70	
30.	John P. Sanborn, Recollections of Olden Times, Hazard....	2 00	
Total.....		\$240 75	

*Inland Fisheries.*

1879.			
June 30.	George H. Downer.....		\$51 95

*Interest on Over-Drafts.*

1879.			
	R. I. H. Trust Co.....	\$2,953	21

*Indian Burial-Ground, Charlestown.*

1870.			
Feb. 18.	W. C. Tucker.....	\$200	00
April 3.	Nathan F. Noyes.....	81	67
	E. T. Burdick.....	50	00
Total.....			\$331 67

*Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.*

1879.			
Aug. 18.	J. W. Briggs.....	\$9	50
	Fisher & Grinell.....	7	00
Nov. 6.	Charles Wright.....	25	00
Dec. 9.	" ".....	6	00
Total.....			\$47 50

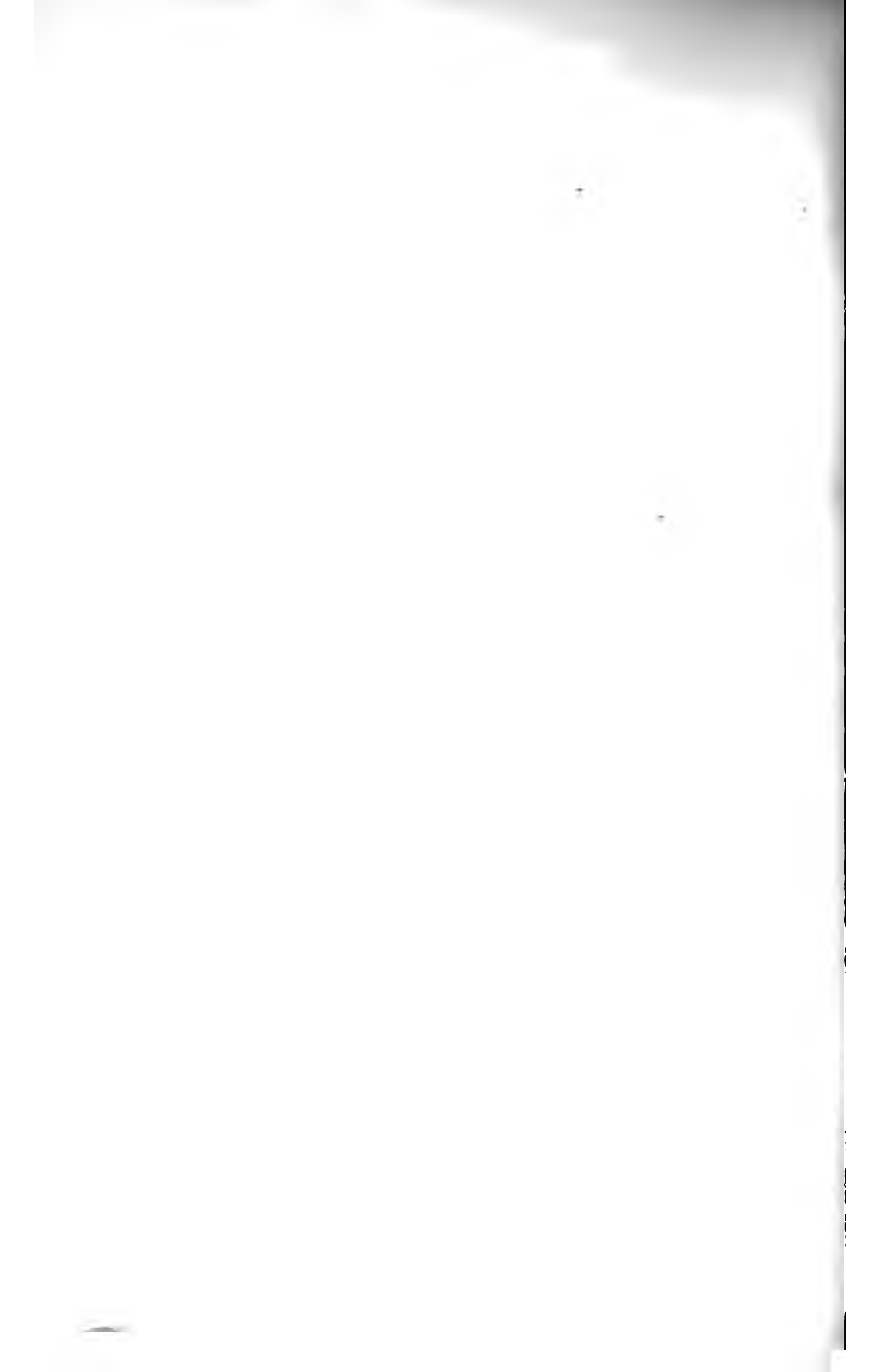
*Soldiers' Cemetery, Dutch Island.*

1879.			
Aug. 26.	Benj. C. Gardiner.....	\$10	00

*Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1870.			
May 2.	Rebecca R. Cushing.....	\$29	16
9.	G. A. Wallace & Co.....	3	50
June 4.	Rebecca R. Cushing.....	29	16
July 2.	" ".....	29	16
23.	Akerman & Co.....	14	85
Aug. 5.	Rebecca R. Cushing.....	29	16
Sept. 2.	" ".....	29	16
Oct. 4.	" ".....	29	16
Nov. 1.	" ".....	29	16
Dec. 4.	" ".....	29	16
9.	Akerman & Co.....	1	75
31.	Rebecca R. Cushing.....	29	16
Total.....			\$282 54





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NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION;

A HISTORICAL SKETCH,

AND

EVIDENCE TAKEN,

MADE TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



## RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT ITS JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1879.

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Upon the petition of Gideon Ammons, President of the Indian Council, and others, Members of the Council and Tribe of Narragansett Indians, living in the town of Charlestown, presented to the House of Representatives at the January Session of 1879, praying that a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of said Tribe; the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a select committee of three be appointed to inquire into the justice, expediency, and practicability of abolishing the tribal relations of the Narragansett Indians; of conferring the rights of citizenship upon the members thereof; of the most equitable manner of disposing of the land belonging to said tribe, etc., and report at the next January Session of the General Assembly, or sooner if possible.

Subsequently, Messrs. Dwight R. Adams, of Warwick, George Carmichael, Jun., of Richmond, and George B. Carpenter, of Hopkinton, were appointed as said Committee.

cant lands ; the population ; the annual appropriations and the public schools ; their moral condition ; their legal rights to be secured ; and an *act* incorporating certain changes relating to the sale of the vacant lands, citizenship, etc.

We learn that there is not a person of pure Indian blood in the tribe, and that characteristic features, varying through all the shades of color, from the Caucasian to the Black race, were made manifest at the several meetings of the Committee. Their extinction as a tribe has been accomplished as effectually by nature as an *Act* of the General Assembly will put an end to the name. There will evidently be a feeling of regret when the name of a tribe so long known in the history of our State passes from existence.

The reservation, as bounded A. D. 1709, (See historical sketch, Appendix A,) was eight miles square, and contained sixty-four square miles; less than one quarter of which is now in the possession of the natives. The property of the tribe may be classed as private and public. Nearly every head of a family upon the reservation lives upon individual property, inherited, or held by deed. This comprises the best of the land except "Fort Neck." With this class of property we have nothing to do. The public land is said to contain about fifteen hundred acres, comprising the cedar swamp of seven hundred acres, Watchaug, containing eighty acres, Fort Neck, twenty acres, and the remainder in different localities of the town. The income from this land is of little value, and the only advantage derived therefrom is the right of cutting timber in the swamp. For this right members of the tribe are taxed by the Council ; this tax is their only income, except the rent of Fort Neck ; both averaging an annual rentage of, perhaps, fifty dollars. These public lands, at present, are worth but little, and as they lie idle and unproductive, their income is necessarily small.

The total population on the reservation is one hundred and nineteen, with twenty-six heads of families. This number may be somewhat decreased in summer, as the men find employment abroad, and increased in winter, as they return. Many of the most intelligent and enterprising find employment and homes in other places ; and in many instances are voters, and possessed of property of value.



The annual appropriation of three hundred dollars by the State has failed to accomplish its intended work, as the inhabitants of the reservation manifest no interest in the assigned purposes of the money. The practical failure of the Indian school illustrates this fact. The school house is in ruins, the attendance was small and irregular. The school has been discontinued by vote of the Council, and a few of the pupils now attend the public schools in the town, where they have the same advantages as the white children, and the same incentives for improvement.

Morally, the tribal relation exercises a pernicious influence, and encourages pauperism and vagabondism. Could this idle and thriftless community be changed, within a decade of years, to an enterprising, industrious, and prosperous one, the value of the improvement would be of great price. Concerning this change it has been said that a number of paupers will be thrown upon the town. These being wards of the State should be placed upon the State farm. But there is no reason to suppose that the Indians will be less able to care for themselves when enfranchised, than they now are, and it is thought that the amount of property brought under taxation will overbalance extra expenses from this source.

If the tribal relations be abolished, all natural and legal rights should be given the Indians, with a revision and confirmation of the same by our Supreme Court. The State holds the guardianship of them, and in taking action for their freedom should deal with them *justly* and *generously*, and they will soon learn to care for themselves. "It cannot and must never be said, with truth, that the Narragansetts, as a tribe, have been illy treated by the whites. Both under English and American rule, as wards of the colony and of the State, they have been protected, nourished, and aided, with generous and Christian care. Want of greater success in these efforts must be attributed to a want of disposition and capacity in the Indian stock."

At the meeting with the Indian Council, December 26, 1879, an agreement on the part of said Council, was made, that in behalf of the tribe, they would quit-claim to the State, the interest of said tribe in

the common, tribal, or vacant lands, and all other tribal rights and claims, for the sum of five thousand dollars. It is the firm opinion of your Committee that the State should complete the purchase. The State will lose comparatively nothing, financially, by the transaction.

In view of these facts and considerations, we submit the accompanying ACT, which, in its terms and provisions embodies the recommendations of your Committee in the premises, for a final solution of the question, and recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

DWIGHT R. ADAMS, Chairman,  
GEORGE CARMICHAEL, JUN., Secretary, } Committee.  
GEORGE B. CARPENTER.

# APPENDIX A.

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## A HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

## NARRAGANSETT INDIAN TRIBE.

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The gravity of the subject under consideration, and the interests at stake, form sufficient reasons for presenting a historical sketch of the

### NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.\*

The European explorers and early settlers on the Atlantic coast found the Algonquin family of the Indian race occupying, with few exceptions, the greater part of the territory now included in the United States, and lying east of the Mississippi. The Narragansetts occupied the territory west of the Narragansett Bay. We are to consider the aborigines who lived in the southwestern part of Rhode Island. This region was known to the Indians as Misquamicut, and is now occupied by the townships of Westerly, Charlestown, Richmond, and Hopkinton. These four were included within the original boundaries of Westerly, which was incorporated in May, 1669, as the fifth town in

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\* In preparing this sketch, copious extracts have been made from *Westerly and its Witnesses*, by Mr. Frederic Denison. A *Historical Sketch of Charlestown*, by William F. Tucker, and De For-  
est's *History of the Indians of Connecticut*, have also been quoted. Vol. 1, of Governor Arnold's  
*History of Rhode Island* has been consulted, and the curious reader is referred to *Potter's Early  
History of Narragansett*, and *Uphike's History of the Narragansett Church*.

the colony. Three tribes have, at different times, claimed the jurisdiction of this region—the Niantics, the Pequots, and the Narragansetts. Before the Europeans reached our shores, the Niantics occupied the coast from Weccapaug, now in Charlestown, west to the Connecticut river, and north, back from the coast, twenty-five or thirty miles. The Niantics were comparatively mild and peaceful. The powerful Pequots made a descent from northeastern New York, near the head of the Hudson, seized most of the Niantic territory, and nearly destroyed the old tribe. They were first known to the Europeans as the Eastern Niantics and Western Niantics. The eastern remnant of the tribe held Misquamicut; the western remnant occupied a tract in southeastern Connecticut, now known as the town of Lyme.

Rev. Frederic Denison, in his excellent history of Westerly, says: "The Eastern Niantics, in their weak and exposed state, confederated with the old and famous Narragansett tribe, with whom they ever after remained as tributaries, till the fall of Philip and the death of their last Sachem, Canonchet. Their proper bounds extended from Pawcatuck river to Weccapaug on the coast, and reached back into the forests about thirty miles. Their stronghold, or fort, was near Weccapaug. Their sachems, or kings, were the celebrated Ninigrets."

The Pequots aimed to expel the Eastern Niantics. They were met by the united Narragansetts and Niantics in April, 1632, and in a fierce struggle, "extended their territory ten miles east of the Pawcatuck." The Pequots were the most warlike tribe in New England.

Denison's Westerly describes the Narragansetts as follows: "This famous tribe, anciently holding jurisdiction over the most of the present State of Rhode Island, able, in their palmy days, under Canonicus and Miantonimo, to call to the field about four thousand warriors, had rule over Misquamicut only through their allies, or confederates, the Niantics. By this coalition, however, the sceptre of the Narragansetts virtually extended to the Pawcatuck. By our annalists, and in all our general historians, the Narragansetts and Niantics have been treated as one and the same nation. Indeed, after the great swamp fight in Kingstown, in 1675, which virtually closed King

Philip's war, and utterly broke the sceptre of the Narragansetts as well, the tribes were substantially consolidated, and ever afterward treated as one people by the colonists. Hence, *the remnant of the two tribes now lingering on their reservation in Charlestown, though on Niantic soil, and embracing the Niantics, is commonly spoken of as the Narragansett Tribe.* The Niantics stood aloof from Philip's conspiracy, and therefore suffered but little in the bloody campaign. *The Indians on the reservation were largely Niantics, and their name should have been retained.*" The Montauk tribe possessed the east end of Metoac, or Long Island. They were concerned with the Manissos, of Block Island and the Niantics, chiefly by predatory excursions. Wyandance was the notable sachem of the Montauks. Says Denison, "With this king, through his sub-sachem, or chief Ascassassatic, the Niantic King, Ninigret, had a war in 1664. The Montauks had killed some of the Niantics. Ninigret achieved some retaliation. Wyandance then inflicted a blow upon Ninigret's men on Block Island, where the chiefs had agreed on a friendly visit." Of this feud Roger Williams says, "The cause and root of all the present mischief is the pride of the two barbarians, Ascassassatic, the Long Island sachem, and Ninigret, of the Narragansetts; the former is proud and foolish, the latter is proud and fierce." Ninigret was the victor in this struggle. The first settlers of Connecticut took the Long Island Indians under their protection and sent messengers to Ninigret demanding peace. Ninigret answered, "The Long Island Indians began the war, killed one of my sachem's sons, and sixty men. If your Governor's son were slain, and several other men, would you ask counsel of another nation how and when to right yourself?" Major Willard was sent against Ninigret with a force of two hundred and seventy-four foot and forty horse. Ninigret secured himself and men, including many Pequots, in a swamp, and the whites were forced to return unsuccessful. De Forest says 136 Pequots left Ninigret and came to Major Willard's camp for protection. Ninigret had a fort, but it was not calculated to meet the assault of the English. The swamp referred to, was doubtless the cedar swamp in Westerly, near Burden's Pond. The first Ninigret known to the colonists Denison describes as follows: "He

was reported to be of Pequot origin, and was ever true to his pagan training. Possibly on account of his Pequot blood, but more probably from his dread of the Pequot power, he was at first reluctant to render assistance to Major John Mason in his expedition of 1637,\* against the Pequot stronghold on Pequot Hill" (now in the town of Groton, in southeastern Connecticut.). From the letters of Roger Williams, (Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. VI, fourth series,) it appears that Ninigret had an *alias*, this was Juanemo, by which title he is repeatedly mentioned. Mr. Williams mentions him as one of the 'chiefe sachems,' a 'chiefe souldier,' and a 'notable instrument' among the nations. His portrait, which was secured during a visit to Boston in 1647, is in possession of the Winthrop family, and an engraving from this may be found in Drake's *History of Boston*, and will also be found in Denison's *Westerly and its Witnesses*. "He haughtily resisted all the impressions of European civilization, and when asked to favor the preaching of Christianity among his people, he coolly replied, that it would be better to preach it among the English till they brought

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\* Says De Forest, in his *History of the Indians of Connecticut*,—"They moved along a forest path much travelled by the natives, but rough and difficult to white men; and after marching, as it seemed to them, 18 or 20 miles, they came to a place called Nehantic. Here stood a fort, built as a protection against the Pequots; and here lived one of the Narragansett sachems, probably the same who was afterwards so well known to the whites under the name of Yanemo, or Ninigret. On the march, Indian warriors flocked into the army, until, when it reached Nehantic, it was attended by as many as 2000 Narragansetts. The Nehantics were, at first, cool and suspicious, and would allow none of the English to enter the fort. Mason's indignation was excited by their haughtiness and inhospitality; and, suspecting them of hostile feelings, he feared they would send notice of his coming to the enemy. 'Since none of us may come in,' said he, 'none of you shall go out;' and he fulfilled his threat by posting sentinels around the fort, who kept them all penned up till morning. This line of march was along the "old Indian path."

Mason marched from near Wickford to Westerly, and came to the *Nehantic Fort*, on Fort Neck, perhaps 80 rods southwest of Cross' Mills. The land had steep banks on the south side, and projected into Pawaget pond. It was square and contained three-fourths of an acre. There were three bastions, twenty feet square, at the three angles. The main entrance was on the south corner, near the pond, where there was no bastion.

"Many Nehantics," says De Forest, "also joined Mason's command." But on the day of the attack on Fort Hill, (Friday, June 5, 1637.) Wequash, a Nehantic sachem, with Uncas, were the only ones who dared come near. The other Indians surrounded the fort at a distance. In this case the Narragansetts witnessed the destruction of the Pequots; just as the Mohegans and Pequots witnessed their destruction some 38 years later, in the great swamp fight of 1675.

De Forest calls Wequash "the first convert to the Christian faith among the aborigines of New England." John Winthrop says, "He attained to a good knowledge of the things of God and salvation by Jesus Christ." He was visited, during his last sickness, at Saybrook, Conn., in 1642, by Roger Williams. The father of Wequash was Momoshuck, but as Yanemo, or Ninigret, became sachem, it is supposed that his brother, Wequash, was not of the blood royal. It is supposed that the mother of Wequash was a Pequot woman.

forth its good fruits." The feud between Wyandance and Ninigret resulted in a battle near Watch Hill, in which the Montauk host was nearly annihilated. Ninigret then embarked for Metoac, where, finding the tribe of Wyandance unprepared and powerless, he greatly weakened them by slaughter and devastation. He returned with much booty, especially wampum, and shells to be carved into wampum. Montauk was regarded as an Eldorado. De Forest, in his history of the Indians of Connecticut, tells us that "Long Island was famous for producing an abundance of shells, and was even called on that account, Sewan Hackey, or the land of shells."

While the Mannisses were under the Pequots, tradition informs us, that, in a war between them and the Narragansetts, a princess of the Narragansetts, or Ninigrets, was made a prisoner, and carried to the island. She was redeemed through the aid of Thomas Stanton, the celebrated interpreter. He had a trading house near the ford of the Pawcatuck, and possessed a large quantity of Indian money. The natives were obliged to apply to Stanton for wampum. For fathoms of this coin the Indians gave him a tract of land now in Charlestown. The captive was ransomed and brought home from Mannisses with great ceremony and rejoicing. This event occurred about 1655. "Sosoa, or Sassawwaw, a renegade Pequot, promoted by Miantonimo for the conspicuous part which he had taken in some war between the Narragansetts and Pequots, received, in consideration thereof, a title or deed of Misquamicut from Miantonimo and Ninigret. This title he afterwards transferred to the first settlers of Westerly," in 1661. Of this chief, Sosoa, Roger Williams, in 1637, in a letter to Governor John Winthrop, mentions that he deserted his native tribe, the Pequots, and became Miantonimo's "special darling and a kind of General of his forces." "He first turned to the Narrhigansicks, and againe pretends to return to the Pequots." Of the religion of the aborigines of Rhode Island, Roger Williams wrote, February 28, 1638, (N. S.) as follows: "They have plenty of gods, or divine powers; the Sun, Moone, Fire, Water, Earth, the Deere, the Beare, etc. I brought home, lately, from the Narrhigansicks, the names of thirty-eight of their gods, all they could remember." Denison says, "They made no

images; their divinities were ghosts; they were extreme spiritualists. Every element and material and object had its ruling spirit, called a god, or Manitou. These divinities seemed ever passionate and engaged in war with each other; hence the passionate and warlike character of the worshippers. They adored not intelligence and virtue, but power and revenge. Every person was believed to be under the influence of some spirit, good or evil, that is weak or strong, to further the person's desires. These spirits, or Manitous, inhabited different material forms, or dwelt at times in them. The symbolic signature employed by sachems and chiefs, in signing deeds, represented, in many cases, the forms inhabited by their guardian or inspiring spirits; these were bows, arrows, birds, fishes, beasts, reptiles and the like."

The Indians also had superior gods, one of good and one of evil. The Indian hoped, at his death, that he might reach the sunny fields and happy hunting grounds of the great spirit. But they held that bad Indians would be condemned to cold, dark, and barren regions.

The Indian name, Misquamicut, signifying salmon, was given to the neck of land near Watch Hill, near the mouth of the river, and afterwards embraced the country to the north and east of Weccapaug. It has been mentioned that this country was purchased by the whites in 1661. From that time the history of the Niantics is more readily traced. The whites purchased Ninigret's neutrality during King Philip's war, in 1675, and "for his treachery to his paramount sovereign and race, the tribe land in Charlestown was allotted to him and his heirs forever."

Tucker's *Historical Sketch of Charlestown*, from which the above quotation is made, continues as follows: "The Ninigret tribe never were the real Narragansetts, whose name they bear. It is a libel on their glory and on their name to have assumed it. Not one drop of the blood of Canonicus, Mantonimo, or Canonchet, ever coursed in the veins of a sachem who could sit neuter in his wigwam and hear the guns and see the conflagration ascending from the fortress that was exterminating their nation forever." The alliance of Ninigret with the Narragansett rulers had been both political and domestic. He was tributary to Canonicus, Miantonimo, and his successors, and



collaterally related to the family of Canonicus by the marriage of his sister Quaiapen to Maxauno, the son of Canonicus. When Canonchet, the son of the brave, but unfortunate, Miantonimo, and the last of the ill-fated Narragansetts, was captured, near the Blackstone River, in the Spring of 1676, the sceptre of the allied Narragansett and Niantic tribes devolved upon Ninigret. He died soon after the close of King Philip's war. From him descended the subsequent rulers of the united tribes, since popularly designated the Narragansetts. Ninigret had two wives. By one he had a daughter, and by the other, a son, Ninigret, and two daughters. On Ninigret's death, the daughter by the first wife succeeded him. She was crowned at Nemunganock, now known as Shumuncanuc, Charlestown. This queen was succeeded by Ninigret, her half-brother. At the session of the General Assembly, held in Providence, October 27, 1708, Weston Mark, John Mumford, of Newport, Philip Tillinghast, of Providence, Joseph Burden, of Portsmouth, Richard Greene, of Warwick, and Capt. John Eldred, of Kingstown, were appointed a committee to agree with Ninigret, "what may be a sufficient competence of land for him and his people to live upon," and to view the state of the Narragansett country. In March, 1709, they reported that they found a great deal of land in the country there to be very poor, and some very good; also, that they had agreed with Ninigret, and that he had by a deed, dated March 28, 1709, quit-claimed to the colony all Indian lands whatever, except a tract bounded as follows: "Beginning where the brook that Joseph Davill's mill standeth,\* and runs into the great salt pond, and so, from said brook, on a straight line northerly to Pesquamscut Pond, and by the brook that runs out of Pesquamscut Pond into Pawcatuck River, and so along by Pawcatuck River west-

\* Old Ninigret gave to the colony a quit-claim deed of all the vacant lands, except a tract bounded as aforesaid: "Beginning at the mouth of Cross' Mill brook, (anciently known as Davill's,) where it empties into the salt pond, and thence, from said brook, on a straight line northerly to Pasquescutt Pond, and thence along Pasquescutt Brook until it joins the Pawcatuck River at Mayon's Mills; thence along said river, westward, to Benjamin Burdick's bridge, (more recently called Brown's bridge, at Burdickville;) and thence southerly, towards Wequopogue, a stream running into Quonocontang Pond, a little to the west of Quonocontang Neck, and thence to the Post Road; and then following said road eastward to Christopher Champlin's dwelling house, or very near it; and from thence south to the salt pond, and so along the shore of said pond to the first mentioned bound.—[From Tucker's *Charlestown*, 1876.

ward until it comes to Benjamin Burdick's bridge, and from thence, southerly, towards Wequopogue, until it meets the grand road, and so along by said road, eastward, until it comes near to Christopher Champlain's new dwelling house, and from thence, south, to the great pond or salt water, and so along by the pond side to the first mentioned bounds, as it is drawn upon the draught of the vacant lands." (St. Rec. L. E., 3. 273.) This reservation contained 64 square miles. Ninigret's will is dated 1716-17. He died about 1722, and left two sons, Charles and George Augustus Ninigret. The former succeeded as sachem. Dying, he left an infant son, Charles, "who was acknowledged as sachem by a portion of the tribe, but the greater part adhered to George, his uncle, as being of pure Royal blood." Different white people, who wished to obtain an influence over the tribe, and to buy their lands, encouraged the dispute, which was ended by the death of Charles. George Augustus received the Royal belt of peage and the other royal insignia in 1735. He left a widow and three children, Thomas, George, and Esther. September 6, 1750, Sarah (George, an Indian woman, the widow and Queen Dowager of George (Augustus) Ninigret, deceased, was married to John Anthony, an Indian, in St. Paul's Church, in Narragansett, by Dr. McSparran. No objection was made to the marriage. Thomas Ninigret, better known as King "Tom," was born in 1736, and succeeded as sachem in July, 1746. He was then but ten years of age, and was sent by his nation to England, where he received a common school education. On his return from school he brought a draft of a house with him. Soon after the structure, known as the Sachem house, was built, in which King Tom passed the remainder of his days. It is said he was a large, fleshy man, and that he was idle and intemperate. His wife and only son, Thomas Ningret, left him and went west. While King Tom was sachem, much of the Indian land was sold, and many of the tribe emigrated to New York, and joined the Indians there. The great revival, previous to 1750, had won happy fruits in this tribe. The Indian Church was planted in 1750. It is said that King Tom was a friend of teachers and churches. Says Denison, "King Tom yielded somewhat to the light that shone around him. In 1764, the

society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent a Mr. Bennett, as a teacher to the Indians, and furnished him with books. His labors were so successful that in the following year King Tom petitioned the society to establish free schools for the children and closed his letter with the following beautifully expressed hope, "That when time with us shall be no more ; that when we and the children, over whom you have been such benefactors, shall leave the sun and stars, we shall rejoice in a far superior light." "Thus the light from above had touched his vision. The door of access for Mr. Bennett and the school had been prepared long before by the labors of Roger Williams and others." King Tom died either in the latter part of 1769, or in the early part of 1770. Very soon after his death, a considerable portion of the lands of the tribe was sold to defray his expenses. His mansion was sold to Nathian Kenyon, and from him it descended to his son, James, and grandson, James Nichols Kenyon, who is the present owner. As King Tom's son died before his father, and George, his brother, being also deceased, their sister, Esther, was the next heir to the crown. She married Thomas Sachem, and was crowned about 1770. The rock on which she stood is about twelve rods north of the "King Tom mansion." It projects about three feet above the ground, is isolated, and well adapted for such an occasion, and has become famous for this event.

About 1840, William Kenyon, of Charlestown, (deceased some five years since,) made a statement to Hon. Wilkins Updike, concerning the coronation, as follows: "I saw her crowned over seventy years ago. She was elevated on a large rock so that the people might see her; the council surrounded her. There were present about twenty Indian soldiers with guns. They marched her to the rock. The Indian nearest to the Royal blood, in presence of her counsellors, put the crown on her head. It was made of cloth covered with blue and white peage. When the crown was put on the soldiers fired a Royal salute, and huzzared in the Indian tongue. The ceremony was imposing, and everything was conducted with great order. Then the soldiers waited on her to the house, and fired salutes. There were

five hundred natives present, besides others. Queen Esther left one son, named George; he was crowned after the death of his mother. I was one of the jury of inquest (continued Mr. Kenyon,) that sat on the body of George. He was twenty-two years old when he was killed. He was where some persons were cutting trees. One tree had lodged against another, and in cutting that one it fell, and caught against a third, and George, undertaking to escape, a sharp knot struck him on the head and killed him; a foot either way would have saved him. No king was ever crowned after him, and not an Indian of whole blood now remains in the tribe." The place where George Sachem was killed is about sixty rods north of the school house pond, and at nearly the same distance from the "child-crying-rocks."

Since the death of George Ninigret the tribe has been governed by an annually elected governor, or president, and a council of four members. At what time the Indian Council was established does not appear. It was probably a notion of their own, in imitation of their white neighbors. It was in existence as far back as October, 1770. Since 1707, however, the tribe, and the reservation of lands, have been virtually under the jurisdiction of the State, as the king and councils would act only with the consent of the State authorities. But while their actions have thus harmonized with the State legislature, their government is all their own. As they understand it, they are connected with the State by treaty, receiving certain privileges and protections in consideration of granted lands under their old sovereignty. Election day in March and their annual religious meeting in August, are the great days of the tribe. Their manners, however, like their blood, have undergone great changes from their intermingling with Europeans and Africans. By the report of a committee, in January, A. D. 1833, it appears there were then one hundred and ninety-nine of the tribe residing in Charles town, and fifty or more supposed to be absent. Very few of these were of full blood. In addition to the tribal lands, individual members of the tribe own large tracts according to their usages, confirmed to them by law, and which they cannot sell except by permission of the Legislature. Since October, 1838 the State has annually supported a school among

hem ; and since 1840, a commissioner has been annually appointed, whose services are paid by the State, to watch over their interests. A committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution of the General Assembly, passed June, A. D., 1836, reported in 1839. They commented on trespasses committed on the Indian lands by the whites ; on the free sale of said lands at different times ; and on the right of membership of the tribe. On this last point they reported that the only legislative action may be found in "An Act for Regulating the Affairs of the Narragansett tribe of Indians in this State," passed February 7, 1792, which regulates the right of voting for the council. 'It is further voted and resolved that all the males of said tribe, of twenty-one years of age, shall and may meet together at the school house, their accustomed place of meeting, on the last Tuesday in March, A. D. 1792, and annually, and every year on that day, for the purpose of electing their Council, which shall be chosen by a majority of votes, and that in such meetings, and all others, and upon all occasions, every male person of twenty-one years, born of an Indian woman belonging to said tribe, or begotten by an Indian man belonging thereto, of any other than a negro woman, shall be entitled to vote."

Concerning a Treasurer they reported as follows: "The Committee do not know of any Act providing for or regulating the appointment of a Treasurer of the tribe. In June, 1792, Enoch Crandall was recommended to the Assembly by the tribe for that office, and was appointed. The Treasurers were afterwards appointed by special Acts of the Assembly, for no definite period of time—probably until they became too poor to need one." In connection with this office they reported that "the present Act, for preventing trespasses on Indian lands by white people, is of no effect, as it requires actions therefor to be commenced in the name of the 'Treasurer of the tribe,' and there is now no such officer." The Treasurer generally acted as a sort of overseer of the tribe, but since the discontinuance of the office the Indian Council has had the management of affairs.

"The state of morals among the Indians has, for many years, been very low, and it has had a debasing effect upon many of the white peo-

ple near them. The people of their neighborhood will, undoubtedly, rejoice to have them better educated, and their morals, if possible, improved, as the only way of correcting the evils they must otherwise suffer from, in consequence of their presence." "The laws prohibiting suits for debts against the Indians, are complained of by many. There have always been laws in the Statute book protecting them to a greater or less degree against suits. The first was probably passed in May, 1718, which was extended to all Indians, but was partially repealed in 1724." In 1858, the Narragansetts enrolled 138 members. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Sheffield, Perry, and Mowry, of the House, and Messrs. Champlin and Kenyon, on the part of the Senate, was raised to inquire into the propriety of withdrawing the guardianship of the State from this tribe, and of disposing of their public lands. Their report recites some important facts in the history of the tribe. They reported that "about two thousand acres of their tribal lands are held by individual members of the tribe as their separate estate. Their titles were derived, originally, from the tribe, and rest upon tradition. The Council grant the titles. Their mode of grant is interesting. The Council go with the grantee upon the lot proposed to be granted. After the lot is marked out and bounded, the Council cut a rod and place it upon the bare head of the grantee, and while he is upon the land, and under the rod, they administer to him a solemn oath of allegiance to the tribal authority. This mode of investiture of title bears a considerable analogy to the old common law, *livery of seizin*, and if this Indian custom antedates the landing of the Pilgrims, it might be suggested that there is a possibility that there was a community of origin in the two modes of grant." "The tribe maintain their poor and support public worship, and the State supports their school. The tribe numbers fifty-eight males and seventy-five females; in all one hundred and thirty-three. They own, in all, about three thousand acres of land in the centre of the town of Charlestown."

It is said that the Indians had no written records previous to 1849. It is unnecessary to refer to the report of the present committee in this place. Thus have we presented our available materials for a

**sketch** of the Narragansetts from the time of the arrival of the first Europeans, down to the present. We have travelled over more than **two** centuries of time. Though errors and omissions undoubtedly exist in what has been presented, it is hoped that this sketch is, in the **main**, correct. We first beheld this region a wilderness, the home of the **red men** ; next we saw small ships from another land, bringing the **white men** for trade and settlement. Soon Roger Williams gained an **asylum** among the Indians ; Misquamicut is purchased by the whites ; **King Philip's war** is followed by the pipe of peace. The old French wars succeeded each other, followed by the great revival, the revolutionary war and the organization of the United States. The progress of the whites during the past century has been wonderful. When our forefathers were driven into the wilderness by persecution, they were kindly received and nourished by the ancestors of the Narragansett tribe. They were then few and weak, the Indians many and strong. The condition of their descendants is now most emphatically reversed ; the one has become numerous as the sands of the seashore—the other, few and feeble. Not a pure blooded Indian now remains. “ A subtle decay seems to be in the Indian nature, and it is only too evident that this remnant of the hordes of the forest must soon follow their fathers to the land of forgetfulness.” To continue the quotation from Denison : “ Of the old pride and power of the Indian kings and warriors, only their mouldering sepulchres now remain. The royal burying-ground of most ancient date is located in Charlestown, about a mile north of Cross's Mills, on a piece of pleasant table land, near fifteen feet above the surrounding high ground. The spot is one hundred and twenty-five yards in circumference, and commands a beautiful view of the adjacent country and the sea. The natives evidently, in this case, had a choice ideal in reference to a place of burial. Royal graves were privileged above others. On this inviting plateau, in a mound one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide, and three feet high, and in the spaces around it, are the remains of the kings, queens, members of the Royal family, and chiefs of the Narragansett nation. Some of the graves are evidently very ancient.” In the summer of A. D. 1878, by order of the General Assembly, the State, after receiv-

ing a deed of half an acre of the above described plateau, erected a substantial post and rail fence of iron, five feet high, which enclosed a plat 20x100 feet, including the greater part of the graves, also a tablet of Vermont marble with the following inscription thereon : " This tablet is erected, and this spot of ground enclosed by the State of Rhode Island, to mark the place which Indian tradition identifies as the Royal burying-ground of the Narragansett Tribe, and in recognition of the kindness and hospitality of this once powerful nation to the founders of this State." Another burying-ground, containing the Ninigrets and other notable persons, is situated on Fort Neck, and is of more recent date than the above named grounds. Yet here sleep Royal personages. There are also *smaller* and more obscure places of burial in different localities in this region, anciently called Misquamicut, that are believed to contain the remains of the aborigines. All are fast fading from view." The Indians have left us no written landmarks in their history. " Of their language there remains to us scarcely more than the names they gave to hills and brooks and rivers."

" We children of a favored day,  
Inheriting their homes,  
Would guard their history from decay,  
And mark their mouldering tombs."



## APPENDIX B.

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### EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, ON THE NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS, AT THREE PUBLIC MEETINGS, HELD IN THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN, 1879.

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*Reported by George W. Millard, Stenographer.*

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#### FIRST MEETING.

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The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dwight R. Adams, of Warwick, George Carmichael, Jr., of Richmond, and George B. Carpenter, of Hopkinton, appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the condition of the Narragansett Indians, having in view the question of abolishing their tribal authority and conferring upon them the rights of citizenship, met at the Indian meeting-house, in Charlestown, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1879. Mr. Adams opened the meeting as follows:—

MR. ADAMS.—The origin of this commission arose last winter from a petition sent up to the General Assembly, signed by Gideon Ammons, President of the Indian Council, and other men and women, members of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, praying for a committee to investigate their affairs in reference to the encroachment of the whites upon the tribal lands, and whether it was better to continue the tribe as a tribe or enfranchise them, and how it was best to proceed. We have a petition signed by Benjamin Thomas and others, and we are here to listen to any suggestions they may make, and any desires they have to offer in relation to the matter, and to report in due time to the General Assembly next winter. Perhaps some of the members of the Commission have something to say.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I will state, in addition, that there is a widespread feeling throughout the State that the existing condition of affairs in the town of Charlestown and the Narragansett tribe, arising from the continuation of the tribal system and the prolonged guardianship of the State, is injurious to the people and productive of injurious results; and it has been thought, by many of the wisest and best citizens of the State, that if you would leave the tribal system and accept citizenship your own best interests would be promoted. Measures were introduced into the General Assembly last winter, looking to that result, but protests were raised against their adoption. You ask in this petition that a committee might be sent to examine into your condition, and we are here in response to that request. We want to know if it is desirable that your authority as a separate body within the town and State, where you reside, shall cease; and we also want to know how many of you desire to become citizens, and also find out something about your reservation, the extent of your property, what it consists of, its probable value, etc.; and if there are other matters that you wish to draw our attention to, we wish to hear them. We have come to try to learn what is the best, and have no desire to disturb existing rights unless there are good reasons for so doing. To promote your best interests is the desire of the Committee.

MR. ADAMS. — I will call upon the President of the Indian Council.

GIDEON L. AMMONS, [President of the Indian Council].—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee, I was one of that petition to have this honorable committee to come, and am happy to meet you here to-day.

[Reading.] "A special committee appointed by the House of Representatives, at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1879, to consider the justice and propriety of abolishing the tribal authority of the Narragansett Indians, and conferring the rights of citizenship upon the members of the tribe; also the most equitable manner of disposing of the tribal lands."

And this is the point I am going to speak on—on the tribal lands. Now we have a reservation five rods wide, from Pawcatuck to the Indian ford on Pawcatuck River, and in order for you to get at the truth, and to learn the truth, I will come up to 1827. That will give the citizens of the State of Rhode Island fifty-one years from their independence for you to find if they have any land that goes any nearer than five rods from high-water mark; and high-water mark was placed in Governor Fenner's time where the September gale was, and I can carry you to walls that were built; and every fisherman of South Kingstown knows where there is, on George Congdon's farm, a cove that used to be called Congdon's Cove, and everywhere, where there was a wall built on the seaside, it left there this five rod, which was for the privilege of pitching our tents, and fishing, to procure a living.

Now, as it appears that the State wants to dispose of our public lands, we don't wish to stop the wheels of any business. We will sell them that land for just what it is worth. We don't expect to sell it as we used to—a great tract for a little rum. We would rather have a few greenbacks than the fire-water. The records of the State belong to the State, and if you can show me deeds that cover more land than this, I submit. Governor Harris told me that no white man could have any more land than what his deed covered; said they couldn't contend with the Indian for his land. We had our charter from England before this State had a constitution, and that was generally understood by everybody. He said two hundred years wasn't long enough to gain possession of the Indian property. I asked Governor Thurston, when he was a member of Congress, as he was coming from his farm one day—said I, "You have been Governor of the State, and now a Congressman, and now," says I, "can possession be gained of our Indian land?" He said, "No; they couldn't gain possession as long as we are under the care of a guardianship, it was impossible to gain possession of our land."

Well, it is generally questioned sometimes by some people to know how we came in possession of this land, whether or no the State gave

it to us, or whether or no Congress gave it to us. That paper will show you how we got possession of this land. [Hands a paper to Mr. Carmichael.] Read it all through, and while it tells you how we came by our land, it tells you how you came by your land.

[Mr. Carmichael reads the document of which the following is a copy :]

“To all Christian people before whome these presents shall come, I, Nenegrate, Chief Sachem of ye Narragansett Country, son and heir of Nenegrate, late Sachem of said country, sendeth greeting, etc.

Know ye, that whereas my father, Nenegrate, together with the other sachems of the Narragansett Country, were the right owners of the lands lying within the jurisdiction of this Colony of Rhode Island, etc., and inasmuch as since May Humphrey Atherton, and his associates, hath laid claim to said lands now lying vacant within the jurisdiction abovesaid, whereby I have been at an exceeding charge by reason of their molestations besides with great cost and charge it hath been to this, Her Majesty's, Colony of Rhode Island, etc., which amounteth almost to the value of all the lands abovesaid, and, forasmuch as I am sensible that my father, Nenegrate, (whose undoubted heir I am,) was one of the sachems that owned said land, and for that it is well known that my father stood in true allegiance to the crown of England unto his death, and forasmuch as all the other sachems being dead, it was my father's by right of longest survivorship, but he dying, and I being his undoubted heir, being sensible of my own weakness for want of learning, being altogether illiterate of those endowments which the English have, did, therefore, make choice of several honest Englishmen, whome I had faithful confidence in, being inhabitants of this Her Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, to be my attorneys and trustees, who did, upon my behalf, solicit this honorable colony, who, after having heard my said attorneys, and also my antagonists, equally on both sides, without partiality, was graciously pleased to acknowledge me to be the heir of said Nenegrate, and to allow me the privilege of one of Her Majesty's subjects, inasmuch as my father and myself keep our allegiance to our Sovereign, and also caused a mapp of those vacant lands lying within this colony, (called by some the mortgage land,) which mapp was accepted by the honored assembly sitting at Newport, the first Wednesday of May, 1708. And forasmuch as to my own knowledge the Colony of Rhode Island hath

been at an exceeding charge about said land, even almost as much as it is worth, as aforesaid, and finding by experience that they were all along the best friends that my father and myself ever had in protection of us under their government, and for that, I, knowing my own inability, as aforesaid, and hoping for their further protection, have freely and clearly, by these presents of my own voluntary will, without any compulsion, with the advice and consent of my attorneys, resigned us from me, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, unto the Governor and company of Her Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, and their successors, all the right and title that I have in the vacant lands bounded within the jurisdiction of this colony of Rhode Island with the privileges therein contained or appertaining. To have and to hold forever, excepting only those lands which I reserve to myselfe of the said vacant lands where I now dwell, viz : the lands, priviledges, and appurtenances, which in those bounds following : that is, beginning where the brook, that Joseph Davill's mill standeth, and runs into the Great Salt Pond, and so from said brook on a straight line, northerly, to Pesquosset Pond, and by the brook that runs out of Pesquosset Pond into Pawcatuck River, and so along the Pawcatuck River, westward, until it comes to Benjamin Burdick's bridge, and from thence southerly towards Wequopogue Brook until it meets with the grand road, and so along by said road eastward until it comes near to Christopher Champliu's new dwelling house, and from thence south to the great pond, or salt water, and so along by the pond side to the first mentioned bounds, as it is drawn out upon the draught of the vacant lands abovesaid, all which, within said bounds, I reserve to myself and my heirs forever, and do by these presents promise and engage for me and my heirs, etc., for and in consideration abovesaid never to dispose of the said land or any part thereof, without the free consent of the Governor and Company of Rhode Island, or their successors, etc. Moreover, I do freely and voluntarily engage by these presents, for me, my heirs, etc., that whatsoever land I shall dispose of within the tract I have reserved in the bounds abovesaid, that if I shall dispose of any of it, in any manner or way whatsoever, without the consent and approbation of the Governor and Company of this said colony or their successors, all that is so disposed shall be forfeited to the Governor and Company of this, Her Majesty's, Colony of Rhode Island, and the disposal shall be void to all intents and purposes.

In witness of this, my voluntary act and deed, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of March, in the eighth year

of Her Majesty's reign, and by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, etc., *Annoque Dominus nostri*, 1709.

The marke of  
NENEGRATE X SACHEM.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in      The marke of Passkhanash,  
presence of us,      NENEGRATE'S X WIFE.

EDWARD GRAY,  
SAMUEL BRADFORD,  
JOHN SANFORD.

The marke of  
COOK X RUSTIN,

The marke of  
SAWASTO, X

The marke of  
INDIAN X EPHRAIM,

} Indian Counsellors.

We the trustees of the said Nenegrates, whose hands and seals are hereunto affixed, do freely consent and give our approbation to the above written promises as witness our hands and seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM WANTON, (s.)  
JOSEPH JENCKS, JR., (s.)  
WILLIAM CHAMPLIN. (s.)  
THOMAS FRY, (s.)  
SIMON SMITH, (s.)

Registered,

Per RICHARD WARD,

Recorder."

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Do I understand that you claim the Indian lands to be bounded as that describes?

MR. AMMONS.—We claim this reservation, and all the bounds described on the map. The map has been searched for but cannot be found, and, perhaps, was destroyed before the Indians came into possession. Article 5th of the constitution, I suppose, is as binding as it could make it on contracts. [Reads the article.]

**MR. CARMICHAEL.**—If you will permit me, I will say that the State proposes to fulfil its entire obligation in this matter, and all its agreements. The point that strikes me as the most important for the Committee to reach is, whether, in the altered condition of things, it would not be best for the tribe, as a people and as individuals, to abandon the tribal system, and be incorporated into the body politic as citizens of the State of Rhode Island. There is no doubt about the bargains of the past.

**MR. ADAMS.**—No ; you hold the land all right.

**MR. AMMONS.**—Then that is the point we want to drive at. Now then, the State has accused us of making a great enormous expense for them, and here is this tract of land. The railroad passes across it. They have built upon it, and don't call our property anything, but the three hundred dollars that is given to the tribe is enormous expense. Well, now then, before I become a citizen I want what belongs to me. What belongs to me is mine. Congress is the third party to settle it, and therefore I don't wish to be a citizen until this thing is settled up. We will sell it for just what it is worth. We used to be in South Kingstown, and there were a great many in Charlestown used to go down there fishing. They went down and stayed as long as their money lasted. They didn't fish much, but went down and got some rum, and stayed two or three days, and then came home, said there was fish enough in Charlestown. The tribe didn't care anything about this land. They were looking out for a living. They reserved this place on account of its fish ponds. They could get fish and dig clams, and were not afraid of starving to death ; and the reservation north of Providence was a great place for lamprey eels. They would go up there and fill up on them ; that was all they wanted. They didn't want more land, only so that they would have a chance to pitch their tents. Didn't want to be drove off.

Now then, when I come out a citizen I want to come out clear, without any trouble whatever. I don't want to go to work, when I am a citizen, and have to fight citizens. If I have any fighting to do I want to do it now. Then, when I come out, there will be no quarrel or jangle all my life about something. This is the place to straighten this thing up, while you can do it. If the State don't give us any more than they do sometimes—they used to build walls around the shore and into the surf, or on to the rocks, so that cattle couldn't go by. When these lands were sold, I suppose they claimed tribal land and all, saying that the line fence went down to the water ; but they

claimed something that wasn't theirs. They claimed our property, and now we want it ; and it is what we are here for. And your Honors can learn this fact by going into any of your Town Clerk's offices. I presume there are two Town Clerks here to-day. I won't go back any further than 1827. It went no nearer than five rods of high-water mark. High-water mark is Government waters, and we lay right on the Government waters. But that mark was made by the September gale. Our oldest records used to be the oldest members in the tribe till 1849, and the General Assembly thought we had better keep a kind of a written record. They said it was five rods, but when Governor Fenner laid it out, he laid it out five rods from where the September gale was. They went and tore down the wall there, and there is not a fisherman in South Kingstown that will tell you where the walls used to go. They have gone and put up a watering place. We had just as leave have them there, but we want pay for our land. That is what we want.

MR. ADAMS.—You keep records ?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir ; a kind of a record of what we do.

MR. ADAMS.—How long back have you got that ?

MR. AMMONS.—1849.

MR. ADAMS.—And what were the records before that ?

MR. AMMONS.—We didn't have any then.

MR. ADAMS.—They were only legends handed down ?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. By getting these books of land evidence you can find this plan that I spoke of ; and the next committee will tell you how you want to dispose of the land, as it appears that they want to get rid of our tribal lands. I submit this deed, if you have any point that you wish to bring up.

MR. ADAMS.—How many acres are there in the tribal lands ?

MR. AMMONS.—I don't know exactly. I believe Dr. Griffin made out somewhere about six hundred acres.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Have you a map of the tribal lands ?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir. He said he never had seen that map, and he supposed the map would give us a clue to all our lands outside of this one ; but he said he never had seen it, and he supposed it must have been destroyed.

MR. ADAMS.—The tribal lands adjoin this swamp ?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. We have got three or four pieces of vacant land we call it.



MR. ADAMS.—What is this swamp land worth according to your estimation ?

MR. AMMONS.—It is worth for us to get out some stuff and some firewood, etc., but to take it and put it under the hammer and sell it, I suppose it might fetch two or three dollars an acre.

MR. ADAMS.—How many acres are there of that kind ?

MR. AMMONS.—Something like four hundred.

MR. ADAMS.—What is it ? cedar, or what ?

MR. AMMONS.—There is a kind of swamp brush, hemlock, etc.

MR. ADAMS.—Do you get any profit from it ?

MR. AMMONS.—O, yes, sir. Sometimes we sell from it some poles and sticks. It is a kind of relief for the tribe when there is nothing else to do. They can take a permit from the Council, and go in there and cut out some stuff for themselves.

MR. ADAMS.—How do they get it out ?

MR. AMMONS.—Well, generally they get it out by letting somebody haul it out on shares.

MR. ADAMS.—No one can cut there except members of the tribe ?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Carmichael couldn't cut in there ?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir ; and I couldn't without a permit of the Council.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The Council couldn't give a white man permission to cut there ?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—What are your tribal lands worth ?

MR. AMMONS.—Well, I guess a thousand dollars. Some pieces, I suppose, wouldn't fetch more than four or five dollars an acre.

MR. ADAMS.—How do the Indians hold the fee ? You have tribal lands and private lands ?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—How did they get the fee ?

MR. AMMONS.—In the first place, when it was taken up as a reservation, the sachems took what they wanted, and most of them pitched on to the sea coast ; and then it was left for the families to go around as they wanted, where the other members of the tribe hadn't gone. They went around a piece and marked it, and that has been subdivided

among their heirs right down, and that is the way we came by it; and what was not taken out by these families is what we call public land. It is for the advantage of the tribe.

MR. ADAMS.—How many are there in the Council ?

MR. AMMONS.—Five.

MR. ADAMS.—Meet here ?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir ; meet at the school house.

MR. ADAMS.—How do they elect the Council ?

MR. AMMONS.—We generally appoint a Moderator for the time, and members nominate candidates, and if they have two they draw out a line on the dirt, and one line for the Moderator to walk on. First, the parties, and whichever men are chosen for President, stand on the line, one at one end, and the other at the other ; and then the Moderator counts, on whichever side they stand, to see which side has got the most, and that side is President.

MR. ADAMS.—Who votes ? Everybody—men and women ?

MR. AMMONS.—No ; only men when they are twenty-one. Women used to vote a good while ago, if they had a child. They would take their child in their arms and have a vote, but that is past.

MR. ADAMS.—Your Council records are public, are they ?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

JOSHUA H. NOKA. [A Member of the Council.]—Gentlemen of the Committee, to defend the rights of myself and my children, and those that are not here to defend themselves, I come here to-day, and take this opportunity to speak in regard to citizenship. Now, for me as an individual to ask to be a citizen, under the present existing circumstances, I don't see anything that would be interesting to me. For a colored man to be a citizen, he will remain about the same as at the present time. He is merely brought out in a position like this : a chance to vote for somebody, but he can't expect ever to be President of the United States, or an Attorney-General. It makes no difference how well he is qualified, he can't be put into a jury box, to be drawn as a common juror, or anything of the kind ; but if you have got a cesspool to dig out, put him in there. But to be put in a position whereby men shall be recognized as men in the position, and he is not found. Now what would be the object in throwing off the tribal authority and come out and be called a citizen, with nothing to do as a colored man ? There is no other class of beings that have the right

of franchise and stand as men, but what can be elevated to some position when they get along far enough. That is the point with me—every other being except a colored man.

Now the petition that is pending before the legislature of this State says that these tribal lands are to be surveyed and platted, and that the money was to go to the benefit of the school and paupers. Now take our cedar swamp down here, and whatever lands there are, and they can't go to work and plat that land in less than six months or a year. They can't get through with it. I don't know as they can in six months. We know the ill conveniences that there are, especially of the cedar swamp. Now if this expense is to be at the expense of the tribe, when they have got through there is not a particle left—not a dollar left. Supposing there was a cent left, the individual that has a free right into that swamp and the rest of the public lands, his right is thrown away, except he wants to be a pauper, and throw himself on the town to get a cent or two of this valuation. Now everybody doesn't desire to take that position in order to obtain the few crumbs that may be left, and it is therefore that I repudiate the disposition of being a citizen under the present circumstances.

Now then, those public lands are of some benefit at the present time, and I don't know, in regard to the rights of those lands, what would be the object of so continuing boring the tribe when they are at no expense to the white citizens of the town of Charlestown. When we have persons that are poor they are taken care of; and probably they are taken care of about as well as the citizens take care of their poor. Some would say that our poor are very poorly taken care of. We might say, "take the poor of the Town of Charlestown, and you will find them about as poorly taken care of." I have known the poor to be in certain positions in the Town of Charlestown, when they were merely citizens, *i. e.*, without any kind of possession, when a dig and a piece of johnny cake was about all they got. Now could I be a citizen to be thrown on the Town of Charlestown? Would that be my position? I would say, "God forbid." Therefore I don't desire citizenship under those conditions. I never mean to be a pauper if I live, and under those circumstances I don't wish to be a citizen; and I would fight as long as I could to keep myself from that position. If I was going to be a pauper, it seems to me that the State ought to take me anyway. I would pray for that as long as God, or anybody else, would hear the prayer. I would pray that the State should give me something to do while I lived.

Those are the reasons why I object to being a citizen under those circumstances. Why should the Narragansett tribe be willing, just for the sake of being a citizen, to throw away the rights and privileges that they now have? Secondly, here is our individual lands that we now occupy in small strips, which have been divided and subdivided until our strips become small. We have got them in various forms,—strips here and there. Now, if we were citizens, somebody would compel us to fence our lands. We can't fence them to save our lives; and if we can't fence our lands, suddenly the right must be forfeited. And now we are not obliged to fence the land that we hold.

MR. ADAMS.—Do you know where the bounds are?

MR. NOKA.—I know where the bounds of my lands are, but not the bounds of every man that has an individual right to the land. Now then, under those circumstances, I don't wish to become a citizen. Then suppose I wish to occupy any position—that is another objection to becoming a citizen, and throwing off the tribal authority that I have now, because it looks like entering out into darkness, where I don't see no light that is going to shine me over. I know the position that I now occupy, and I prefer it rather than being a citizen.

MR. ADAMS.—Have you any paupers in your tribe?

MR. NOKA.—Not now. Sometimes they need a little help, but we have no paupers in the tribe now.

MR. ADAMS.—How do you manage?—sell some lands?

MR. NOKA.—No, sir; but we raise a revenue from certain lands that we have, and we calculate to raise enough from them; and they are contributory until the debt is paid, if it takes from judgment to eternity.

MR. ADAMS.—The Council manages that?

MR. NOKA.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Don't you suppose that every man that owns a tract of land knows the bounds?

MR. NOKA.—I don't know as they do. Sometimes families know, and it is sometimes neglected, and perhaps they wouldn't always know the lines.

MR. J. C. COLLINS.—I would like to ask if there is any tax at all?

MR. NOKA.—I am taxed on deeded property to pay a three-quarter  
x. We are not taxed for paupers or outside.

MR. COLLINS.—You have no tribal tax?

MR. NOKA.—No, sir.

MR. BENJ. THOMAS. [A Member of the Council.]—May it please  
Honorable Committee, I have come here to-day for myself. I, for  
myself, don't really understand how I should answer the question,  
whether I would be a citizen or not. I have been thinking, providing  
the guardianship should be raised, and we should become citizens,  
what we would be then. I can't hardly tell. I see very plain that  
here stands before us a great thing to do, in order to raise that guar-  
antieship and place us on a level with the men that we are talking to  
about it. We have a little mite of property here, and it is all the  
we overrated. We call the swamp, to begin with, six hundred acres,  
and may be a little more or less. The rest of the lands may make up  
three hundred. We call Fort Neck three and three-quarters, and that  
the big eye-sore.

MR. ADAMS.—What do you mean by that?

MR. THOMAS.—Most everybody would like to get hold of it. If  
that was got rid of, and if we did as we should, and used that up, we  
would have no further talk about citizenship, and we would have no  
more persons follow us and ask us, "don't you want to be just like  
us?" Get rid of this public property and some of the hungry ones  
that want to manage it for us, and then there would be no men come  
before your legislature and say, "How much trouble this tribe makes  
us?" We hardly ever see the Commissioner, and don't know him  
when we see him; so that we are pretty careful whom we speak to  
now, for we don't know who the Commissioner is.

In order to set us on a level, as you say you will do, raise the guar-  
antieship up, and let us handle our own property. If I have any  
dollar in there I want it. If anybody is going to swindle and gobble it  
up, I think we have just as good right as anybody else. That is not  
what I am coming at. Now to go to work to survey this property—  
we know how lazy surveyors are. If it is a little cloudy, or wet in the  
mush, he isn't going to work. If there is a little rain he is afraid his  
instruments will rust, and it is a good deal of work to draught it after  
it is taken. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Kenyon bought the last piece  
on Fort Neck, and it is better land than there is left. That brought  
\$31.01 an acre. There is no such talk about Fort Neck bringing \$50

an acre. You can't find a man that will pay it. All real estate that we find has depreciated more than one-half. If Kenyon bought the best piece for \$31 an acre, and this has shrunk one-half, we are not going to get \$15. Put our Indian swamp at auction to-day, and it is only a mess of mud. Once I went there, and I couldn't find a single dollar's worth that I could get out of it. I couldn't get in there and cut a dollar's worth of wood, and so I went away and left it. All the property we have wouldn't be \$1,500. Now if you sent a good surveyor from the city, you couldn't get him here much short of \$15 a day.

MR. ADAMS.—I guess we could get a good engineer for \$5 a day.

MR. THOMAS.—Yes, and six months to do it in, and all his help; and then where is Fort Neck gone to. Raise this guardianship if you choose to, but let us manage this thing, and we will see what we can do with it. We can cut brush when we can't do anything else. Make men of us first, and then, if we can't manage it, take it away from us and manage it yourselves. I voted in Connecticut six years and I knew just what I voted for. Sometimes, in town meeting, they would hunt us and say, "You supported us in Congress, and you must support us now." And I would say I guessed I should do pretty much as I wanted to; I guessed I wouldn't vote till late. To raise this guardianship, and have everything gobbled up—we are poor enough now, and will be still poorer when it is done. What good is it going to do? The time must come when this thing must go, for when we go away there is hardly anybody to fill the place. There is not four here that can go around the tribal lands and bound it. If the Council goes out to divide a piece of land, they will go there and perhaps two or three more. When I was a boy and lived here, there would be as large a crowd as here, and everybody came, and you could find the bounds; but now nobody takes any pains. We go on and do the business, and they trust to us and go right along. They think it is done right enough, and there is no crowd. But this thing has got to come, because the legislature of this State keeps crowding these lands, and say it is deeded land. We don't want this little property swept clean. Get rid of that and then there would be no trouble. Individuals go to the legislature, and if they have three acres they sell it. They have sold all around here, and, when five acre pieces have been bought, in a few years they become ten acres. Gov. Wilcox had the right idea when he bounded the Indians' lands, "more or more." Here is a marsh land over here. You find that once it was fifteen

acres; now it is twenty-five. The first purchase of the marsh was about forty acres, and now there is two hundred acres in that tract. It is a mile and a half on the road there. I must say, that I for one am not prepared to take the guardianship away unless you give us the privilege you have in this property, because you are going to do the part that we ought to do if anybody. There is a piece of land on the sea shore that was given by the Church of England. George Nene-grate didn't finish it up, and it was given to the church. That is forty acres, and it was given for the church purposes. Now they take it in for other purposes. Who does that belong too? We never have had it back again. That is a better piece of land than at Fort Neck. It lies right along by McDonald's. That was given for church purposes, and I suppose when a piece of land is given for a church they have no right to use it for any other purpose. It came from this reservation.

A VOICE.—It depends on the deeds.

MR. THOMAS.—The deed now is good enough. The old one wasn't, but they have made a good deed since.

MR. CARPENTER.—How many persons do you recognize as belonging to the tribe anywhere?

MR. THOMAS.—I think you can't tell much more about them than the sands of the sea. They are in every part of this earth, and are liable to come here any time. I calculate that there are about thirty families live up here in the Town of Charlestown now.

MR. CARPENTER.—How do they average to a family?

MR. THOMAS.—I can't tell you. They generally average pretty well. I should think, perhaps, four or five. Some run higher. Nothing less than two.

MR. CARPENTER.—How many should you think there was in the Town of Charlestown, over twenty-one—males?

MR. THOMAS.—They are out and in. I couldn't hardly guess. At August meeting they are here pretty thick.

MR. CARPENTER.—Members of the tribe are living all around here?

MR. THOMAS.—Yes, sir; even into Hopkinton.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you know whether any of them vote in their towns?

MR. THOMAS.—Yes, sir. Mr. Cross has one of my boys, and I vote for him every year.

MR. CARPENTER.—The number that would be really enfranchised wouldn't be very large?

MR. THOMAS.—No, sir. There is another difficulty. When these individuals petition to sell this land, they cut our reservation down smaller, and then they are not cut loose from this tribe. The legislature ought to make some condition on which a man can sell his land. He has to make an excuse that he wants to get money to go to Wisconsin, or some place; and let him take his land and go. Selling it, and spending the proceeds, and then hanging around here—that ought not to be so; but that is so to-day. We have got them in Wisconsin and every place.

MR. CARPENTER.—Suppose a person comes and wants to join the tribe?

MR. THOMAS.—In my day we have always told him that he couldn't. We don't like any more new ones to come in. All we want is to get the blood; don't want any grafted ones. We have got plenty of them.

DANIEL SEKATER. [A Member of the Council.]—May it please your Honors, you are here to investigate the affairs in relation to citizenship, and I am here to speak for myself and family. And I can't see for my life wherein we shall be benefitted any more than we are at the present time by coming out as citizens under the present circumstances. We have now here a little mite of property that belongs to the Narragansett Indians, conveyed to them by their foreparents, and it belongs to them; and it does seem to me that they ought to have the handling of it as they see fit. There is the Indian cedar swamp, whereby many in this tribe are benefitted by it. I am not so much as many are. If they want any wood, fencing stuff, or shingles, they can go in there and cut it; and if they come out as citizens, they will be deprived of that privilege; and there are a good many of them that now do, and perhaps would, own land against the white people, and they would compel them to fence some places; and there are very few that could do it, and their land has got to be forfeited; and I can't see that citizenship is going to do them any good. Some argue that they ought to come out as citizens because they are mixed up with others. There are niggers, it is true—perhaps more niggers than anything else. But other classes are mixed up with other nations just as well. There is hardly one that can say, "I am a clear-blooded Yankee." So I can't see whereby I should be benefitted. If I come out as a citizen I want to be benefitted. It is no use for a man to make a bargain and



trade unless it is going to benefit him in some way, and I can't see that citizenship would be worth anything to me.

MR. COLLINS.—Wouldn't you have better school facilities than you now have?

MR. SEKATER.—I don't know about that.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—If your children had a right to attend the district schools?

MR. SEKATER.—I don't know about that. They never have had any school worth anything much of late years—not at this Indian school. They don't intend the Indians shall know anything if they can prevent it.

MR. COLLINS.—Isn't there trouble about attending the school?

MR. SEKATER.—No, sir. They hire just such teachers as they want.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you mean the School Commissioners?

MR. SEKATER.—He hires just as he thinks proper, let him be a good teacher or a poor one.

MR. ADAMS.—Do your boys and girls go to school generally at some portions of the year?

MR. SEKATER.—I don't send to this school at all. My children go to Washington school house.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Do you have to pay for it?

MR. SEKATER.—No, sir. I own property in that district.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Mr. Noka, where do you send?

MR. NOKA.—I send down here.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—A good many of your people own property in their own right. How many in the town among your tribe have secured property of their own outside of the Indian land—taxable property?

MR. NOKA.—There is quite a number of them—fifteen or twenty, perhaps.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you live in the Town of Charlestown?

MR. NOKA.—I do, sir.

MR. CARPENTER.—Ever vote there?

MR. NOKA.—No, sir; I vote here. When Mr. Cross was Commissioner here, he would always take pains enough to come and ask the Council, or some of us, and we generally laid it before our meeting,

who we would like to have as teacher; but you can't find hardly another Commissioner who would even come around to ask, and if we go and visit him, and tell him that we would like to have so and so, he has always somebody else to put in. Now the Hon. Elder Weaver—I visited him, and also some of the rest of the Council, and other individuals have sent in, telling him in regard to the school, and he said, when he was first Commissioner, "You shall have the best school you ever had in the Town of Charlestown. You shall have the most schooling that you ever have had." We don't undertake to question the ability of his son, but he was sickly, and he had to travel from Carolina Mills to this school house about five or six times a week, down in the morning and back at night. By the time that he got down he was all beat out, and he couldn't teach long before he wanted to go back. Mr. Weaver says, "I will put my son in, and if he don't give satisfaction I will take him out, and put in another man." We told him we were not satisfied, but he never took him out and put in another man. He taught right straight along, and I emphatically declare that, although he taught well enough while he was there, he couldn't get there, and we have had the poorest school under his administration that we ever had. We have had very poor schools before. Mr. Frank Tucker has given the best satisfaction, and the blacksmith, Mr. Stanton, gave us a very good school. But Mr. Tucker has taken very great pains, and my children have never got along so well in education as while Mr. Tucker has had the school.

MR. ADAMS.—Who taught the school last winter?

MR. NOKA.—Mr. Weaver taught school last winter, but we had nothing all winter pretty much. The teacher would be sick, and then you couldn't tell when there would be school. He had consumption, or some other disease as bad; and we have had a very miserable school. In regard to time, we haven't had much of it. Here are some of the children that have been to school, and if these statements are not so, I hope they will be met right before your Honors at the present time. I make them as *bona fide* statements. I don't say but what his teaching was good enough, but he couldn't be there but a very little time. I won't say but as citizens we must have a better school than we have had, if we have anything. This school could be carried on in right shape if people came right up to the touchstone and tried to give us good teachers, but they most always have some one to substitute and put right in. It is just about like choosing Commissioners. We have petitioned to have such a man as Commissioner. Our petitions met

here, but we never could get it—never could get the Commissioner what we wanted. It seemed to me that there was a kind of an interest that calculated to benefit self. The tribe must take whom they have mind to put in. It don't seem to me that it is right, and I say that the Narragansett tribe ought to have as good teaching as any other school, and it ought to be done without political action or partiality. We ought to have a genuine school, and one that the tribe may be benefitted by. I have got eight children certainly, and I have none but what I have taken pains to get there to school even in the worst weather. Most of them have got some education. I was a property holder, and used to send to the school near where I was; and by and by they said I must send my children to this school, and now I have to send them three miles when they ought to have been there.

MR. S. H. CROSS.—You made the trouble up there at the school, didn't you, and said you wouldn't pay the tax?

MR. NOKA.—No, sir. They sent a bill to me for the teacher's board among the scholars. I said, "I have as much to eat in my house, and as good bed, and the victuals will be as good; and if you want to come to my house you can, and I am not going to pay any tax." I took the ground of a man. I had a wife that cooked good food, and if the teacher wanted to stay there he could. I had as good board as theirs, and therefore I wouldn't pay a cent. Come there and board, or go without it.

BRISTER C. MICHAEL. [A Member of the Tribe.]—As far as I am concerned, and my children, I have no desire to come out as a citizen, but to remain as I am, and to hold the lands as we do at the present time. To be a citizen I don't think would be any use to me. I shouldn't be permitted, or any of my sons, to be a juryman. Might do, as some one said a little while ago, to dig out a cesspool, or some other job.

MR. ADAMS.—They would, as citizens, be eligible.

MR. MICHAEL.—I never knew of such a case.

MR. ADAMS.—We have negroes in the Senate.

MR. MICHAEL.—That may be, but in Rhode Island there is no such thing. I never knew one on a jury.

MR. COLLINS.—I have seen a good many of them.

MR. MICHAEL.—As far as citizenship is concerned, I don't see as it is any advantage at all. The trouble seems to be with this public

land, and Fort Neck, and these places. If that was got rid of, then there would be nothing more to contend about. I say, if we are to come out citizens at all, raise the guardianship, and let us have our own property to spend among ourselves.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—That is all the bone of contention there is?

MR. MICHAEL.—Yes, sir; both among us and the white people. Fort Neck the white people want to get hold of.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—There are people that take a different view of that. They think it would improve your condition.

MR. MICHAEL.—To take Fort Neck and all the rest of this public property, and pay for surveying it, it would take the whole of it to pay for it, and we wouldn't have anything. I have seen some of the petitions, where they say the money shall be put into a fund for the poor of the State. But that wouldn't do but a very little for the benefit of the poor. And what would become of us that became paupers in the town of Charlestown? They don't want us. They say they have enough of their own, and they don't want to take us with our liability of being paupers. A good many of them to-day, if thrown out, would, perhaps, try to throw themselves on the town. Now they do keep off the town, and manage to get along with the help of the Council and neighbors.

I would say a little about our school. We have had, this past year, the miserablest of the miserable. I got one load of wood there last winter when Mr. Weaver taught school, and he was going to keep I think three months. I think his father told me. I guess he burned up one-half of it during the half term, and the rest is there now. We haven't had any school at all this year. He was appointed by the Commissioner this year, but we haven't heard anything about a school. Somebody has been there and demolished the stove and seats.

MR. ADAMS.—To whom does the house belong?

MR. MICHAEL.—To the Society.—I couldn't tell. It was bought by the Society in Massachusetts. That is deeded property.

MR. ADAMS.—How many acres?

MR. MICHAEL.—I won't say how many.

A VOICE.—Three; deeded to the Narragansett Tribe.

MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Ammons, how many pure bloods do you think there are on the reservation?

MR. AMMONS.—I don't know as there are any now.

MR. ADAMS.—All tintured more or less?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. My mother and father were both members of the tribe, but they were not pure either of them.

MR. ADAMS.—How many do you think there are on the reservation, all told, men, women and children?

MR. AMMONS.—The last time that the Commissioners took the census there was one hundred and forty-eight (148), but there are not so many to-day.

MR. ADAMS.—How long ago was that?

A VOICE.—It was in '75.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Has there ever been any members of the tribe taken in by vote?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir. They would have to prove themselves by living witnesses. If anybody can prove themselves by living witnesses, and can trace their pedigree to the tribe, we let them in; but if they cannot do it in that way, they can stay out.

MR. ADAMS.—If born in wedlock they can prove themselves?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Suppose they were born out of wedlock?

MR. AMMONS.—The child follows the mother. The government made a regulation, in 1792, that if they were not married the child couldn't inherit the tribal property from the father, but the woman being in the tribe the child would follow her anyhow.

MR. ADAMS.—Then we understand the Council to say that if it was not for this public land you would be willing to be a citizen?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir; I don't say so. I will tell you what I say. Congress stands as a third party. You are one party, and we are another party, and we have always been divided because your law don't allow a negro, or a mulatto, or an Indian, to intermarry into your State, and consequently it keeps you in one party, and we are in the other party. The business has got to be started in the State first. If we are not satisfied it goes to Congress. You can't bring us out as citizens. If both of the Houses vote for us to come out citizens, it would be as if we undertook to pass a vote to take away the land that belonged to you. It would not amount to anything. Congress would put us right back where we are. Congress would put you back and give us what belongs to us, and, consequently, I haven't made up my mind at all to become a citizen. There would be considerable of a turn-over to come out citi-

zens. I don't think that many of these white gentlemen here would like to have any of our nigger tribe hang around your daughters and court them. If we come out citizens, it would be a name without any gain to it. It would sound rather large, it is true, but there wouldn't be much to it; and for that reason I think it would make us much trouble for the State to give us what we should ask for. I should want to come out right on the ground with other citizens, as long as I behaved myself, and was honest and decent, and pass around the same as other citizens. But as we stand to-day, everything is all right. I meet my white citizens here and we have everything common, and everything is agreeable. There is no quarrel between us, and I should as leave keep it so as to come out free and have it amount to nothing. Your citizens are the same as we are—consist of considerable many different grades. You have low citizens and high citizens, and you have a class of citizens which we call the tops of the land, and then you have a class that are in the gutter—the same as we are. They might say, "There is a citizen in the gutter, and that is where we calculate to fetch you." I think it as well to stay where we are, as to come out for this name. I should want all the tribe to stay right here in Charlestown, and we would be a balance of power every time, and would carry the fort where we wanted to.

MR. ADAMS.—Do you think, if it was left to the reservation, that those on it would vote to be enfranchised?

MR. AMMONS.—I think they would vote against it. I don't know of but one that wants to be a citizen, and Mr. Congdon, I believe is here. I believe he wants to be a citizen, and if he wants to come out I hope you will bring him out.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Cornell in regard to this matter.

MR. CHAS. CORNELL.—I don't think it is best. If they are satisfied, I think we ought to be.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from the past Indian Commissioner, Mr. Cross.

MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.—All I can say is, that I feel just about as I have for two or three years—that the tribe would be better off if enfranchised than now. I have heard no statement made here to-day to change my opinion. I think, in the first place, that the school would be a great deal better. They talk about their condition as citizens, if made citizens. They don't know anything about what their condi-

tion would be. They would be eligible for any office, and all they would have to do is to qualify themselves and become men. There is no inducement now for them to do any such thing, and for them to say what they would be after they were made citizens is something that they can't state and don't know anything about. I think the school is as good a school as it ever has been while I have known anything about it. My first experience was that they wouldn't have any school until they made the school house as it should be. I think, as long as this burrow is here for these Indians to centre in, in the winter time, that they never will be anything. They go away and spend the summer, knowing that this is a rendezvous in the winter.

I think the talk about the fear that they will become a burden on the town of Charlestown, is futile. You see that one-quarter of all the land, that is occupied, is exempt from taxation, and the whole tribal land, including this piece at Fort Neck; and I think the tax derived from that property would provide for all the expense that the poor of the town would be to. I think it would increase the taxable property of the town of Charlestown so that the burden wouldn't be felt. I don't think they spend more than ten dollars a year taking care of their poor. If an Indian dies, it is my experience that the town has to bury him. The Indians will do nothing about it. I think they would be better off, as citizens, than to remain as they are. I have no interest in their public land, and know nothing about its value. I am talking about their condition as individuals.

MR. ADAMS.—I understand that an Indian cannot be sued. Can he?

MR. CROSS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Can he sue?

MR. CROSS.—He has to sue through the Commissioner.

MR. ADAMS.—No other way?

MR. CROSS.—No other way.

MR. ADAMS.—I should like to hear from Mr. Cross, the Town Clerk of Charlestown.

MR. CHARLES CROSS.—I don't know as I have anything to say. My impression is that if the public land belonging to the Indians was disposed of and became taxable property, and then all the individual land was set off to the rightful owners, and became taxable, that the increase of the revenue of the town would more than balance the pauperism that would be brought into the town. Of course,

there would be some paupers, but I think the balance would be in favor of the town, and that the Indian population would be better off in one point in particular. Here is a sort of a burrow, in the centre of the town, where they congregate during the winter. Earning a little in the summer, they spend it, and then gather together in these little huts; and they have got to live from some source or other, and having none of their wages left, they raid upon the sheep and poultry pens continually. I have had one or two cases brought before me, as a Justice of the Peace, for pilfering, and I remember particularly sending one man to jail. There is a portion of them that make some pretension to farming, and have decent tenements, and carry on farming in decent shape, and those seem to be the very ones that are opposing this move. I suppose the greatest objection is that they are members of the Council, and have the handling of all the Indian funds, and are willing to carry it on for the purpose of pocketing what little income arises from the Indian lands.

MR. CARPENTER.—Have you any idea how your town feels in the matter?

MR. CROSS.—I couldn't say. I suppose there are a good many little taxpayers that are fearful that it will increase their taxation a little in maintaining town paupers, but I think the balance would be in favor of the town.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you think the majority of the town would oppose it?

MR. CROSS.—It is uncertain which way they would go.

MR. ADAMS.—Do you think they would be better off to be enfranchised?

MR. CROSS.—I do.

MR. NOKA.—May it please your Honors, in regard to the Indians occupying a position almost unanimously as if they were thieves and robbers, and their recognizing this as a burrow and a pen of unclean members anyhow, — it looks to me like a regular genuine stigma thrown upon the tribe. Now I say, and put it to your Honors. if they will take our members as they are, that if we can't shake hands with the same number in the town of Charlestown, then I miss my guess, and will sit down and be quiet. The question comes in here—are they to say that every sheep that is stolen is by an Indian? or that every degraded condition that is in the burrow is by an Indian? We say we are as temperate as they are in the white state; don't drink



any more rum than they do in the white state; and I think we have as much to eat and drink as the generality of them; and are as industrious. Now I like to see men that will come out and take a right stand, and not throw stigmas in that way. Talk as honest men, and not in that way; not because there are a few Indians hanging around in the town to recognize it as a common burrow. I am an Indian and know how to talk better than that. I say we can shake hands with them, take them number for number. We won't steal any more. I am not going to steal, and there are a good many here that have no disposition to steal. Because some one has stolen, we are all branded with it. I know that I am not in the halls of Congress, nor in the Legislature, where we can meet it, but we are on the old platform of the Narragansett tribe, where free speech and liberty is granted, and therefore let him fetch on the best guns he has, and we will see if we can't unload them for him.

MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.—I don't say anything about it being a burrow of thieves, but I do know that members of your own Council have tried to evade an honest debt, pleading that they were members of the Council.

MR. CORNELL.—Mr. Cross seemed to be in favor of enfranchising the tribe, and I would like to ask if that is the kind of men that they want to enfranchise. We have a good many such men in the town, and we don't want any more such.

MR. AMMONS.—Mr. Cross referred to a member of the Council that didn't want to pay an honest debt. I suppose he referred to me. I put in a well at Watch Hill for Mr. Barber and Mr. Hutchison. They wanted me to put them in a good well, and had some other stone work there, and said if I would put them in a good well they would give me the other part of the job to do. So I went over there, and had to go backwards and forwards to Watch Hill on account of getting my tools sharpened, as there was no blacksmith there, and I had to hire a team; and I worked as smart as I could to finish that job, in the expectation of getting the other work to do. Well, when I got through I charged them seventy-five dollars for the job, and they said everything was satisfactory. Well, Mr. Barber said he would give me seventy dollars, and Mr. Hutchison said he wouldn't pay any such money; and says he, "we might as well be sued as not here so as to get our names started abroad." I said, "If you don't pay me I shall sue." I did sue; and I was trading two or three years with Mr. Brown up there, and on book account, and when I went to work on

that job he let me have some things, and I owed him four dollars, and told him when I got through I would settle up with him. He went to work and sued me, and the case came before Cross, the Commissioner, and I told him my home was in Charlestown. He said it didn't make any odds, the business was laid before him, and I was living then in Westerly and doing business. I asked him what business I was doing. I hadn't bought a hog of anybody, or bargained for a house or land. All the business I had done was to try to get an honest living. And I went to see Governor Lippitt. He told me to go to the Commissioner and see what he said, and I could come and see him at any time. Mr. Cross agreed that they should have sixty dollars. He took fifteen dollars out of my wages, and Brown got seven or eight dollars more, and lied about some cranberries that he let me have; and that is where they make out that some one in the Council was dishonest.

Cross, the Town Clerk speaks about stealing and burrowing. He has burrowed right on our land, and built a house, and has sold a building lot on our land to another man, and now he is telling about thieves and robbers and burrowing. If he will show a piece of land on our reservation where there is any more burrowing than it is to take our land and squat upon it, and live there on it, then let him come up and say, "Come out citizens." If you have any more guns to fire let us have them, and we won't give you anything but facts in the case.

MR. CROSS.—I would like to make a remark about what he calls "our land." I know it has been claimed by the Indians that the road that runs down to the pond is theirs. I find on the old Council records in my office where there was once a highway from the coast road down to the salt pond, a little ways from where Mr. Collins' residence now is. I find that that was exchanged for land, and that it was then made into a highway. I can show that by records ninety years old, and now they claim it as their own. Now if the town made a highway one hundred years ago I should like to know how they can claim it.

MR. AMMONS.—We made a swap with Mr. Cross, and gave him just as much land off of the east side of Fort Neck as what there was in the lane. The reason why we made the swap was that there is a very good spring where the land is now, and where the land used to go there was not any. So we made a swap with Mr. Cross—a piece off of Fort Neck of the same quantity as his east bounds; and if he will go and find where Peleg Cross' east bound was, he will find the

st side of our land, and that starts from the east side of the bridge by the saw mill, and if there was a deed, it was not recorded. Cross & Benj. Potter have it when he was on a committee, and he said he could take it home; and a few months after that I was in Kingston, and I asked him for it, and he kind of looked around and said he had not it. If he finds on his book where the east side of Peleg Cross' land was one hundred years ago, that is the east side of his land; and he is on the east side of the brook from where Peleg Cross' land started, and it went right across his father's house, by the chimneys. His citizenship grows on to the Indian so fast that no wonder they don't want to come out citizens. Now I want your honorable body to please straighten that out, and when Mr. Cross catches any more hen thieves to straighten them out.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from Mr. Ward, the Town Treasurer of Charlestown.

MR. GEORGE H. WARD.—I don't know as I have anything to say about it except that I think the Indians would be better off to be citizens, for I think then every one would look out for himself and be a man among men. I think the town would not be burdened.

MR. ADAMS.—Would the town of Charlestown be afraid of paupers?

MR. WARD.—I don't think they would be any worse off. I think the taxes on the land would about balance that thing.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear a word from Mr. Metcalf of Charlestown in reference to this matter.

MR. FRANKLIN METCALF.—I don't know as I have anything to say about it. The Indians themselves seem satisfied with their condition, and I am not satisfied that they would be benefitted by passing into citizenship. I am satisfied as far as the town of Charlestown is concerned, that it would be a matter of expense to the town to make them citizens. I am satisfied that the increased tax would not pay the expense of the paupers that would be thrown on to the town. In conversation with quite a number of the tribe, I have learned their opinion that there would be more or less paupers all the time. They would come from other sections, and come on the town, and claim a settlement here, and we should be obliged to support them; and the taxable property that would be added to the valuation of the town couldn't in any event, as far as I can learn, be more than six or eight thousand

dollars. Six thousand from the sale of the public lands, and fifteen hundred, which is now exempt, on private lands, and it would give us about fifty dollars to support the paupers, and I think it would not begin to support them. That is a small matter, however, if the members of the tribe are to be benefitted by it. Any members of the tribe that wish to improve their condition do so now, and get lands of their own, and in most cases leave the tribe and go out of town, where they can get business to support themselves on; and to the lazy ones it makes very little difference whether they are citizens or not. I haven't seen any members of the tribe that are anxious to be citizens, and I don't know as I am very anxious to have them so.

MR. ADAMS.—We would like to have a word from Mr. Stockwell, the School Commissioner of the State, from a common school standpoint in relation to this matter.

MR. T. B. STOCKWELL.—I hardly know what you wish for an opinion on. If you wish for an opinion in regard to the school, I can give that.

MR. ADAMS.—That is what we want.

MR. STOCKWELL.—I think it was three years ago, during Mr. Tucker's administration, while I was visiting the schools of the town with him, that I visited the Indian school. We arrived at the school house about quarter past nine in the morning, and found the teacher there and one pupil. We waited until a little after ten o'clock, and before we came away three more had arrived, coming along one at a time, and on our way out we passed two more on their way. That shows, sir, to some extent the real interest which the children and the folks at home had in the school, and the light that there was in the school, and may give you some idea of what it is worth. I inquired of the teacher if that was an exceptional case, and he said, "not at all;" that they were not punctual when they did come, and didn't come regularly, and I made up my opinion that the school was practically a failure, and I have talked with those who seemed to know about it, and I am quite well convinced that the school is really a failure so far as doing those for whom the money is expended any real good. I am thoroughly convinced of this fact—that if the State, or town, or public, proposes to educate these children, they ought to be educated in the schools of the town the same as other children. I am entirely opposed to any principle which proposes to bring up a class of children apart and separate from the others; and whatever the policy that your

honorable committee may adopt in regard to the tribe, I hope that some measures may be taken to see that the children are brought up side by side among those with whom they are always to live and associate, and that they may be brought up to feel themselves as men and a part of the community. Practically, that is done to some extent now. One of the gentlemen of the Council has told you that his children attend one of the regular schools, and in all the schools of the State, outside of this town, the children, without reference to color, race, or condition, attend school alike; and in one of the towns outside of the State, the school has been managed for a number of years by a trustee whose hue is as dark as any gentleman before me now. I see no reason, as far as this school is concerned, why it should be continued. I am satisfied that the money is practically thrown away. I think they can be taken care of better than they are, and receive better training, and be better qualified for assuming the duties of citizenship, or manhood and womanhood, when they arrive at that position.

MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Thomas, do you know whether most of the boys and girls here can read and write?

MR. THOMAS.—I should think the majority could. I don't suppose any one of my age has attended this school more than I did until I was eighteen years of age. Seventeen or eighteen years ago it was taught by ———, and he was the first man that taught this school that ever carried an arithmetic in; and I went every winter. There was one or two that went in with me into arithmetic, and we never had seen an arithmetic in school. John King kept a very good school but he didn't know anything about figures. I never tried the multiplication table until then, and I went through it in two days, and through reduction in four weeks. He was deputy sheriff, I think, and part of the time he was at court in Kingston, and I got pretty near half-way through reduction. When we got to compound numbers he didn't get time to work them. He said it would never be any use to me, and told us to pass over it. I stopped somewhere about the middle of reduction. We hadn't had as much as a multiplication table in the school. The first arithmetic that ever I studied I borrowed. I used to want to ask him questions, but he said it would be no use; there was a good many questions there, and we would pass them right along. We used to have an old spelling book and a scripture book. That was all the books we had. Since that time I have raised a dozen young ones and sent them to school, and the school has always

been a failure. They generally sent us deaf, dumb, and blind men to teach us. There were some that hardly knew the way home; and Frank Tucker says he had some of the brightest scholars here that he ever had. He said he had rather have twenty-five of the scholars here than to have any twenty-five that he had ever taught. We never have had any chance. We have had everything done to keep us as ignorant as we are, and if we do know anything we have had to steal it from some one.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear a word from the Secretary of State.

MR. JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN.—Mr. Chairman, I don't know anything about this question. We have heard one side of the question, and have heard that there was a different opinion in the tribe; and I take the opportunity of asking the Committee to call upon some one that represents the tribe on the other side. Perhaps there are some here that want to be enfranchised. I have no suggestions to make.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from Mr. Congdon.

MR. SAM. CONGDON. [A Member of the Tribe]—May it please your Honors, gentlemen of the Committee, and ladies and gentlemen, and gentlemen and ladies, you will excuse me for some preliminary remarks, as my head is rather thick and my tongue rather short. I claim to be myself a black republican and an abolitionist clean to the backbone, every inch of me. I feel that every man in creation are based upon equality. I don't know that I have got very much antipathy against this race of colored people, as regards their corruptness. I don't know as they are any more corrupt than other people in States, and towns, and counties; but, gentlemen, here is a point that I wish to convey. You have got me, to-day, tied hand and foot, flat on my back. Now, get up if you can. I don't know as I shall be enabled to get through my ideas in relation to this case, as I am not a public speaker. But, gentlemen, if I have got anything, if I am ever going to have anything, I want it in my life-time; and if I have got anything, I want to know that I have got it. This calling something mine that I don't know as it is mine,—I don't think but very little of owning such kind of property.

Gentlemen, my only reason for the emancipation of these colored people, if I have any at all, is based on common sense. I ask you, gentlemen, knowing my condition probably as well as I do, if it is not common sense for me to come and ask you if I shall stay in this con-

dition. Gentlemen, I probably own as much of the tribal lands as any man in the tribe, but I don't have any use of it. I can't control it. There are a certain set of men that must be first and foremost to handle my property, and dispose of the proceeds as they see fit, and feel disposed. I don't like to have my property handled in that way. If it is to be disposed of, I feel that the State ought to let me dispose of it regardless of the future. I don't care what my future prospects may be. I say if I have a right or interest here I want it, and I want to know when I can have it, and who is going to have the benefits of it. And when I get through with it, and get ready to leave, I want to know who is going to have it. When I work for anybody, I expect at night to get my pay; but under this tribal system I may go to work and make all the improvements I can, and then it comes into somebody else's hands and my labor is thrown away, and then I am in the same condition as when I started.

Now, gentlemen, there are some privileges that we have that we wouldn't have as citizens, but, regardless of them, I want my rights, my privileges,—to act like a man and be as a man; and if I have got anything, I want to dispose of it like other men,—if your Honors recognize us as men to-day, and competent to do business,—so that I won't have to ask your Honors how and when I shall dispose of it. I have long since formed the opinion that it was better to abolish this thing, as our property is consumed in this way by these people. They get the proceeds. I have a right in the public property, and yet I have to pay for it. Gentlemen, if I know anything of my own heart and conscience, I desire to be liberated from this situation. There are exceptions, it is true. We are not under restraint like the four and a half million colored people of the South; we are not led to the whipping-post; but I had just as leave be in that condition as under this tribal institution. I have always been in favor of coming out citizens, and having the rights and privileges that other men have.

MR. ADAMS.—Do you think that the tribe, as a whole, would be better off if enfranchised?

MR. CONGDON.—Yes, sir; I do.

MR. ADAMS.—And the property be disposed of equitably?

MR. CONGDON.—Yes, sir.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Do you know of others that would agree with you?

MR. CONGDON.—No, sir; I don't. I stand on my own bottom as to that sentiment.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I didn't know but there were others that felt as you do about it.

MR. CONGDON.—I don't know but there may be, but as far as I have talked with them they want the tribe to remain. I don't wonder that the Council want the tribe to remain. And why! They are the town paupers, and consume our property, and they wish to remain here consuming our property as they have done for years. If this tribal property depreciates as it has for the last twenty-five years, somebody has got to take us in hand.

MR. CARPENTER.—What do you think the lands would bring if sold? What valuation do you put upon them?

MR. CONGDON.—Well, sir, I haven't formed an opinion in relation to that. I presume the public property would bring at the least \$2,500 or \$3,000.

A VOICE.—How much an acre would it bring—take the whole of it,—Fort Neck and all?

MR. CONGDON.—That would depend on circumstances, but my rough estimate would be, take it on the average, that it would bring more than ten dollars an acre. That is why I am in favor of the emancipation of this tribe. As our property is depreciating, it seems to me there ought to be some course pursued to make us in better condition. The condition can't be much worse than it is to-day. Here is a law passed by the State that this Council shall not have but fifty cents a day. A few years ago the town voted that they should have a dollar a day. There was a special act in '49, that the Council should have but fifty cents a day. The President, I think, has twenty per cent over and above the rest of the Council. In '73 the town voted that the Council should have a dollar a day. We haven't had a town pauper in twenty years, and our purchases amount annually to somewhere about thirty-one dollars and a half, and I don't know as they have got a dollar in the treasury to-day, with all the interest that they have manifested towards this tribe. You can form some opinion of it from your own observation; and I hope you may adopt some future time to take a little glance over this reservation, that you may form some opinion aside from my opinion, or the opinion of the tribe, whether this thing ought to be abolished or not. There has not been pauperism here for twenty years, and to-day there is hardly a dollar in the treasury. If we should have a pauper come here from the town, they have got to wait until such a time as we can bear the burden. If



this property has got to be consumed in that way, I had just as leave the town would consume it. I think the State would give me my right, if I have any, in this property. I know where my right is, and if it is gone, I know where it is gone to. Under the present circumstances I want to be liberated from this condition.

MR. WM. D. CROSS.—I would like to inquire of the Committee whether or not, if this tribe was abolished, the poor would come upon the town of Charlestown? That is quite important. I would like to know who will support the poor.

MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Cross, of Westerly, did you consider that in the formation of your measures? Can you tell us whether that matter was settled?

MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.—I think it leaves them for the State to take care of. That is the way I understood it.

MR. ADAMS.—My judgment is that they would gain a settlement, under the laws of the State, in whatever town they were in; and most of them being in Charlestown, they would be dependent on you.

MR. WM. D. CROSS.—As we have called upon the citizens of Charlestown to be here to-day and be heard, I think it is necessary for us to learn about this matter. It looks like going into business in the dark, and certainly, if the paupers, in consequence of abolishing this tribe, are coming upon the town of Charlestown, the question whether or not the town is in favor of it can be answered. We say, "No." I think it is very important that we should know this matter. If they come upon the town, I am opposed to abolishing this tribe. In the first place, the tribe don't want to be disbanded, and I, for one, don't want them disbanded. As it has been remarked here to-day by a gentleman from my place, all of this tribe that are disposed to do for themselves, and be men, can do so without the tribal lands being sold and the tribe disbanded. That is a very important suggestion. There are members of the tribe that have been well off, and been good citizens, and I think it is saying too much to call them burrowing thieves. I have too much regard for them. I think there are as many thieves among whites as among blacks. There have been some in Charlestown that have stolen, and a good many others that belong to the tribe have to bear the consequences. That is not right. I was born in Charlestown, and know something about them. A good many of the older portion of this tribe have worked for my father on

the farm, and I am pretty well acquainted with them, and know something about their land. Everybody in Charlestown, who knows anything about the valuation of the property, knows that it would hardly pay for selling the land. I know many of them in the town, and know that hardly any one would pay but very little for this property. They wouldn't fence it. I have heard residents of the town of Charlestown say that they wouldn't take this land if they were obliged to fence it, if you would give it to them. What a great many of these men say is true. It is a fact. You employ your surveyors to survey this land, with the inconveniences—these Indians know the inconveniences. Some have had ten acres, and they occupy twenty. Mr. Collins said that the white people, who bought ten acres, have been occupying for years twenty, and you may imagine the expense of running out this line. It was represented by friend Cross, in the General Assembly, that this Indian cedar swamp was very valuable. It is not so. He don't know anything about it.

MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.—I never said anything about it.

MR. WM. D. CROSS.—Well, it was stated by some one that it was estimated very highly. It is not so. The tribe who go in there to cut for themselves, if they find some young cedar that is in their way they cut it down and it is wasted, and there is a scattering tree here and there; and who under heaven is going to invest money in it. It would take one hundred years at least, as I heard a gentleman say to-day, and my opinion was that it would be seventy-five years before there would be any revenue. There is no reason in it. Had that cedar swamp not been used as it has been, it might have been a good cedar swamp to-day, and it may be seventy-five years from now. Who is going to buy this land here? Nobody would give a dollar an acre for it. Perhaps they might give something for Fort Neck. In the present condition of things, and the means of the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, it would bring but very little comparatively. Now then, these are facts; and if the majority of the town of Charlestown could speak here to-day, they would be opposed to abolishing this tribe. There are a few men here that have been irritated, who are in favor of abolishing this tribe. I don't wish to argue this question in any personal interest, but for the interest of the tribe and State. We are not to take into consideration any private interest.

I would say a few words in regard to this school question. I said that it was a failure. I know something about it, and if this school should be done away with, and these children go to the white schools

and have an equal chance, they would be more benefitted. The \$200 given to the Indian tribe is worth a very little to them, and there is a good deal of truth in what a member of the Council has said—it is put into the hands of the Commissioner. If a man wants to be an Indian Commissioner, he fishes for it; and if he has got a friend who has a little more influence, he gets it; and they employ whom they wish, regardless of the Indians. I am satisfied that, as a rule, that has been the case; and the school, as far as that is concerned, has been a failure; and the neglect of the tribe, in one sense, has made it a failure. They have neglected to send as they should. We have visited the school house to-day, and we see what has got to be done with it. I think the best thing they can do is to withdraw the \$200 and let the colored children go to the district school. That is the place for them to learn. I think, as I said before, that the town of Charlestown is opposed to this thing. They are opposed to abolishing this tribe. I don't think the State ought to force this thing upon the town of Charlestown contrary to the wish of the tribe, and contrary to the wish of the citizens.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from the present School Commissioner of this tribe.

REV. CHAS. E. WEAVER.—I didn't expect to say a word to you, and I will say but very few words. In the first place I will take it up where Mr. Cross left it. I never fished for this office, and the President will bear me witness of that. Being an old man, it was thought best by some to suggest me, and I was appointed. Speaking of the school, I ranged over this country, examined it, looked at the school house, and fixed it up by putting on a lock. But there is no need of putting on a lock; they will draw the staples. It has been said by some members of the Council here, to-day, of course referring to me, that there was no school here, to-day. Where can we have a school? The law says that they shall provide a place. Where shall the school be? Last year I didn't know who the Council was, and didn't know whom to consult. I had to inquire where the school house was, and find the school house and appoint a teacher. Some were opposed to having a school then. The majority of the scholars lie north. I found a portion of the scholars were not able to go, and I found from consulting some of the Council that they said, "give us a summer school." I ran the school three terms, and the teacher,—it is said he had consumption, and one of the Council said

this school was the miserablest of the miserable. I tried again and again to get some of the children to school, and I failed almost entirely. Another member of the Council said it was a miserable school. I employed a good teacher. He taught three terms. The register will show that the first term was commenced, I think, in June. The whole number registered was seventeen; the average attendance was eight. The second term commenced September 9th. The whole number registered was fourteen, and the average attendance seven. November 11th, the whole number, ten, and the average attendance, five.

MR. ADAMS.—What did it cost the State?

MR. WEAVER.—Say \$150. I had some fifteen dollars to purchase books. I have twenty-five dollars for my salary. Those that say it was the miserablest of the miserable are those that knew nothing about it. They would go to school one day, and wouldn't go the next. I visited the school, and gave special instructions to the teacher. He stands high, if he does happen to be my son, and I am satisfied that he did his duty. But because an Indian boy was told, "You must sit here and I will attend to you," he would take his books and go home. I did the best I knew in relation to the school. I want to commence the school,—I thought I would wait until after dog-days,—but the question is, where shall we have the school? I am conscious of what I have done, and I have done the best I knew how. This being a relic of the Narragansett tribe, and having read their history, and the history of their chiefs, I wanted to do these colored people good. I haven't changed my mind at all. If we had a place for a school that was comfortable and decent, I would set in, as soon as convenient, and give them a fall term. Some of them are three miles away. I don't know as I can give any other information. I have done the best I could do with them, and made my report. He accepted it. I never fished for it, and thought I would never have anything more to do with it. I am ready to open a school if somebody will tell me where I shall go. I am ready to put in a teacher that will teach them as well as any teacher.

MR. ROBINSON.—Are you inclined to think that they would be better off to be enfranchised, and the tribal relations abolished?

MR. WEAVER.—I don't know as I wish to answer that question, for I am not very well versed in regard to it. I acknowledge that my inclinations are for the breaking up of the whole concern.

**MR. ROBINSON.**—Do you think the attendance of the children would be very much better by going to the common schools?

**MR. WEAVER.**—Nothing strikes me more favorable. If the money is put into the hands of the Commissioner, if he is an honest man, he will be accused of doing things wrong. Ask those that have been Commissioners long before me. My opinion is, let the legislature stop appropriating any money, and throw these children into the white schools in the district where they belong. That is my opinion, and if I was a member of the legislature I would vote for that. If you don't abolish the tribe, I would put the children into the public schools and make them obey. You can't take them with the school house they furnish and do justice to them, because if you try to make them behave they will run away home, and that will be the last of them. The great question with me is, where shall I hold the school? You know what the law is, but the school house isn't located in the right place now, and isn't in proper condition. I put a lock on myself and put things there. You can't leave a book there.

**MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.**—I wish it understood that I didn't charge this tribe with being a burrow of thieves. Perhaps some other person did. I think that those who wish to be better will go out and make men of themselves.

**MR. T. B. STOCKWELL.**—Mr. Cross alluded to a fact that was in my mind. In considering this question it seems to me that one aspect of the case has been overlooked. It has been stated that those who were disposed to do well would come out all right, and would go into the world and make men of themselves. Grant it. But what is to be done with those who don't happen to possess that inclination, who are a little sluggish, and inclined to be lazy? It seems to me one question to consider is—what is the best thing for all concerned? What is best for these very ones that, taking advantage of the present condition of affairs, instead of growing up and developing into manhood, and self-supporting, grow up shiftless and good for nothing? Isn't it a fair question to consider whether or not, for the restraint of that very class, the thing ought not to be done away with? It seems to me it is a very fair question, and one that ought to be kept in mind. It seems to me these are questions of considerable importance, and questions that ought not to be settled absolutely on the mere money question and the expenditure of money just at the present time. If, for instance, it can be made plain to your minds, that the ultimate good of all concerned will be secured by the enfranchisement of this

tribe, and the doing away with the present existing state of affairs, will not the future returns far outweigh it? Is it not a question that ought to be considered without reference to the matter of mere dollars and cents? I am able to say that I have looked at the matter, and it does seem to me that a very important question is here at issue; one that ought to be considered pretty carefully, and on broad principles, and not narrowed down to the wishes of any man, or body of men, at the present time; but the future interests of the State and tribe are to be considered in the settlement of the tribe. And, with that view especially in mind, I have made up my mind that the school should be abolished. No longer should the children be brought up with the idea that they are a class by themselves, but they should come up side by side with all the others; and in that way there will be developed in them a spirit of self-support and independence, which lies at the basis of the solution of this problem.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear a few words from Mr. Collins.

MR. JAMES C. COLLINS.—Gentlemen of the Committee, I will not detain you for more than one minute. I have some interest in this part of the State, from early connections. I have some early recollections of some of the members of this tribe. I will say here that I was born in the town of Richmond. I have one of my grandparents buried in the town of Richmond, and another in the town of Hopkinton. I am somewhat interested in this people. It has been quite a study to me while in the legislature to know what is best to do. I have talked with various members of the legislature, from time to time, from this part of the State, in regard to the very matter now under consideration. It has seemed to me that if this people would consider it advisable, without standing out as a distinct people, to come in as citizens of the State, with all the rights and privileges of any other citizen of the State—the right to serve upon a jury,—I don't agree with my friend Noka upon that point,—that it would be better for the future generations; better for themselves and their children that they should consent to abolish this distinction that now exists between them and other people. The other colored people have children and there is no distinction. They go to the same schools and churches, pay the same taxes, and have the same rights as other people. I don't suppose the Council wish to give up their office, but, at the same time, if they will look forward into the great future and see that their children shouldn't be brought up as belonging to a distinct class, but should mingle with the people surrounding them and be a

part of them, I think they would consider it better for the future. I don't understand that any member of the Council is very much opposed to this thing providing the land shall be controlled by themselves. I understand that they are unanimous on that point. My friend on the right has said that if they come upon the town of Charlestown, the town of Charlestown don't want them. They say they haven't got any paupers. They are a self-supporting people to-day. They come down here and fish, and get work upon the land and cut off wood here. I suppose the committee, if they thought it was better to abolish the tribal relations, would make some recommendations in regard to paupers. There are about twelve hundred in Charlestown, and only about one hundred and fifty people here. It is not likely that the legislature would impose upon the town of Charlestown the support of those persons who are now without the town. They are not citizens now of any town of the State of Rhode Island. They belong to this tribe, but I understand when they go to Westerly they don't give them any bread to eat, but if they die they have to bury them. I suppose those of this tribe who are now residing in Westerly, if the legislature concluded to do anything towards abolishing this tribe, would become chargeable to the town of Westerly, and those of South Kingstown and Providence would go in the same way. I take the same view as the honorable Commissioner. I do wish to enforce this upon the Committee, after informing myself as I have done to-day, visiting the school house, which is a disgrace as they say even to an Indian, that while you keep those people in that house they will always be "Lo." It is a small room, situated in a place where, if there comes a snow storm, there is no one to break out the roads that lead to it, and standing some three miles, as I understand, from some of the inhabitants of the town who are obliged to send to that school. I would insist upon this, and were I in the legislature I would advocate it, that that school should be abolished, and the children grow up side by side with the white children of the town. Furthermore, I would say to the town of Charlestown, "We will give you the \$225 that we now give towards that school, and we will make you a present of that towards educating this tribe of Indians in your schools." And I am decidedly of the opinion that you would see an improvement in the children that now attend this school, which they call so miserable. There is no encouragement—two or three miles through the woods to attend school. You will see an improvement in the rising generation. As one of the gentlemen said here, the arithmetic

wasn't carried into the school, and when he got to compound numbers he was told that it would be of no earthly benefit to him, and he had better skip along and get through the book as quick as possible. Now I say to those people, and I hope they will think the matter over for themselves, take your stand like men, and be your own masters, and say, "I am the equal and the peer of any man in Rhode Island, and I demand the same rights; and I don't want any Commissioners put over us, for we can take care of ourselves."

MR. J. W. MONEY.—In regard to the school, my opinion is, that it ought to be abolished. Several years ago I repaired that school house, and they had a very good school there. The Commissioner was very well satisfied. But at the same time my opinion is, that they ought to be brought up in the public schools as citizens, and I have expressed it before, and express it now, my private opinion is that it would be better for the State, and the tribe, and better for Charlestown to have them abolished. Here is this thousand acres of land. Somebody will own it, and improve it, and there will be a revenue come into the town. But if it is going to take all of the public lands to sell it and pay expenses, it will not pay. It would be better for the tribe to let it be. My opinion is that it is best for the State to pay the expense, and give it to the tribe. I think it would be better in future years for them to become citizens on an equal footing with every other person in the town.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you mean, sell the property and distribute the proceeds?

MR. MONEY.—I hardly know what to do. There is a good deal to do. I think it ought to be done some way.

MR. CARPENTER.—I would like to ask the gentleman if he can give us any idea how to divide the proceeds.

MR. MONEY.—No, sir; I can't tell you. You would find a good many that wanted a part of it. There are no records to show who owns the land. That is the way it stands in my experience, and I have had considerable of it. Of course, if they become citizens, they become voters. Some would have objection to that. I think, for the future, though it may be a little expense to the town, that it would be best to have them citizens.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from Dr. Budlong.

DR. BUDLONG.—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee, I came here, to-day, as a listener. I came to learn something about



his thing and not to make an address; and I shall not attempt anything of the sort. I have been somewhat surprised at the patience with which this Council has listened, and the ability with which they have defended themselves on all points. I think we must give up the idea that the race has run out. I haven't seen one take a point that he hasn't sustained, and sustained it ably. I want to simply say to them that the secret of their future success, I believe will depend on the course they take in this matter. I have listened to both sides, and tried to listen attentively, and I think that really, as Mr. Collins represented it, they are in favor of this thing if they didn't suppose the white men were trying to deceive them in some way. But I don't think there is anything of that sort attempted, or expected. The State, as far as I am capable of judging, has simply their good at heart; nothing more or less.

As far as the school is concerned—I didn't visit the house, but from what they tell me it can't be of advantage to continue it. I should say to you, by all means send your children to the district school. You want us to give you a fair chance. I say to you, if we don't, it is largely your fault. Make yourselves intelligent, honest, and respected, and no white man will refuse to recognize you, and give you positions of trust and honor; and this can best be accomplished by seeing that your children are well educated.

MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Ammons, when is your Council meeting?

MR. AMMONS.—Next Tuesday.

MR. ADAMS.—Does the Council meet often?

MR. AMMONS.—Any time when we are called.

MR. ADAMS.—How many are present that vote?

MR. AMMONS.—Well, on an average, I should think from twenty-five to thirty.

MR. ADAMS.—Come from out of town, or not?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—How many voters are there on the reservation?

MR. AMMONS.—Sometimes over forty.

MR. ADAMS.—Do the Council have pay for their services?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—How much do they have?

MR. AMMONS.—They have a dollar a day.

MR. ADAMS.—A dollar a meeting?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. We haven't met this year. Mr. Congdon speaks about swelling up expenses. The year that he spoke of they met thirty-one times. We haven't met yet.

MR. ABRAHAM CHAMPLIN. [A Member of the Tribe.]—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I have listened to a great deal of argument here. The question has been in my mind, what is this for? Who has called this, whether the tribe or the State; whether the tribe has called it for any special benefit that they are in need of. It is something that seems to start up all at once, as it always has as long as I can remember. Something would break out from the General Assembly to make an expense on the tribe. I would like to know whether the tribe or the State has called it for the purpose of turning out the tribe because they thought it would be beneficial to turn us out and make us citizens, or whether there is a certain class that surrounds this tribe that desire to get hold of some of the proceeds, that they have in their hands, that they may be benefitted by it. It is not the tribe that asks for this. I lived in the town until I was twenty-three years old, and am pretty well acquainted with these affairs. They propose to see what they can make out of the tribe, or see if they can overthrow the tribe and sell out a portion of this land. And what is it for? I have made out to hold the property and keep it, and now I have a guardian appointed to handle this property. This guardian, instead of seeing what would be beneficial for me, and seeing how the property should be improved so that I might get profit out of it, manages it as he thinks it ought to be managed, sets off a portion of the land, and intrudes upon privileges that I had before; and even my friends at last pinched my lot up so much that I hardly had anything left, and while I had quite a farm at the start, my guardian has took it about all away, while he was watching for my good. Now, if they are going to take me out a citizen, let me come out as I was before. Let me have what belongs to me, if they are going to turn me out. If I have got so I am capable of managing my property, lift the guardianship, and let me manage it myself. It makes quite a difference to me about the future. I want to hold on to what I have, for fear that I might fetch up somewhere and not be in a condition to take care of myself. If I have a squatting place, and my health doesn't leave me, I have some place to stay. If the outsiders would leave us alone, I think there would be no expense or trouble whatever. But we have got a little space of land that they want. I have seen a desire to drive me into the furthest mountain that they could, in order that they

might squat down on the little piece that I have. I don't wish to get into any tribe or nation that desires to rob me of my right. I would rather stand out as I am. I see citizens stand out in the ranks on the other side that are not a bit better than I am. They can go to the polls and vote, and are no better than I am. I am speaking of men in our State and town. There is a jealous spirit that don't want me to come around them. They are good friends at certain times, as good as I want. I know there is a general feeling in the town of Charlestown. They desire to get what little there is left. I shall stand up for remaining as I am. I think it would be better for the tribe.

As they spoke about abolishing the school,—I think there is a point you haven't looked at. Suppose you abolish this school, and we are not citizens. Joshua was turned out of school because he wouldn't pay his expenses. There are a good many things to be looked at when you come to this,—whether or not we have got to pay taxes to get into this school. I live in South Kingstown now, and send to school there by being taxed on a place that I hire. When I lived here I had no tax to pay to go to school. There are a good many of us now that argue to come out as citizens, that if you bring them out as citizens they will be town paupers in spite of what you may do. You see what kind of a mind he must have to argue such a thing as that. I tell you you had better look at the future. We care for the future and I say it is necessary for us to look after these things, and not say that we are going to be benefitted absolutely.

MR. HENRY CHAMPLIN. [A Member of the Tribe.]—There has been so much said that it seems to me out of order for me to speak at all, because it don't seem to me to be the real issue. It is true, you can get ideas from men here, but it may be speculative. When we come to the point right at issue, then it is necessary for men to speak. As this is simply introductory, one-half of what has been said by men here, to-day, is worth all that I can say. I am satisfied, as far as I am concerned, that it doesn't lie exactly with the General Assembly, nor with the Narragansett Tribe; it doesn't rise from that source, but it rises from certain surroundings that there are outside of the tribe, and outside of the General Assembly. The time will come when, perhaps, it may be touched, and touched effectually; but to make a long talk in regard to those facts now would be perfectly out of order.

MR. ED. S. CONE. [A Member of the Tribe.]—As a member of this tribe, I think I ought to have the privilege of speaking in regard

to taxation and the disposition of the lands. Whether the public lands are worth little or much, they belong to the reservation. But here are the private lands. We are exposed to taxation in the future, if we become citizens, and where is the revenue coming from to pay the taxes? Once in a while there will be an assessment. The result will be that there will be a flag hoisted, and it will be sold to the highest bidder to pay the taxes, until it is all used up. Then there is another idea in relation to the public lands, and that is, that if they are to be disposed of in the way that they have been recommended, they have got to be surveyed and platted, and should be paid out of the proceeds realized out of it; and then it would take all that there is.

MR. SAMUEL H. CROSS.—How do you know?

MR. CONE.—Well, I have lived long enough to know about as much about it as you do. My land is invaded by the very same ones that have been represented here to-day, and whom have I got for redress? There are many such instances that I could refer to, if I had time to bring the matter to a focus. When we talk about the place where we shall reside if we become citizens, there is no place for us. We must know that we are going to be in better condition. We don't want to do all the drudgery and have no advantages. We want to stand as men, and if we own anything we want to handle it. If we are capable of handling what we have, we are capable of disposing of it, and not have it deposited in a common fund.

Adjourned to 10 A. M., Wednesday, August 13th, at Card's Hall, Cross' Mills, in the town of Charlestown.

## SECOND MEETING.

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WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 1879.

The Committee met at Card's Hall, according to adjournment.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I would suggest that if there are any members of the tribe who wish to be heard in regard to the abolition of their tribal system, we had better listen to them now.

MR. CONGDON.—There are some but they don't appear to have got here yet.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The Commissioner of the Indian School stated to me, this morning, that he intended to commence the school about the first of September; that the school house was in an unsuitable condition to use, and he desired the attention of the tribal authority to be called to that fact.

MR. AMMONS.—Mr. Chairman, the Council met yesterday, and we voted to abolish our school and let the money go into the district schools where the tribe's children attended; and if they are not willing to do that, they might as well take the money to the State. Such kind of school as we had last year was no school. The school house is where nobody can look after it and see to it, and it costs us from four to twelve dollars to keep it in order from one term to another. We go and fix it, and somebody goes and stones the windows out, and break the seats, and do all the depredation they can to make an expense to us; and we can't tell who it is. Mr. Michael will probably speak on this question.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Mr. Michael, do you wish to speak on this subject?

MR. MICHAEL.—I would say this, that our school is about as bad as it can be. It hasn't been anything for the past year or two. They

haven't kept the time, and it is nothing but a bill of expense to the State, furnishing money to keep somebody else, and we don't get any benefit from it at all. I would recommend that the school be abolished entirely, and for us to have the privilege to send to the school district where it would be handier to us.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I understand then that the Indian Council had a meeting, and voted to ask that that be done.

MR. MICHAEL.—Yes, sir. We don't think that any such school as we have been having back along is any school at all. They get there from nine to ten o'clock, and sometimes two or three scholars go and don't get there until noon; and it is a perfect failure for the State to give us money to try to keep any such school as that. Last year the Commissioner of the school drew the money out before teaching the term out at all.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—If there are any other remarks, or information, to be given the Committee, in regard to the school matter, we will hear them now before we pass to other matters.

MR. CONE, a member of the tribe, living in South Kingstown, spoke against abolishing the Indian school.

MR. CARPENTER.—Mr. Ammons, if the tribal relations should be abolished, and the children of the tribe be permitted to go to the district schools, how far would the farthest child have to go to get to the district school?

MR. AMMONS.—About a mile and a half.

MR. CARPENTER. — You say the Council voted to abolish the school?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. CARPENTER.—Will you give us a certified copy of that vote?

MR. AMMONS.—I could if I was at home.

MR. CARPENTER.—You can give it to us at the proper time?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—If you will leave one with the Committee, we will be obliged to you.

MR. CONE.—You will pardon me for taking exception to a statement made here, and that is in relation to the Council having delegated to them the power of abolishing the school of the tribe.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The State only has the power to do that. It is simply an expression of the will of the Council.

MR. CONE.—Yes, sir; but at the same time the Council haven't got delegated to them the power from the town to take any such measures. The town has something to say, in relation to the school, as well as the Council. The town furnishes the pupils that attend the school. They are the ones that should be consulted. The Council has certain things delegated to them to go ahead and bring out, but when it comes to legislating matters pertaining to the town it is expedient that the town should be recognized. The Council may propose these things, but to legislate and determine I think is out of their jurisdiction. It seems to me it don't belong to the tribe to decide which way the fund shall go. If the State made these appropriations for the benefit of the tribe, it is for them to request that it be refunded back, and let the General Assembly decide what shall be done with it.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The State makes an appropriation of \$200 for the appointment of a teacher and Commissioner to sustain a school among you, and they require that the tribe shall maintain a school house in good condition. As I understand, the Council refuse to repair it; and of course you can't get the money to carry on your school.

MR. CONE.—Then let that money be refunded back.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The State will take care of that.

MR. CONE.—I express the opinion that it seems to me we have got nothing to do with appropriating our funds to the district, but that it be refunded back. When the tribe get through with it let it go back, and let them decide which way it shall go. It seems to me that the view that the school house ought to be removed to some other place is a mistake on their part. I think the school should be kept up in the central portion of the reservation where it is located. The reservation is all we have got to look at; the surroundings we have nothing to do with. When we have deeded away the surroundings, we have sacrificed so much. If people live in the suburbs, the children will grow up outside of the domain of the school. The money is appropriated for the rising generation, for the keeping up of the tribe school. The locality never will be moved, even if the school house is. Here is friend Thomas, and Ammons, and a number of others, whose land lies right in the immediate vicinity of this school house, and their children are growing up; and we don't know what may be the results in the future in regard to the progress of those children. Perhaps

they will come back to this town and State. They have got to stay on these lands if they are not able to purchase lands. We must look forward to the time when our families are coming up and taking our position; and if we are going to deprive them of that position, whereabouts will they locate next. Because my children have grown up and haven't had the benefit of that school, it doesn't argue that my brother's children may not. It looks reasonable to suppose that those children will expect to come into the school in the reservation.

MR. AMMONS.—Talk is talk, and sometimes talk has no bottom to it. That man don't want to send his children from Wakefield to our schools. He thinks he ought to have the privilege of going to school in Wakefield. Haannah Brown's children go to Carolina, when they could come seven or eight miles and come into our school. I say if my children are growing up, and I want them to know anything, I want them to go to such a school as you send your children to. Now he tells about the school house. It is easy to talk about how well it might be repaired and fixed, but how many is there outside of the town that is willing to invest money to go to work and fix the school house, and constantly have it torn down. If they will just fork the money in, I guess the Council will try to get them up the kind of a school house outside that they want; and if they haven't the money to fork, it is for the Council to act for the benefit of the tribe. We move to have this school abolished.

MR. MICHAEL.—The Council has the power to keep the school house in repair. Now, the tribe haven't got any means. These outside gentlemen won't give a cent towards fixing our school house. We have got to manage this thing ourselves, and the Council has got to manage to keep all the tribal buildings in repair. I have been in the Council about twenty-four years. With such kind of teachers as we have had, I think it is a shame to be called a school. About twenty-five years ago, when I went there, we had a teacher,—I was about eighteen or twenty years old, and liked to hunt pretty well,—and I and the teacher would sit there and talk about fox hunting and rabbit hunting all day long. He stayed there his hours, and drew the money from the town of Charlestown, when his time was out. Well, they stood up and read once or twice, and then sat up by the fire and talked about fox hunting. It is a shame, and ought to be abolished.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Of course this action of the Council don't abolish the school or change the money.



**MR. CONE.**—But it casts a reflection on the town. I stand up impartially before my townsmen. I have been called at sundry times to devise ways and means by which they should conduct their affairs. Then, when I lived in Providence, whenever there was a petition drawn up by the Commissioners, or others, for the abolishing of the tribal rights, etc., I was one of the first to act, and thought I should inform all the members, even in the city of Providence, of this fact, and require that they should go forward and help to direct or devise ways and means by which we should sustain our tribal rights. That they are all conversant with.

Furthermore, in relation to what my friend, last on the floor, or the one before him, said respecting Hannah Brown, with all due respect to her. She has raised up a large family of children, and I think that they are so far advanced that they have got through with schooling. She is older than I am, and my youngest child is in her twentieth year. But her children are members of this Indian tribe, and are liable in the future to come back to this tribe; and if they send their children at all, it would be in the reservation nearest to where they are located, and that will be the place where the school is now located. I know pretty much of the lands and the surroundings, and many of those here are as conversant with it as I am. It seems to me there has not been, from the time I was twenty-one, but a very few Council meetings—I mean special calls or town meetings,—but what I have been summoned and present, and I have used my influence as I have. I never received a single cent or asked it, but felt an interest with the tribe and worked with them for the best good of the whole; and to-day I stand as a vindicator, in the same light as I did then; and, notwithstanding my friend Ammons has been around Cape Horn and understands those things better than I do, yet I was *here*, while he was around Cape Horn, looking after the matters here, and I understand these things better than he does.

**MR. NOKA.**—I am a member of the Council, but my business was such that it was not convenient for me to attend the meeting yesterday. But I was certainly in hopes that the members of the tribe generally would be in full agreement in regard to the best good that may be devised here, as I think the tribe ought to be perfectly in union in regard to the best good, and what would look like the best good. Mr. Cone has given a few remarks here. He is living out of town and has for years; and his children haven't been here so as to attend that school for years. The tribe used to be about half-and-half, one part on

the west side of the swamp, and the other on the east side of the swamp. Where my father and mother lived, and where I was raised from infancy, was on the west side of the swamp. Then our people used to go and attend that school. Now there are very few families on the west side of the swamp. Now there is nobody there to protect that school house. There has been a good deal of money laid out. When Mr. Money was the Commissioner, he labored for the benefit of the tribe, and got an appropriation, and fixed the school house up in very good condition. Now there is a set of beings from some quarter that constantly molest us, and there isn't a single year but what our windows are broken down, and the seats broken up. Sometimes we have new sashes to put in. There is nobody to look out for that school house, and there is no doubt but that the school house is in bad condition. The legislature may delegate somebody to keep the school house up, but it is impossible for the school house to be kept in any order by the Council, or, I think, by anybody else. Furthermore, we have considered, in the years that have gone past, that it was too far off, and the Council made a proposition a few years ago to get us a school house in a more convenient place. They haven't been able yet to perform that part, and therefore it has stood. My children living upon the road that comes to the mill here from Carolina, generally, when they have commenced to go to school, I don't suppose there are any that would be on the registry that ever attended more promptly than my children, when they were under my control. Since they have been of age they have been to school. We have urged them, and sent them when the snow was very high to keep them to school, and the record will show it.

MR. CARPENTER.—You know there are other questions that we have got to consider, of as much importance as this. I suppose you will allow me to ask you a few questions. In your judgment, not taking into consideration the dissolving of the tribal relations, do you think the school ought to be done away with?

MR. NOKA.—Where it now stands I think it can't be any advantage to the tribe.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you think the tribe would be benefitted by sending to the district schools?

MR. NOKA.—Yes, sir.

MR. CARPENTER.—In your judgment it is impossible, under the present circumstances, to keep that school house in repair?

MR. NOKA.—Yes, sir; I think so.

MR. CARPENTER.—Now, will the Indian Commissioner just step his way a minute. You are acquainted with the lay of the land up here?

MR. CORNELL.—Not very well.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you think the tribe would be better off by loing away with that school?

MR. CORNELL.—I think they would.

MR. CARPENTER.—And you think that the tribe have difficulty in keeping that school house in repair?

MR. CORNELL.—I think they have. The school house being where t is, there is nobody to see to it.

MR. CARPENTER.—That is not taking into consideration whether the tribe is dissolved or not.

MR. CORNELL.—I understand.

MR. CARPENTER.—What do you think would be the feeling of the people of Charlestown in regard to distributing these children throughout the district schools?

MR. CORNELL.—I don't know. Some would object, of course. Probably the general feeling would be opposed to it. I should think perhaps that would be the feeling. Still, I don't object. I would send my boy to school where they went just as soon as anywhere.

MR. CARPENTER.—Mr. Cross, do you think, not taking into consideration the question of dissolving the tribal relations, that if the school was done away with up there, it would be necessary to build a new school house for them?

MR. CHAS. CROSS.—At whose expense?

MR. CARPENTER.—Well, I ask this question merely in regard to territory.

MR. CROSS.—I think, as has been suggested, that it would be a pretty good move if the State would pass over to the town the appropriation that they already make for the Indian school, and let the tribe children go to the white schools. I think the children of the tribe would be benefitted, and I don't know as anybody would be discommoded in consequence of it.

MR. CARPENTER.—Do you think it would be necessary to build a new school house, or could they be accommodated in the district schools?

MR. CROSS.—I think they can be. I think the distance isn't too great.

MR. CARPENTER.—What would the feeling probably be?

MR. CROSS.—That I can't answer. There would probably be a diversity of opinion.

MR. CARPENTER.—You think the children of the tribe would be much better off.

MR. CROSS.—I do, certainly. I have had some experience in that school. I was Commissioner of that Indian school for three or four years, and my business was to establish a school there two terms a year, summer and winter. I used to hire teachers and would visit the school occasionally, and I found they didn't attend the school. You hardly ever would get over one-half the attendance of the number registered. With fifty registered, if you got an attendance of twenty-five you would do well. I have seen, by the registers kept, that there would be some of the children that would enter the school, and in a term of three or four months there wouldn't be more than three or four days attendance. Mr. Noka's children attended pretty regularly, and they got a pretty good education. That seems to be the trouble in running this school—to get the children to attend.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I noticed that at the first meeting of the Committee the statement was that the average attendance for the last year was about seven. How many children do you think there was?

MR. CROSS.—I don't know. I haven't had anything to do with it within the last year. My son taught that school one term, and perhaps can tell you.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Mr. Geo. C. Cross.

MR. CARPENTER.—You taught this school up here?

MR. GEO. C. CROSS.—I taught it one term.

MR. CARPENTER.—About how many did you have?

MR. CROSS.—I think I registered twenty-one.

MR. CARPENTER.—What was the average attendance?

MR. CROSS.—It was between eleven and twelve.

MR. CARPENTER.—What degree of proficiency was manifested there?

MR. CROSS.—There was a few of the scholars that attended very

regularly, Mr. Noka's children especially,—and they were the furthest advanced of any among the number. I think one or two of these came one day; others were two days and some, three.

**MR. CARPENTER.**—Did you teach arithmetic then?

**MR. CROSS.**—I did.

**MR. CARPENTER.**—How far in the book did you go with any of the scholars?

**MR. CROSS.**—I think I went to compound numbers. Some of them got through the multiplication table.

**MR. CARPENTER.**—Do you think the tribe would be benefitted by doing away with that school and putting them in the district schools?

**MR. CROSS.**—I don't know as they would be any more benefitted if they would attend that school. The main point would be to get them to attend. As they attend now I don't think they get the benefit of the money appropriated for that school.

**MR. CARMICHAEL.**—Mr. Lewis, will you tell the Committee what you think about the feeling in regard to distributing these people throughout the town.

**MR. NATHANIEL LEWIS.**—As far as I know myself,—I have been living in our district twenty-five years, and, perhaps, am as well acquainted as any one living in the district,—I think there are some ten colored families living in our district, and, if you abolish this school, of course those people will come into our school, No. 5. Our school at the present time, *i. e.*, last winter, was all filled up. I think four years ago this season we built an addition on our school house, and our seats at the present time are all filled. You abolish that school and put those ten families in our school, and, as we are full now, we would have to build on.

**MR. CARMICHAEL.**—It probably would affect your district more than any other one in the town?

**MR. LEWIS.**—Yes, sir. I think it is nearer for Mrs. Stanton's children than what it would be here, although our district don't quite touch her property.

**MR. CARMICHAEL.**—Mr. Wm. D. Cross, will you tell the Committee what you think about the feeling of the town in regard to taking the children into the district schools.

**MR. WM. D. CROSS.**—I don't know. The question hasn't been before the town recently, and I haven't heard much said about it. I .

presume, as Lewis says, that perhaps their district would be pretty well filled; but I suppose, if I am allowed to make the remark, that that is not the question exactly. The question, if I understand it, is: Is it for the benefit of the tribe if that school be abolished. It is very evident to me that that is the fact. Mr. Cross, who taught the school, thinks they would learn if they attended that school. I think not. Sometimes they get good teachers, but you see it is very difficult to hire a first-class teacher to come down there and teach school, as it is very difficult to get there, etc.; and it is very evident to me that the school ought to be abolished. As a colored friend says, it is very difficult to sustain a school house there in decency; and Mr. Ammons suggested that scholars would learn by hearing others go through with their lessons. That is all correct. If they attended the higher grade of schools, the association of the colored children with the whites would tell in a few years. I was Indian School Commissioner two seasons, I think, and I saw that it was difficult for any teacher to control that school as we wanted it, because many of the teachers had been deficient in their ability to teach the school, and they were allowed to lounge around. If they were among white children, and stood as they say upon the floor to recite, I think it would be an improvement. I presume that Lewis would be opposed to abolishing this school, but if we set aside all personal interest and work for the good of these Indian children, we will see that it is the best thing. The education of the children is the salvation of this tribe. Put these children into a good school and let them have equal advantages with the whites.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—There is one question that seems to be more pressing than others, and that is—what shall be done between now and the meeting of the General Assembly about the school? The Committee have no power over it, and the Council decline to repair the school house, and recommend the discontinuance of the school.

MR. CROSS.—I don't see as there can be any school under the circumstances.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—There has been a request in writing by the members of the Indian Council to be heard in regard to some recent encroachments on their territory. The Committee will listen for a few minutes in regard to that. We will hear Mr. Ammons first.

MR. AMMONS.—I can tell you about that land. There was once a pretty good clump of cedar on there that Caleb Kenyon claimed from

deed made by the administrators of Browning Green's land. So we had two surveys. We informed them, but they wouldn't come on to that survey, and the court appointed a survey by Mr. Noyes of Kingsmen. They didn't come there.

MR. CARPENTER.—Has this been before the courts?

MR. AMMONS.—Part of it has been before the courts.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—We don't wish to hear about anything that has been before the courts. Mr. Thomas, we will hear you.

MR. THOMAS.—The suggestion I have is simply this, that such property as no man has got any deed of, and hasn't bought it of anybody, we claim that; for instance, this property which we call the Welshian property, that there is no deed of. All this property that a man hasn't any deed of we claim as our tribal property. That is about the force I have of this. We know where the Welshian corner is. There are forty acres deeded, and I never have found a man that had put a compass there that didn't give Kenyon all the land we had. They always work for their own interest. Mr. Cross can find the copies of these deeds, and can put a compass on. A man that went there once said, "I am thunderstruck. Here is the stump, and I can't go any further." He wouldn't stand to the test. He didn't want to give us what belonged to us. Use me like a man if I am one. If I have any right here, I want what belongs to me. If a man has got any papers to cover these grounds, let them be produced; but let them be covered by papers or some contract. I am not to blame for being black or blue, but I want my honorable right. If you are going to make white men of us, let us be so. We don't claim anything but what is square. We want you to have all that belongs to you, and we want the rest. If there is any remnant left, let us have it. We commence at ——— pond, at the old chesnut tree, and run to big rock and to the Welshian ———. There was only three purchases of that great territory. Mr. Cone didn't tell how he was aggrieved there—how Kenyon took a stick up and banged his father over the head, and drove them all out of the gate. He doesn't say anything about that, but he is worried about the school house.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—These matters have been before the courts?

MR. THOMAS.—Yes, sir; but they hold on to the same claims. I will produce you the vouchers for everything we set up. We found the deeds, and surveyor, and everything. We have a judgment of the court. Kennedy said, as long as he—————, he should

keep on with that claim; and Stanton said he would stay by Kennedy. The charges have been made by somebody that we claim that people are gobbling up our things. We claim that everybody that meets us wants to grab wool and hair. Nobody likes you so well but he wants a little money out of you. We are always beat and expect to be. I have looked on and seen them fix out the judgment of the court before there was a witness called. It was a good boiled dinner. Seven dollars and costs Benjamin.

MR. WM. D. CROSS.—I would like to make another suggestion in regard to abolishing this Indian school. You may be aware that the property held by the Indians is exempt from taxation for the support of the public schools and pauperism in the town. Now, if the school is to be abolished and the tribal children go into the white schools, I think the Indian land ought to be taxed to support that school, to be passed over to the town of Charlestown to defray the expense of the extra scholars that come in.

MR. CONE.—There was a matter that Thomas spoke of, in regard to the disputed land that I am very conversant with, but it seemed to me that while I was talking on the other topic it didn't belong to it.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—This question has been carried before the courts of the State?

MR. CONE.—No, sir; it never has been. It was in '27, and has been up to the present time; and it is a matter that was out of the reach of my father, in consequence of the course that was pursued with him in relation to it. My brothers and sisters are involved in the same thing, with the tribal land. The tribal land is involved in the same thing, and it is a proper time that it should be laid before you, that you may make a report of the same if you feel so disposed.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I have a suggestion to make, *i. e.* that the disputed matters you reduce to writing if you desire to call the attention of the Committee and Assembly to them; and present it to the Committee just as you wish; and I presume the Committee will call the attention of the General Assembly to it.

MR. CONE.—Yes, sir. I can give the details better than I could write it out.

MR. CARPENTER.—I don't think we care to go into that unless we are instructed to investigate that.

MR. CONE.—According to the paper you were sent for that specific purpose.



MR. ADAMS.—I don't think we care to go into these disputed points just at present. Perhaps, after consideration, at another meeting, that matter may be taken up. If it is thought best to make a perfect survey of the lands, then we would hear you about the question in dispute. I would like to ask Mr. Ammons a few questions. Do all the members of the Indian Council live on the reservation?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Any of them?

MR. AMMONS.—There isn't but three that live on the reservation.

MR. ADAMS.—Who are they?

MR. AMMONS.—Joshua Noka, Brister C. Michael, and myself.

MR. ADAMS.—Where does Thomas live?

MR. AMMONS.—At Richmond.

MR. ADAMS.—And Mr. Sekater?

MR. AMMONS.—Mr. Sekater lives over here on the edge.

MR. ADAMS.—What would you estimate the valuation of the public lands to be?

MR. AMMONS.—In this part of the reservation?

MR. ADAMS.—All the public lands you have got. If you don't care to answer, you need not. About how many acres should you think there were, as near as you can guess?

MR. AMMONS.—I should think in our public lands taking them all together, there is somewhere betwixt fourteen and fifteen hundred acres.

MR. ADAMS.—That includes the cedar swamp?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir; the shore reservation, and what there is in the towns.

MR. CARPENTER.—You don't mean to take into consideration the contested property?

MR. AMMONS.—Never has been disputed—not the shore claim. Our public property here has never been disputed.

MR. ADAMS.—Where do the members live that don't live on the reservation?

MR. AMMONS.—Mr. Sekater lives over a little ways from where the line runs. It runs up by P——t pond.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—It is in the town of Charlestown?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. Thomas lives in Richmond.

MR. ADAMS.—How many of the Council own cottages?

MR. AMMONS.—They all own cottages except Benjamin. He hires a tenement.

MR. ADAMS.—What should you think the population was on the reservation, of your people?

MR. AMMONS.—What there is to-day—there are a good many children that have gone off, and come home when they are a mind to, but I don't think it has depreciated much from 138 when they are at home.

MR. ADAMS.—How many voters are there generally at your annual meeting in March?

MR. AMMONS.—As many as fifty. Last year I think there was pretty near forty. It ran pretty close last year.

MR. ADAMS.—Pretty pure?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. There isn't any cheating about it. We get them all in line so they can be counted.

MR. ADAMS.—When they used to vote with a piece of chalk they would have two or three creases?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. They could put on two or three chalk marks, and carry the elections the same as the white folks do.

MR. ADAMS.—Are members ever voted into your tribe by a vote of the Council?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir; all the way we can make members is when anybody comes and claims to be a member of the tribe they inform the Council, and the Council is bound to attend to them at any time when they call. Then they must present living witnesses. We can't take paper. We want a witness that can go back and trace their pedigree from the stump; and when they can trace from the stump, and bring clear evidence, then we will receive them as members of the tribe; and if they can't do that they pass on.

MR. ADAMS.—You simply want the pedigree?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir; and we want it straight.

MR. ADAMS.—But you don't vote in anybody for the sake of having more members?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—What do you charge for the privilege of going into the cedar swamp and cutting wood for the winter?

MR. AMMONS.—Sometimes it depends on circumstances. When the white people fight us kind of hard, and we think we have got to go to the Assembly to meet them, then sometimes we charge as much as three dollars; but if we think we are going to have a kind of an easy path through, and haven't got any paupers we put it down to half a dollar.

MR. ADAMS.—What do you do with the money? Is that the source of the money for the paupers?

MR. AMMONS.—What it don't take to pay the Council for their services we generally lay out on the meeting house and school house.

MR. ADAMS.—Anybody goes in that wants to—a dozen or half a dozen in the winter?

MR. AMMONS.—We let in all we can—what belongs to the tribe. We let in all the teamers we can now. We charge them for a permit hauling out, and we do the best we can to raise a revenue.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—You don't let in white people to cut?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—Your income meets your expenses now does it?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Sam. Cross, at the last meeting, spoke about one of your tribe that died in the town of Westerly, and they were at some expense about the funeral. Did you pay that?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir. It didn't come in the right way to the Council. Generally, the funeral expenses and the last sickness that we pay is when members come in to the Council while they are living. But if anybody dies that belongs to the tribe, whether in Westerly or California, we don't hold ourselves responsible to bury them. If any are sick or poor, and are fetched to us, we look out for them, and when they die we try to bury them in a proper manner. But if they die out of the town, where they have spent all they had and their life and substance, we don't go after them.

MR. ADAMS.—You are very much like white people?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS.—You have settled about the school question, have you?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. We offer to you a resolution. We think we had better abolish our school. I think the State had better do

what it has a mind to with the money, but we would like to have the privilege of letting our children go to the district schools.

MR. ADAMS.—Yes; they ought to go with the white boys, the same as anybody else.

Adjourned, to meet at the call of the chair.

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### THIRD MEETING.

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The Committee met at the Indian Meeting House, on Friday, October 31st.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Well, gentlemen, this seems to be the day appointed for the third meeting of the Committee in conjunction with members of the tribe. We have had two extremely pleasant meetings and undoubtedly profitable. Facts have been drawn out which were interesting to me, and which led me to investigate the history of the tribe, and I feel that I am quite familiar with their history.

To-day we would like to hear from the Council in reference to what they desire in connection with this matter, and what plans they have in their minds; how they would like to proceed, if they would like to proceed at all, and what they would do with the public lands. The question of paupers is virtually settled in my mind, and that need not be discussed here. The school is out of the question, and the only question left, it seems to me, is the question of public lands. I would like to hear from the President of the Council, in reference to any plan that he may have in his mind.

GIDEON L. AMMONS. [President of the Indian Council.]—Gentlemen, in my mind the opinion is that we want to sell to you the shore lands, but we don't want to throw away our meat and not get anything for it. As far as I am concerned, if the State is willing to pay us for our vacant lands and the shore claims, and enough for the

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expense of the Council and members of the tribe that they pay out, to divide among the individuals, then let them make us citizens and raise the guardianship. But until we have what is actually ours, I don't see that it is any use for us to come out citizens for nothing, just for the sake of giving the State what belongs to us. That is my opinion.

And again, the general government guarantees that all private property that is taken for public use shall be paid for, and consequently, what property we have got is private property. If the State want to sell our property we want the money for it, and we want the money among ourselves. I will take my part, and if the others become paupers, or lose it in any way, then you will have to manage them as you see fit. But I don't want it the same as some tribes have—to have an overseer appointed to use it all up, and we have no use of it. I think it is common sense that almost everybody wants what he has got, and it is not more for us to have what belongs to us than it is for anybody else. The shore claim hasn't been used by this tribe for a great many years. I know the tribe used to go on a fishing trip, and stay as long as they had money to buy rum with. They didn't fish much, but lounged around; said they didn't want to fish, for there was fishing enough up here. I think it is some sixty years since we used to turn out.

THE CHAIRMAN.—How much is there above high-water mark?

MR. AMMONS.—Five rods. When the farmers used to build a water fence on their line, they said they were willing to give it up when there was any call for it; and when there was a wall built on the shore, it was built back five rods from high-water mark. They talk about the expense that we are to the State. All the expense that has been brought by this tribe has been brought through the Commissioner. They have always talked about bringing us out citizens and selling our public lands. That would make expense for us, and, of course, I don't think it would be right for us to give the State our public lands. I think they ought to pay us for them. But if they don't want to, but want to raise the guardianship, we want them to set off what belongs to us; and we would like to sell it ourselves, when we have a right to do so. But if the State wants it, then let them just fork over the good reliable greenbacks, and I stand ready to sign the deed any time. And I should really like to know what your opinion is—whether you think it is reasonable or not.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I want to say, for one, that the situation is

something like this in my mind: This question has been agitated more or less during the past, and I think the time has now come when a change ought to be made in the relation between the State and the tribe. There are some questions that are practically settled, such as the separate school system. The public opinion of the State agrees with the action of the tribe in discontinuing that school, and there is no doubt that there will be a provision made for the Indian children to attend the other schools of the town. Then there is the question of the land. Of course it will carry the citizenship with it when this change is made. And in regard to the paupers, I think that the prevailing opinion is that the State should take care of those that might become paupers, so that the town of Charlestown will have no more paupers than the other towns of the State. Those questions being practically settled, the only remaining question is, what is the most equitable way of disposing of the tribal lands; and that is a question in regard to which I would like to know the opinion of the Council and members of the tribe.—What would be a fair and equitable way of disposing of the land?

MR. AMMONS.—Well, of course they have got coal yards and ship yards, etc., on the shore, and I suppose they would be willing to buy the land and pay for it; but I suppose the most reasonable way would be for the members of the legislature to see those persons. We have a trespass law, but I don't suppose it would be of much use to use it in this State; and consequently we are willing to take a just compensation for the land.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The tribe cannot commence a civil suit without the consent of the Commissioner?

MR. AMMONS.—Individuals can. The Commissioner has nothing to do with individual cases, but tribal cases are to be brought in the name of the Commissioner.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Then the question resolves itself into this—What do you think would be a fair price for the public lands, and where ought the proceeds to go, and how ought it to be divided?

MR. AMMONS.—I suppose we would sell the land that belongs to this tribe in Cookstown and what there is here, ponds and all, for what you can make out of it.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Practically they are of no use to you?

MR. AMMONS.—They are useful to us in fishing. I should think,

as things stand now, taking the ponds and everything, about five dollars an acre, including the whole.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—All the public lands?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir. Wauchaug pond, I think, contains 1500 acres. We have three kinds of land, upland, swamp land and pond land; and why this was reserved was on account of the ponds. It was of more benefit to the Indians. They looked at the ponds with a greater magnitude than they did at the lands; and they didn't care much about lands, and haven't managed them very expensive.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—How much other land is there?

MR. AMMONS.—Well, I should suppose in our public lands there might be somewhere in the neighborhood of fourteen or fifteen hundred acres, all told. I have forgotten exactly how many. There is six hundred acres in Wauchaug, and then there is School House pond.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Do you exercise any jurisdiction over the Wauchaug pond?

MR. AMMONS.—Yes, sir; over all of our ponds.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—You think you own it?

MR. AMMONS.—Of course we do.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Here is a property that you estimate is valued at about \$15,500. Now what revenue do you get from it from all sources?

MR. AMMONS.—We get enough so that we make out to live. If we lease it to the white people it is about thirty-five or forty dollars, and the rest we use in common. Perhaps we get out three or four hundred dollars worth of stock in the winter, but it only puts a few dollars into the treasury. But the tribe is benefited by what it gets out of it. But we can't send the white people in to cut, because that law is fixed. A member of the tribe told me that since the last meeting of the Committee he had given considerable attention to looking over the land and ascertaining the value of the wood, and he said that it really was of no particular value, so far as cutting the wood and carrying it to market; that actually it was valueless. The wood is down to such a low ebb that if a man undertakes to chop he can't hardly make his bread by chopping. When Dr. Griffin figured it out he said there was about seven hundred acres in the cedar swamp.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—How much in Fort Neck?

MR. AMMONS.—About nineteen and three-quarters.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—At a former meeting of the Committee the estimated value of the vacant lands was \$3,500. I think that was the highest estimate, and some of your own people went below \$2,500 I believe.

MR. AMMONS.—That was simply the vacant lands without the ponds.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I have no doubt myself but that the State would be willing to deal generously with the tribe, but I don't think that any one would listen to such a price as that.

MR. AMMONS.—We had better keep it. If we come out citizens we couldn't get it from you for any such money as that.

MR. ADAMS.—Suppose the State should say to the tribe, "We will remove the guardianship over you; take your lands and do what we like with them, and hereafter they shall be subject to taxation the same as other lands in the State, and you shall be subject to the same rights and privileges, and under the same law that any other citizen takes." Would that be satisfactory to you?

MR. AMMONS.—If they removed the guardianship we would stand the same as any other white man.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—In the sale of this vacant land which has taken place, there was some sold some years to pay the debts of your chief. In the sale of that land who gave the deed?

MR. AMMONS.—We had a treasurer, and the treasurer was invested with power from the General Assembly to keep money in the treasury all the time. Joe Stanton was the last treasurer they had, and he wanted to keep it pretty full of money; and finally the legislature dismissed him, and prohibited the sale of land until '43. In '43 they gave them a grant anew to sell, and appointed a Commissioner in the place of the treasurer. But before that, if the tribe wanted any money, all they had to do was to call on the treasurer, and he sold what land he thought was worth anything. I don't know who gave the deed. I never have looked over the record to see how the deed was drawn, but it had to go through the legislature.

MR. THOMAS.—The Council signed these deeds.

MR. ADAMS.—Was this estimate of the lands made by the Council or is it your individual opinion?

MR. AMMONS.—It is my estimate, and I never asked them what they estimated it at. They are at liberty to speak for themselves.



MR. ADAMS.—Are there any claims against the tribe outstanding?

MR. AMMONS.—I think none except individual claims.

MR. ADAMS.—When you stated before that it was about 1500 acres, did you intend to include the water as well as the land?

MR. AMMONS.—No, sir. Simply the land.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I would like to hear from Mr. Noka his opinion about the matter.

MR. NOKA.—Gentlemen of the Committee, if I could make out in my own mind substantially that the tribe would be benefited by it, I would go for it; but the question is how to dispose of the reservation. And then there would be some that would probably get rid of it very soon, and would have nothing left. Here they get a living right along steady, and I don't think it would be an endorsement of mine to sell the property for nothing, because I am well aware that if this was owned by the State, or by the citizens of the State, that we couldn't come in and buy this land for what they would offer us for it. There wouldn't be any improvements made, and we couldn't get it back for the same price that they are asking us to sell it for. Now why isn't it worth as much to us as to anybody else? If it is worth a great deal more to somebody else, certain privileges that they will receive benefits from after it has gone out of our hands, then they ought to pay for it. If they should find a mill privilege anywhere, they say it is not worth anything to us, but it is worth something to them. Then if it is worth something to them they ought to pay for the privilege. And so it is in regard to this property here. We are aware that here is a lot of property that is paying no taxes. As soon as it begins to be taxed, after they have got it, the valuation would begin to rise, and there would be an improvement, and probably there would be orders whereby people could pass through it that have no right at the present time. If it is worth something to the State, it is worth something to us, and I say it ought to be paid for. If the land is so situated that it can be improved and made more valuable, then if we sell it we ought to have some of the valuation.

In regard to this shore claim, I am not very familiar with it, and I would like to hear from the Committee in regard to that, whether they would advocate those claims before that body, and, if it is a valid claim, how they would advocate the shore claims. Now if they hold those lands without a legal right, we would like to know whether this Committee would see that we gained the right to that land, or whether

they would be willing to pay a percentage and hold the land, or pay for the lands and own them. It seems to me that there is something involved upon this Committee to see in regard to that. I don't know of any land that has been sold that has gone to the water's edge; and they can hold what their deed covers, and no more. The building that we are in stands on the public lands. We don't want to sell our church, and we don't want to sell everything that we have got. If I could make up my mind I would be willing to do something, but I don't think the price was exorbitant when the president called it five dollars an acre. When there is a piece of Indian land to be sold it is worth only about so much. Just as quick as they get it you try to buy it back, and see what you can get it for. It is worth something just as it is out of the Indians' hands. I never should consent to sell this land unless every individual could have the money all in his own fist, to use as he thought proper. I can't see it any other way.

MR. ADAMS.—How much do the Council receive for the privilege of the swamp?

MR. NOKA.—Sometimes fifty or sixty dollars a year. If it happens to be a good winter there may be some forty that go in.

MR. ADAMS.—How much do you think it would average per year for the last ten years?

MR. NOKA.—It may average thirty dollars; sometimes higher and sometimes lower.

MR. ADAMS.—Then how much have you received a year from the public lands?

MR. NOKA.—I should think some seventy dollars. Sometimes I think it goes a little above that, and sometimes a little below.

MR. ADAMS.—What is done with that money?

MR. NOKA.—Sometimes the Council have their pay when they meet; sometimes we make repairs; sometimes to benefit those that are in need; and just as occasion requires. All the money is spent for the benefit of the tribe, including the expenses of the Council.

MR. ADAMS.—What has been the expenses of the Council a year for the last ten years?

MR. NOKA.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of eighteen dollars a year. If the Council have to go to the legislature, and stay a day or two in Providence, of course the expense is greater.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—Do you think your lands are improving or depreciating in value?

MR. NOKA.—I think, to speak truthfully, that they are rather depreciating. There is not probably so much wood on them as there used to be. I think that Fort Neck, in the way that it has been managed for the past few years, is becoming better. It rents for eighteen dollars a year. Next year I think it will rent for twenty dollars.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The Council have sold considerable land within the last ten years?

MR. NOKA.—Not the public lands. Only what we call private lands.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—What have they realized an acre for that private land?

MR. NOKA.—The individuals have sold it. I have not derived anything from it, because I haven't sold any. I couldn't give you an estimate of what they received. There is one thing that I don't want the Committee to slip over. I would like to have your Honors say something about the shore claim, as it has been investigated by the President of the Council.

MR. CARPENTER.—What do you think it would cost this tribe to substantiate their claim to the property?

MR. NOKA.—We don't want it to cost us anything. We want you to look after it.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—I would like to hear Mr. Thomas give his opinion, in case the State decides to dissolve the tribal authority, what would be the most equitable way of disposing of the land.

MR. THOMAS.—Your Honors, I have thought this thing over for myself, and I look at it like this:—That the State has nothing to do with disposing of our property at all. We will admit that we are under guardianship and protection of the State of Rhode Island, but I don't think the guardian has any right to sell our land and make us expense. If the State see fit to raise the guardianship, then we stand as we were before. I don't think it would be any new thing for them to do it, and then what belongs to me I have a right to ask for. I don't want the State to take it into their head that they want to sell this property, and disenfranchise me from the property that belongs to me, and that I inherited. Give me my right. If they choose to raise the guardianship, let them raise it. I will be thankful if they do, or I

will be thankful with it as it is. But when they raise it I stand as other men; everything that belongs to me then is mine; and if it is not but ten cents, I would like to have it. Our property, like all other property, has depreciated. But our property is undervalued when you take it in the bulk; it is wholesaleing the property when you make an estimate of it. But in retailing it, then we have to pay for it. We can buy one hundred acres a great deal better than we can buy two acres and a half. Our land won't sell for anything. I don't think it would bring a dollar an acre. The wood is a little better, but I don't suppose that if you gross it our whole township would bring \$1.50 an acre. There is not much sold of the wood. Our only market is the railroad and the villages above. No market on the shore. What is going to be the result if you bring this thing out—for better or for worse? You can't tell. But I think, if the State chooses to do so, let them raise the guardianship and let us be, and if we can't take care of ourselves, let them take care of us. If we can get along I don't know but they might as well leave us alone now as any time. I understand that the State intended to educate us, but the way we have been educated hasn't amounted to anything; and about everything that the State has done for us has been a failure. I think if the State cares for the interest and prosperity of the tribe, that the best thing for the State to do would be to raise the guardianship and let us attend to our own business. The expense don't amount to much, and we are citizens just as soon as the guardianship is raised. It has been about nine or ten years since we have had any poor, and when we have had any we have taken them to the house of some member of the tribe, and they haven't lasted us long.

MR. ADAMS.—What do you think the members of the tribe would be willing to take for their interest in the public land?

MR. THOMAS.—Well, I call them 81, as near as I can remember them; and I think divide \$5,000 by 81, it would be about \$60. I think they would be willing to take that. It would be a pretty fair divide.

MR. ADAMS.—I would like to hear from Mr. Brister Michael.

MR. BRISTER MICHAEL.—My opinion is a good deal like the other Councilmen. It don't make much difference to me about the State. If they see fit to raise the guardianship, I would be satisfied with that, or would be satisfied to remain as I am. I can get a living, and it don't make much difference to me whether I am a citizen or not. If the State should see fit to sell the land, I think the money should be

paid to the heads of families. If the State should sell the property, I think each one that is of age should receive his money, whether it be more or less.

MR. WM. D. CROSS.—I feel somewhat interested in this matter. I was one of the persons appointed by the Town Council to meet you, and I have no particular interest in the tribe or the State one more than another, but it seems to me that this matter that the General Assembly has taken hold of is a matter that, if it is carried through, will make expense, and bring no benefit to themselves or the tribe. The tribe now get their own living and support their own poor, and probably they will do no more if the guardianship is raised and the property sold. Those of the tribe that are disposed to be men will be so whether the guardianship is raised or not. The school question is a very important one, and in my opinion the tribal school should be abolished and the children attend the other schools. That, in my opinion, is the salvation of this tribe.

In regard to the question of selling the land, I think Mr. Thomas has talked about the matter very reasonably. The land would bring nearly nothing. Nobody wants it. The land is worth very little to either the tribe or the town. Very little land in our town is of any value, and especially this; and it would cost more than the town of Charlestown is worth to cut a decent road through this section, and where it is going to I don't know. I don't see any earthly benefit that the State is going to get. If the tribe is abolished somebody has got to support the poor of this tribe, and it is very evident to me that there will be quite a percentage of this tribe that will need support. It has not been satisfactorily explained to me where this expense is coming. As a member of the town of Charlestown I am somewhat interested financially, and one question in my mind is whether the town of Charlestown will have to support the paupers of this tribe. I think it would be a matter of injustice to force this tribe off of their land, and I don't think they would receive any benefit from it. If they want to stay here, I think they ought to be allowed that privilege. I see no earthly benefit that can come from abolishing this tribe, and I think if a vote was taken through the town, that there would be a large majority against abolishing the tribe.

MR. CARPENTER.—If the State should decide to let the tribal relations remain as they are, and you already understand that they have agreed that it would be for the best interest of the tribe to abolish the

school, would the town of Charlestown be willing to take those children into its schools, and under what conditions?

MR. CROSS.—I am not prepared to answer that question. I don't live in the district where they would be liable to come. I should think that in one district where there is liable to be a large attendance there would be some opposition, but I haven't concluded that the districts as a whole would object. In the school at the four corners I think there would be a good attendance of the colored children, and I wouldn't be surprised if there was objection in that district; but in the other districts I think not.

Adjourned to the call of the chairman.

# REPORT

OF THE

# GENERAL TREASURER,

MADE TO THE

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

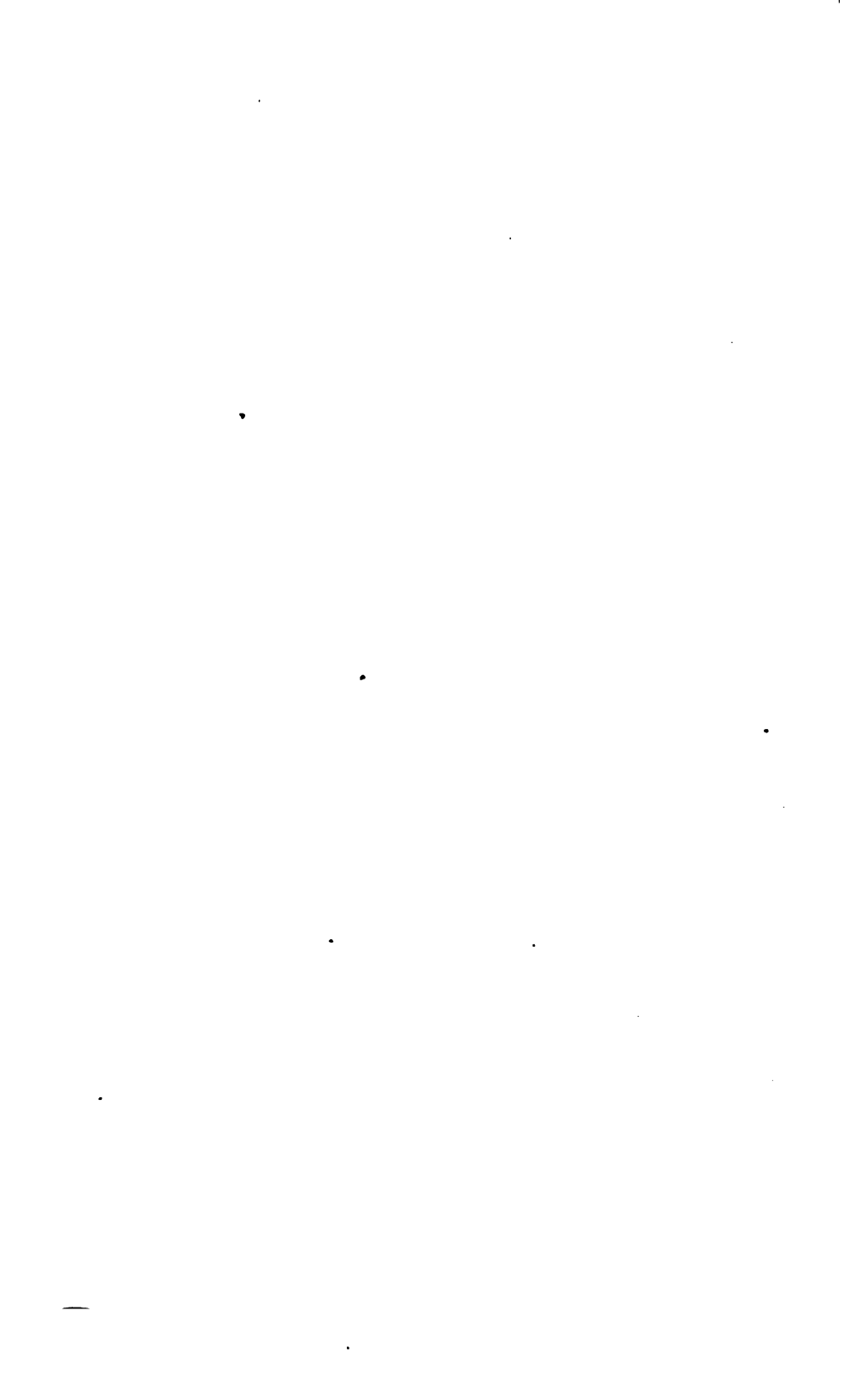
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.





# REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER,

## JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
PROVIDENCE, Feb. —, 1880. }

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:*

In conformity with the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report of the receipts and payments of this office during the fiscal year, commencing January 1st, A. D. 1879, and ending December 31, A. D. 1879.

Receipts from January 1st, 1879 to December 31, 1879 .....	\$971,801 00
Payments from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1879.....	\$805,636 92
Balance in the Treasury December 31st, A. D. 1879.....	\$166,164 08
	<hr/>
	\$971,801 00

### RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$670,359 07
Institutions for Savings.....	114,067 67
State Insurance Companies.....	19,697 04
Foreign Insurance Agents.....	19,733 04
Supreme Court.....	1,859 40
Court of Common Pleas .....	5,881 65
Justice Court, Providence .....	4,081 40
"    "    Newport.....	391 44
"    "    Pawtucket....	546 50
"    "    Woonsocket .....	514 85
Trial Justices.....	514 20

Jailers.....	\$ 61 06
Town Councils.....	65,100 00
Dividends on the School Fund.....	11,292 00
Peddlers' Licenses.....	2,250 00
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.....	7,770 00
Auctioneers.....	2,134 58
Civil Commissions.....	1,854 00
Charters.....	2,475 00
Charities and Corrections, (State Farm).....	4,903 15
"    "    "    (State Prison).....	4,261 90
State Institutions in Cranston.....	31,350 15
General Statutes.....	161 00
Envelopes.....	42 00
Supplements, Schedules, Rhode Island Reports, and Clapp's Index..	300 00
Miscellaneous.....	88 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$971,801 00</b>

## PAYMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$66,582 50
Expenses of General Assembly.....	14,513 34
Supreme Courts.....	16,383 00
Courts of Common Pleas.....	25,250 00
Justice Court, Providence.....	5,789 90
"    "    Pawtucket.....	196 70
"    "    Newport.....	273 15
"    "    Woonsocket.....	370 85
Justice Courts.....	2,920 00
Orders of the Governor.....	995 00
Public Printing.....	10,102 20
Support of State Farm.....	21,214 00
State Institutions, Cranston.....	58,548 14
"    Prison.....	11,919 00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	100,000 00
Public Schools.....	90,000 00
State Normal School.....	8,524 20
Mileage, State Normal School.....	1,474 50
Reform School.....	28,000 00
Evening Schools.....	2,848 00
Teachers' Institutes.....	500 00
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	116 75
Special Appropriations.....	15,388 55
Insane and other dependents....	12,913 96
Jails and Jailers.....	2,344 38
Military.....	17,999 67

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

5

Court-Houses and Jails .....	\$1,999 49
Care of State House, Providence.....	1,260 00
" Providence County Court-House .....	3,690 00
" State House, Newport.....	400 00
" Elizabeth Building.....	335 74
Fuel and Gas .....	2,177 28
Interest on State Debt.....	150,080 00
Rents.....	3,512 50
Law Library .....	491 61
State Library.....	240 75
Trial Justices.....	1,277 55
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	3,016 35
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	4,793 33
Inland Fisheries.....	51 95
State Board of Health .....	1,528 76
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	282 54
New State Prison .....	2,512 20
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	350 00
Narragansett Indians.....	100 00
Interest on over-drafts.....	2,953 21
Miscellaneous.....	7,008 42
R. I. H. Trust Co., amount due on over-drafts .....	102,425 10
	<hr/>
	\$805,636 92
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1879.....	166,164 08
	<hr/>
	\$971,801 00

## RECEIPTS.

*STATE TAX due for the year 1878 and payable January 1, 1879.*

Coventry.....	\$4,909 94
Cumberland.....	7,192 46
Charlestown.....	796 75
Cranston.....	9,914 97
Bristol.....	6,852 77
Exeter.....	782 91
Hopkinton.....	2,174 61
Jamestown.....	801 80
Little Compton .....	1,531 30
Middletown.....	3,333 78
Lincoln.....	10,303 23
North Providence.....	1,235 82
North Kingstown.....	3,462 64
Providence.....	202,257 27
Richmond.....	1,536 98

Smithfield.....	\$2,808 90
Tiverton.....	2,140 20
Westerly.....	6,538 00
Woonsocket.....	18,797 07

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\$281,807 21

*STATE TAX continued, being taxes due for the year 1879, and payable on or before December 15th.*

Glocester, amount of tax.....	\$ 1,430 73
75 days discount, 3½ per cent.....	10 43
	<hr/>
	\$1,420 30
Warren, amount of tax... ..	5,634 17
68 days discount, 3½ per cent.....	34 51
	<hr/>
	5,599 66
Johnston, amount of tax.....	5,080 04
32 days discount, 3½ per cent.....	15 77
	<hr/>
	5,064 27
Newport, amount of tax.....	35,368 26
32 days discount, at 3½ per cent.....	110 04
	<hr/>
	35,258 22
East Providence, amount of tax.....	4,548 64
21 days discount, at 3½ per cent.....	9 28
	<hr/>
	4,539 36
Pawtucket, amount of tax.....	21,407 05
12 days discount, at 3½ per cent.....	24 97
	<hr/>
	\$21,382 08
New Shoreham.....	533 00
West Greenwich.....	657 90
Foster.....	795 10
Portsmouth.....	3,140 10
Bristol.....	6,352 70
Burrillville.....	3,313 70
Hopkinton.....	2,174 70
Richmond.....	1,536 00
Jamestown.....	801 00
North Smithfield.....	3,217 30
Exeter.....	732 00
Coventry.....	4,909 00
Providence.....	202,257 37
Barrington.....	2,077 30
Cumberland.....	7,192 40
North Kingstown.....	3,462 64
Lincoln.....	10,308 33
North Providence.....	1,235 00
Woonsocket.....	18,797 07
Smithfield.....	2,808 90

Attitude.....	\$3,252 39
East Greenwich.....	2,243 88
Westerly.....	6,528 87
South Kingstown.....	6,520 84
Warwick.....	18,208 56
Ranston.....	9,914 97
Little Compton.....	1,531 30
Charlestown.....	796 75
	<hr/>
	\$368,551 75

*Institutions for Savings.*

Ashaway Savings Bank, Ashaway.....	\$128 67
Bristol County Savings Bank, Bristol.....	142 94
Bristol Institution for Savings, Bristol.....	863 44
Citizens Savings Bank, Providence.....	2,124 57
Citizens Savings Institution, Woonsocket.....	638 58
City Savings Bank, Providence.....	4,746 87
Doddington Savings Bank, Newport.....	1,095 80
Dorchester Savings Bank, Anthony.....	528 50
East Greenwich Institution for Savings, East Greenwich.....	481 88
Franklin Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	3,709 34
Hopkinton Savings Bank, Hope Valley.....	490 48
Island Savings Bank, Newport.....	523 08
Jackson Savings Bank, Providence.....	777 43
Kingston Savings Bank, Kingston.....	589 51
Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence.....	11,996 79
Mechanics Savings Bank, Westerly.....	844 06
Mechanics Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	202 77
Merchants Savings Bank, Providence.....	568 40
Narragansett Savings Bank, Westerly.....	970 10
Pascoag Savings Bank, Pascoag.....	1,167 92
Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket.....	5,687 70
Peoples Savings Bank Providence.....	9,453 11
Peoples Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	1,281 77
Phoenix Savings Bank, Phenix.....	804 74
Producers Savings Bank, Woonsocket.....	657 49
Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket.....	7,434 40
Providence Institution for Savings, Providence.....	20,845 57
Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Providence.....	1,418 12
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.....	4,995 31
Savings Bank of Newport, Newport.....	10,705 18
Smithfield Savings Bank, Greenville.....	875 93
Taunton Savings Bank, Providence.....	1,356 03
Wakefield Institution for Savings, Wakefield.....	736 34
Warren Institution for Savings, Warren.....	1,704 42
Warwick Institution for Savings, Warwick.....	2,522 85

Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly.....	\$2,204 42
Wickford Savings Bank, Wickford .....	- 1,197 26
Woonsocket Institution for Savings, Woonsocket.....	7,590 95

---

\$114,067 67

*State Insurance Companies.*

Atlantic Fire and Marine, Providence.....	\$378 00
City, " .....	342 52
Equitable Fire and Marine, " .....	902 58
Merchants, " .....	1,247 02
Providence Washington, " .....	1,454 58
Roger Williams, " .....	1,301 62
American Mutual, " .....	258 62
Blackstone " .....	800 37
Bristol " Bristol.....	9 19
Enterprise " Providence.....	260 02
Firemans, " .....	1,868 37
Franklin, " .....	625 61
Hope, " .....	232 62
Manufacturers " .....	1,213 90
Mechanics " .....	778 58
Merchants, " .....	346 40
Pawtucket " Pawtucket.....	1,162 85
Providence, " Providence.....	1,826 41
Rhode Island, " .....	1,525 80
State " .....	1,891 40
Tiverton and Little Compton.....	60 98
What Cheer Mutual, Providence.....	435 80
Providence Mutual Steam Boiler, Providence.....	72 15
Union Mutual, Providence.....	701 78

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\$19,697 04

*Foreign Insurance Agents.*

J. C. Ellis.....	\$1 04
James G. Topham.....	20 75
Collins & Greene.....	88 74
John R. Dorrance.....	211 20
J. W. Pendleton.....	277 07
Wm. R. Taylor.....	1 31
Thos. M. Holden.....	20 52
Daniel Smith.....	3 72
Collins & Greene.....	137 33
Bull & Powell.....	375 57
James Machell.....	9 50

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

William B. Austin.....	\$18 66
Job F. Langley.....	110 34
J. S. Parish.....	55 59
E. E. Torrey.....	105 69
J. B. Hammond.....	86 14
Leah & Spencer.....	544 05
Henry H. Ormsbee.....	146 76
E. N. Davison.....	91 97
Charles A. Warland.....	13 49
Edison H. White.....	1,276 93
A. W. Godding.....	694 98
William R. Greene.....	10 77
L. A. Babcock.....	47 41
Samuel Shove.....	1,048 65
James Shove.....	107 77
John R. Dorrance.....	109 36
J. H. Hopkins.....	3,361 30
Thomas J. Tilley.....	9 20
J. S. Durfee.....	117 42
Edney F. Tyler.....	594 78
George M. Carpenter.....	209 51
John H. Eddy.....	205 27
Lecius D. Davis.....	173 76
Fred. W. Arnold.....	138 94
George H. Bunce.....	125 21
J. H. Beach.....	40 00
James Moran.....	340 24
E. H. Richardson.....	7 87
R. B. Chapman.....	347 18
Sparrow H. Nickerson.....	60 76
Robert B. Chapman.....	262 41
D. B. Ingraham.....	9 80
A. S. Sherman.....	117 61
W. Fitch.....	362 24
Sidney Williams.....	7 11
James W. Day.....	126 46
George H. Bunce.....	69 67
Farnum & Shepley.....	773 43
C. S. Durfee.....	100 72
Thos. Ely.....	117 37
Robert B. Chapman.....	10 15
P. Skinner.....	33 33
John L. Smith.....	102 61
Goff & Randall.....	55 34
C. W. Freeman.....	45 11
Snow & Barker.....	418 28
P. Skinner.....	18 25

Daniel W. Kimball.....	\$748 00
W. L. Watson.....	5 30
R. H. North.....	361 24
Henry J. Robinson.....	138 00
A. W. Godding.....	134 40
D. R. Whittemore.....	62 20
D. R. Whittemore.....	65 10
Reuel P. Smith.....	332 30
Amos Sherman.....	54 20
Sherman & Perkins.....	197 00
George T. Paine.....	308 00
J. H. DeWolf.....	31 00
Alfred Allen.....	4 00
Asa Lyman.....	249 00
Farman & Shepley.....	104 00
M. N. Davison.....	8 00
Chas. F. Hall.....	557 70
M. N. Davison.....	17 00
L. L. Barnard.....	100 00
C. H. Beach.....	81 00
Sparrow H. Nickerson.....	61 00
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	1,840 00
Wm. J. Tracy.....	2 00
Joel M. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner.....	222 00
C. S. Durfee.....	107 30
<hr/>	
\$19,733 00	

*Supreme Courts.*

Costs.....	\$137 20
Writs, Exceptions, etc.....	140 10
Jurors.....	945 60
Miscellaneous.....	162 00
Officers.....	194 10
Witnesses.....	280 40
<hr/>	
\$1,859 40	

*Courts of Common Pleas.*

Costs.....	\$2,228 80
Fines.....	196 00
Jurors.....	2,055 30
Miscellaneous.....	95 95
Officers.....	241 60
Witnesses.....	631 45
Writs, Exceptions, etc.....	432 55
<hr/>	
\$5,881 65	



*Justice Court, Providence.*

Salaries.....	\$1,162 95	
Fines.....	1,869 50	
Costs.....	1,405 55	
Frits.....	143 40	
	<hr/>	\$4,081 40

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Salaries.....	\$57 25	
Fines.....	94 00	
Costs.....	224 84	
Frits.....	15 85	
	<hr/>	\$391 44

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Salaries.....	\$166 65	
Fines.....	153 00	
Costs.....	202 00	
Frits.....	24 85	
	<hr/>	\$546 50

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Salaries.....	\$66 30	
Fines.....	108 00	
Costs.....	332 00	
Frits.....	8 55	
	<hr/>	\$514 85

*Trial Justices.*

Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	\$10 50
Edwin Kenyon, Charlestown.....	5 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	10 00
Albert R. Greene, Warwick.....	5 10
Thomas Vincent, Westerly.....	2 00
Leannett J. Munro, Bristol.....	15 00
Samuel M. Millard, Burrillville.....	9 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	37 00
Wm. Hill, Cranston.....	5 00
Emor H. Mowry, Smithfield.....	5 00
John Angell, North Providence.....	1 00

John C. Colvin, Scituate.....	\$ 21 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence .....	58 35
Albert R. Greene, Warwick .....	1 00
C. H. Aldrich, South Kingstown.....	5 00
Samuel W. Millard, Burrillville.....	10 00
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland .....	3 00
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol.....	5 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln .....	5 00
Wm. A. Phillips, Johnston.....	1 25
Emor H. Mowry, Smithfield.....	15 00
Albert R. Greene, Warwick.....	2 00
S. L. Tillinghast, East Greenwich.....	15 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	34 00
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland.....	21 00
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton .....	6 00
Joshua T. Durfee, Tiverton.....	2 00
George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren .....	4 00
Ansel Holman, North Smithfield.....	12 00
Frederick A. Warner, Bristol.....	11 00
Wm. Hill, Cranston.....	3 00
Thomas Vincent, Westerly.....	3 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln.....	5 00
Abel Tanner, Richmond.....	1 00
Frederick A. Warner, Bristol.....	11 00
William Hill, Cranston.....	10 00
Horace A. Follett, Cumberland .....	16 00
George N. Bliss, East Providence.....	35 00
Thomas Vincent, Westerly.....	1 00
George F. Crowningshield, Lincoln .....	5 00
Wilson S. Mowry, Smithfield.....	2 00
Wm. A. Phillips, Johnston.....	43 00
George L. Cooke, Jr., Warren.....	7 00
Samuel W. Millard, Burrillville.....	14 00
Charles W. Farnum, Gloucester.....	14 00
Sam. W. Clark, Warwick .....	15 00
John C. Colvin, Scituate.....	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$514 30

*Jailers.*

Edward Tucker, Washington County.....	15 00
Edward Jones, Newport County .....	46 00
	<hr/>
	\$61 00

*Town Councils.*

Town	Treasurer, Woonsocket, liquor licenses. . . . .	\$3,511 56
"	" " " billiard tables and bowling alleys. . . . .	57 50
City	" " Providence, liquor licenses. . . . .	4,662 75
"	" " " shows, etc. . . . .	55 00
"	" " Newport, liquor licenses. . . . .	4,612 33
"	" " " billiard tables, etc. . . . .	75 00
Town	" " West Greenwich, liquor licenses. . . . .	50 00
"	" " South Kingstown, billiard tables. . . . .	100 00
"	" " Warren, liquor licenses. . . . .	75 00
"	" " " shows, etc. . . . .	3 75
"	" " North Kingstown, shows, etc. . . . .	12 50
"	" " Hopkinton, " . . . . .	1 00
City	" " Providence, liquor licenses. . . . .	2,248 49
"	" " " shows. . . . .	395 25
"	" " Newport, liquor licenses. . . . .	309 13
Town	" " East Greenwich, liquor licenses. . . . .	214 16
City	" " Providence, " . . . . .	45,576 57
"	" " " shows. . . . .	38 37
Town	" " East Providence, liquor licenses. . . . .	1,761 25
"	" " Johnston, " . . . . .	1,401 25
		<hr/>
		\$65,160 86

*Peddlers' Licenses.*

George H. Blanchard, Providence County . . . . .	\$50 00
Wm. L. Darling, State . . . . .	100 00
Thomas Needham, Kent County . . . . .	25 00
Joel Sherman, Newport " . . . . .	25 00
Leonard E. West, Bristol, " . . . . .	25 00
Joseph O. Malley, Kent " . . . . .	25 00
James Lawler, " " . . . . .	25 00
Geo. H. Spink, " " . . . . .	25 00
Raymond Marcus, Providence County . . . . .	50 00
C. H. Hopkins, Kent and Washington Counties. . . . .	50 00
Wm. H. Davis, Bristol County. . . . .	25 00
Antoine Duclos, Providence County. . . . .	50 00
Beriah Potter, Kent " . . . . .	25 00
Patrick Price, Providence " . . . . .	50 00
John L. Almy, Newport " . . . . .	25 00
Michael O'Hara, Washington " . . . . .	25 00
Levi Diamond, Providence " . . . . .	50 00
James Gillson, " " . . . . .	50 00
Joseph Bedard, " " . . . . .	50 00
S. L. Webber, Washington " . . . . .	25 00
James Orrell, Providence " . . . . .	50 00

Wm. I. Walsh, Newport County.....	\$25 00
Joseph S Setvens, Providence "	50 00
Ansel R. Gardner, Wash'ton "	25 00
A. C. Kenyon, " "	25 00
Leon St. John, Providence "	50 00
Geo. L. Davis, " "	50 00
Herbert Champlin, Wash'ton "	25 00
P. F. McKenna, Providence "	50 00
Jas. L. Stedman, Washington "	25 00
Jas. B. Gates, " "	25 00
A. D. Hart, Providence "	50 00
S. H. Palmer, Washington "	25 00
Thomas J. Locke, " "	25 00
Abe Altman, Providence "	50 00
Michael B. Wood, " "	50 00
Evariste Brault, " "	50 00
Anthony Morse, Washington "	25 00
Israel Vestufski, Providence "	50 00
L. S. Learned, Newport "	25 00
Wm. Pritchard, Providence "	50 00
Nathan Marcus, Washington "	25 00
Wm. P. Carlton, Newport "	25 00
H. Fellman, Washington "	25 00
Joseph Podratt, Newport "	25 00
Bernard McCaughey, Prov. "	50 00
Charles Fuller, Washington "	25 00
Horace Eaton, Providence "	50 00
Alphonso Marco, " "	50 00
J. E. Ballou, " "	50 00
Charles E. Smith, " "	50 00
Anthony J. Gorman, " "	50 00
Charles Farrell, " "	50 00
Thiophile Roy, " "	50 00
Edward W. Childs, " "	50 00
J. B. Gentleman, " "	50 00
B. Hoyer, " "	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,250 00

*Dividends on the School Fund.*

National Bank of North America .....	\$2,332 00
Globe National Bank.....	1,000 00
Rhode Island National Bank.....	25 50
Mechanics " "	664 00
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,219 50
" " North America.....	2,332 00
" " America.....	1,000 00

Mechanics National Bank.....	\$664 00
Rhode Island " ".....	22 50
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,219 50
" " America.....	816 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,292 00

*Rent of Oyster Lots.*

George N. Bliss.....	\$7,620 00
N. P. S. Thomas.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,770 00

*Auctioneers.*

Samuel A. Driscoll, Warren.....	\$3 19
George R. Kennicut, Barrington.....	74
John B. Fitzpatrick, Providence.....	6 07
William A. Phillips, ".....	4 68
Chas. L. Ellis, ".....	11
Horace F. Horton, ".....	7 65
J. C. Ellis, East Greenwich... ..	1 61
Chas. A. Lake, Providence.....	2 26
John G. Moore, Providence....	58 98
F. J. Sheldon & E. Draper, Providence.....	147 67
E. G. Benedict, Pawtucket.....	18 62
Edward A. Turner, Providence.....	9 55
Jefferson Aldrich, Woonsocket.....	30 79
George W. Smith, North Smithfield.....	42
Andrew J. Magoon, Providence....	11
Bernard McGuinness, ".....	19 89
James F. Davison, ".....	3 50
Henry F. Ferrin, ".....	5 20
Charles H. Smith, ".....	86 59
N. Bangs Williams, ".....	1 48
Martin Mann, Smithfield.....	6 45
Albert S. Wilbur, Providence.....	18 60
W. H. Herrick, Providence.....	4 57
A. G. Sanford, Warren.....	20 28
Herbert E. Dodge, Providence.....	19 89
Nathan T. Verry, Woonsocket.....	82
George W. Elliott, Providence.....	30 36
Stedman Kenyon, Richmond.....	10
Edward F. Gillett .. ..	03
Charles A. Leonard, Pawtucket.....	10 97
Charles W. Smith, Warwick.....	19

Edgar D. Burrill, Providence.....	\$3.18
Charles A. Warland, Pawtucket .....	19 84
Walter H. Boss, Scituate .....	4 11
Henry Bassett, Providence.....	48 65
William F. Macomber, Providence.....	4 96
George H. Burnham, Providence.....	315 62
Gideon T. Collins, Westerly.....	1 39
Christopher A. Hall, Providence.....	1 22
Daniel Tillinghast, West Greenwich.....	24
B. A. Lincoln, Bristol.....	3 05
Ellis L. Blake, Cumberland.....	5 09
William H. Hall, Cranston.....	3 17
Robert Sherman, Pawtucket.....	53 81
Thomas Moies, Lincoln.....	9 96
Charles L. Hazard, East Providence.....	5 91
Henry F. Brown, North Providence.....	2 63
Job W. Hazard, Jamestown.....	1 84
John W. Potter, Jamestown.....	1 16
Holder N. Wilcox, Little Compton.....	1 33
David F. Goff, Jr., Providence.....	22 63
James Anthony, Middletown.....	17
David Moore, East Providence.....	19 79
David Moore, East Providence.....	23 69
William P. Lewis, New Shoreham.....	3 07
Auldis Barden, Scituate.....	9 61
William Hill, Cranston.....	10 05
Nathaniel Peckham, Middletown.....	12 58
John W. Aborn, Providence.....	43
Benjamin F. Smith, Hopkinton.....	5 79
Thomas Burlingame, Newport.....	56 99
Ira Winsor, Foster.....	2 09
William H. Crandall, Newport.....	03
Albert Buffum, Burrillville.....	3 23
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	19 33
William H. Hall, Cranston.....	35 09
C. F. Hixon, Woonsocket.....	06
Robert B. Strout, South Kingstown.....	6 74
Stedman Kenyon, Richmond.....	85
Daniel Howland, Scituate.....	2 47
John H. Tompkins, Little Compton.....	36
Aaron S. Haven, Cranston.....	7 53
Nathan T. Verry, Woonsocket.....	3 47
J. J. Northup, Richmond.....	1 31
Samuel Steere, Gloucester.....	23 26
Alanson Barr, Scituate.....	7 17
Jonathan A. Sisson, Portsmouth.....	3 07
Edward Tucker, South Kingstown.....	20 42

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

17

F. N. Goff, Lincoln.....	\$2 37
Allan Anderson, Pawtucket.....	88
Joseph Oshorn Tiverton.....	4 44
Bernard McGuinness, Providence.....	22 28
Andrew J. Magoon, Providence.....	1 80
Oliver P. Peckham, Little Compton.....	68
William A. Phillips, Johnston.....	3 40
I. C. Ellis, East Greenwich.....	4 01
Horace F. Horton, Providence.....	10 61
F. J. Sheldon & E. Draper, Providence.....	73 96
Jefferson Aldrich, Woonsocket.....	42 33
George W. Smith, North Smithfield.....	3 55
Samuel B. Hoxie, Charlestown.....	56
Henry Ferrin & James F. Davison, Providence.....	16 01
Martin Mann, Smithfield.....	18 17
Edwin F. Hambly, Tiverton.....	15
Wm. Herrick, Providence.....	2 98
David Frank, Providence.....	1 79
Isaac L. Goff, Providence.....	13 50
Stephen G. Benedict, Pawtucket.....	18 04
John G. Moore, Providence.....	1 87
Charles L. Ellis, Providence.....	4 37
Charles H. Smith, Providence.....	42 81
W. A. Turner, Providence.....	18 75
Albert S. Wilbur, Providence.....	28 45
Benjamin S. Pierce, Little Compton.....	3 67
Ellis L. Blake, Cumberland.....	6 95
Christopher A. Hall, Providence.....	54
George H. Burnham, Providence.....	400 15
Hideon T. Collins, Westerly.....	53
Henry S. Taylor, Burrillville.....	1 95
E. Tingley, Cumberland.....	5 15
John N. Barber, Hopkinton.....	4 46
Abel C. Monroe, Woonsocket.....	5 90
William Hill, Cranston.....	14 55
L. C. Budlong, Warwick.....	1 08
George S. Reed, Woonsocket.....	20 18
Albert Buffum, Burrillville.....	69
Wm Winsor, Foster.....	88
Folder N. Wilcox, Tiverton.....	2 25
Laron S. Haven, Cranston.....	1 80
Benjamin York, Westerly.....	6 76
Edward Tucker, South Kingstown.....	1 17
L. B. Strout, South Kingstown.....	22
John H. Tompkins, Little Compton.....	54
Bernard McGuinness, Providence.....	2 42

Cornelius S. Sweetland, Providence.....	\$4 84
John Collins, Warwick.....	1 01
	<hr/> \$2,134 58

*Civil Commissions.*

Thomas J. Tilley, Sheriff Kent County.....	\$114 00
J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	80 00
“ “ “ .....	18 00
“ “ “ .....	366 00
Christopher Holden, Sheriff Providence County.....	758 00
Lewis T. Fisher, Sheriff Bristol County.....	76 00
George Manchester, Sheriff Newport County.....	122 00
J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	68 00
Henry Whipple, Sheriff Washington County.....	128 00
George W. Burlingame, Sheriff Kent County.....	124 00
	<hr/> \$1,854 00

*Charters.*

Atlantic Mills.....	\$800 00
New England Telegraph Company.....	100 00
Elizabeth Mills.....	300 00
Rhode Island Steam Aerating Company.....	100 00
The Jones Estate.....	200 00
Rhode Island Central Railroad Company... ..	200 00
Providence Lithographing Company.....	100 00
The Eureka Nailing Machine Company.....	100 00
Herreshoff Manufacturing Company.....	100 00
Ingalls Manufacturing Company.....	100 00
Woonsocket Gas Company increase.....	100 00
American Worsted Company.....	75 00
National Rubber Company, Providence.....	200 00
	<hr/> \$2,475 00

*Charities and Corrections.*

State Farm.....	\$4,903 15
State Prison.....	4,260 00
	<hr/> \$9,163 15

*State Institutions in Cranston.*

Wm. W. Chapin, Secretary.....	\$31,350 15
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*General Statutes.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.....	\$161 00
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*Envelopes.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State .....	\$42 00
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*Supplements, Schedules and R. I. Reports and Clapp's Index.*

J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State .....	\$360 20
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*Miscellaneous.*

Christopher Holden, proceeds of sale of stove. ....	\$10 74
Thomas B. Stockwell, for unexpended balance of appropriation, Teachers' Institutes ..	07
J. M. Addeman, continuance fees on petitions to General Assembly.	84 50
City of Newport, for cost in cases not sustained.....	28 45
Joel M. Spencer, for blank Insurance Reports sold .....	5 40
C. H. Barney, Adjutant-General, for fines, Co. D, 2d Battalion, In- fantry, Rhode Island Militia. ....	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$88 61

## P A Y M E N T S.

## A.

*Salaries.*

Charles C. Van Zandt .....	\$1,000 00
Albert C. Howard.....	500 00
Joshua M. Addeman.....	2,500 00
Willard Sayles.....	2,500 00
Samuel Clark.....	2,000 00
Thomas Durfee.....	4,500 00
Elisha R. Potter.....	4,000 00
Walter S. Burges.....	4,000 00
Charles Matteson.....	4,000 00
John H. Stiness .....	4,000 00
George A. Brayton .....	3,500 00
Joel M. Spencer.....	2,500 00
Samuel P. Colt.....	1,170 83
Thomas B. Stockwell.....	2,500 00
Arnold Greene.....	800 00
James C. Collins.....	400 00
James M. Wright.....	361 12
N. P. S. Thomas.....	361 12
Christopher Rhodes.....	1,200 00
Frank S. Spencer.....	600 00
Joel M. Spencer, Jr.....	200 00
Henry Staples.....	500 00
George Manchester.....	383 71
George F. Crandall.....	16 29

Lewis T. Fisher.....	\$400 00
Henry Whipple.....	400 00
George W. Burlingame.....	228 57
Charles Blake.....	2,500 00
George E. Webster.....	2,500 00
Thomas W. Wood.....	1,300 00
Charles A. Waldron.....	400 00
Thomas M. Holden.....	600 00
John G. Clarke.....	300 00
Charles H. Aldrich.....	300 00
Herbert Almy.....	1,300 00
Franklin P. Owen.....	1,200 00
Daniel W. Fink.....	500 00
James W. Blackwood.....	2,000 00
Walter R. Stiness.....	836 54
George A. Wilbur.....	1,000 00
Charles M. Arnold.....	800 00
Isaac Shove.....	1,000 00
Wm. H. Clapp.....	800 00
Darius Baker.....	392 30
Henry N. Ward.....	800 00
James W. Monroe.....	700 00
C. H. Barney.....	600 00
Charles R. Dennis.....	400 00
Thomas W. Wood, Jr.....	300 00
George N. Bliss.....	38 86
Thomas Arnold.....	38 86
Thomas J. Tilley.....	171 43
Ervin T. Case.....	663 44
James G. Topham.....	307 70
Heber Le Favour.....	32 38
Jabez C. Knight.....	50 00
Edward S. Hopkins.....	329 17
	<hr/>
	\$66,582 38

*Expenses of General Assembly.***B.**

Pay of Members of the General Assembly.....	\$11,398 24
---	-------------

**C.**

Pay of Officers, Clerks, Pages and Stationery and Stamps.....	\$3,115 00
---	------------

**D.***Supreme Court.*

Officers.....	\$2,909 40
Witnesses.....	1,470 00
Jurors.....	11,134 00
Incidentals.....	869 65
	<hr/>
	\$16,383 05

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Officers.....	\$5,298 68	
Witnesses.....	7,376 75	
Jurors.....	11,478 70	
Accidentals.....	1,096 70	
	<hr/>	\$25,250 83

*Justice Court, Providence.*

Officers.....	\$4,575 80	
Witnesses.....	1,214 10	
	<hr/>	\$5,789 90

*Justice Court, Newport.*

Officers.....	\$164 00	
Witnesses.....	\$109 15	
	<hr/>	\$273 15

*Justice Court, Pawtucket.*

Officers.....	\$151 10	
Witnesses.....	45 60	
	<hr/>	\$196 70

*Justice Court, Woonsocket.*

Officers.....	\$221 30	
Witnesses.....	149 55	
	<hr/>	\$370 85

*Justice Courts.*

Officers.....	\$1,937 45	
Witnesses.....	982 85	
	<hr/>	\$2,920 30

**E.**

Orders of the Governor.....	\$995 86
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**F.**

Public Printing.....	\$10,102 20
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**G.**

Support of State Farm.....	\$21,214 05
"    "    Prison .....	11,919 04

The foregoing, under the letter "G," was the title to the accounts from January 1st to April 30th, 1879; afterwards, by act of General Assembly, the account is entitled:

State Institutions at Cranston.....	\$58,548 14
-------------------------------------	-------------

**H.***Public Schools.*

Barrington.....	\$ 525 33
Bristol.....	1,765 00
Burrillville.....	2,320 00
Charlestown.....	783 00
Coventry.....	2,213 00
Cranston.....	1,988 00
Cumberland.....	2,415 00
East Greenwich.....	1,025 76
East Providence.....	1,631 61
Exeter.....	1,137 00
Foster.....	1,444 56
Glocester.....	1,404 77
Hopkinton.....	1,432 93
Jamestown.....	228 74
Johnston.....	2,192 61
Lincoln.....	3,866 53
Little Compton.....	862 31
Middletown.....	540 61
Newport.....	4,722 13
New Shoreham.....	594 00
North Kingstown.....	1,812 51
North Providence.....	502 40
North Smithfield.....	1,447 07
Pawtucket.....	5,233 17
Portsmouth.....	938 00
Providence.....	25,283 11
Richmond.....	443 57
Scituate.....	925 23
Smithfield.....	718 33
South Kingstown.....	1,155 26
Tiverton.....	539 64
Warren.....	994 78
Warwick.....	3,003 28
Westerly.....	1,339 00
West Greenwich.....	292 06
Woonsocket.....	3,704 18
<hr/>	
\$90,000 00	

*Special Appropriations.*

Repairs State House, Providence.....	\$831 15
State Normal School Building.....	318 73
Indian Burial Ground .....	831 67
Furniture State Normal School.....	1,488 17

## GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

23

Committee Rooms, State House, Providence.....	\$718 71
Battery B, 1st Battalion Artillery, Providence....	245 00
Washington County Jail.....	271 91
Uniforms, State Militia.....	2,499 78
Governor's Rooms, State House.....	400 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monuments.....	47 50
Soldiers' Cemeteries, Dutch Island .....	10 00
Newport Jail.....	498 75
Camp Equipage.....	7,497 78
Repairs on Old State Prison.....	50 87
Repairs of Road, Providence to State Farm.....	158 58
	<hr/>
	\$15,388 55

*Miscellaneous Accounts.*

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	\$100,000 00
Normal School.....	8,524 80
Alleage, State Normal School.....	1,474 50
Reform School.....	28,000 00
Evening Schools.....	2,848 00
Teachers' Institutes.....	500 00
Lectures and Addresses, Public Schools.....	116 75
Insane and other dependents.....	12,913 96
Jails and Jailers.....	2,844 52
Military.....	17,999 67
Court-Houses and Jails.....	1,999 49
Care of State House, Providence.....	1,260 00
" Providence County Court-House.....	3,690 00
" State House, Newport.....	400 00
" Elizabeth Building.....	335 74
Fuel and Gas.....	2,177 28
Interest on State Debt.....	150,060 00
Rents.....	3,512 50
Law Library.....	491 61
Trial Justices.....	1,277 55
Officers in Criminal Cases.....	3,016 35
Accounts allowed by General Assembly.....	4,793 33
Inland Fisheries.....	51 95
State Board of Health.....	1,528 76
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	282 54
New State Prison.....	2,512 20
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	350 00
Narragansett Indians.....	100 00
Interest on over-drafts.....	2,958 21
Miscellaneous.....	7,008 42
R. I. H. Trust Co., amount due on over-drafts.....	102,425 10

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund:

1,000 Shares	Globe National Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
500 "	American " " " .....	28,659 12
1,166 "	National Bank of North America, Providence..	50,289 57
332 "	Mechanics National Bank, " .....	15,600 00
813 "	National Bank of Commerce, " .....	42,935 24
45 "	Rhode Island National Bank, " .....	1,534 25
7 "	Newport National Bank, Newport .....	350 00
		<hr/>
		\$240,376 37

*Statement of School Fund Subject to Investment.*

Amount reported December 31, 1878.....	\$22,602 33
Auctioneers duties from January 1, to December 31, 1879.....	2,134 38
	<hr/>
	\$24,736 81

*Touro Fund in account with Agent.*

To deposited in Savings Bank, Newport.....	\$15,026 58
“ “ Newport National Bank.....	2,005 45
“ “ R. I. H. Trust Co.....	269 00
To paid Agent.....	42 00
“ “ D. M. Coggeshall, draft, January, 1879.....	400 00
“ “ “ “ December 1879.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,143 03

*Credit.*

By balance from old account.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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*Funded Debt of the State.*

Bonds issued October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
" Sept. 1, 1862, " 1882.....	965,000 00..
" April 1, 1863, " 1883.....	200,000 00..
" July 1, 1863, " 1893.....	681,000 00
" August 1, 1864, " 1894.....	738,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,584,500 00

*Sinking Fund in Account with Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

To City of Providence Water Bonds.....	\$824,000 00
" Town of Burrillville Bonds.....	87,312 85
" United States 4½ per cent. Bonds.....	199,332 80
" " " 4 " " .....	287,462 50
" Rhode Island Bonds.....	81,727 19
" deposited with R. I. H. Trust Co.....	3,928 90
	<hr/>
	\$883,764 24

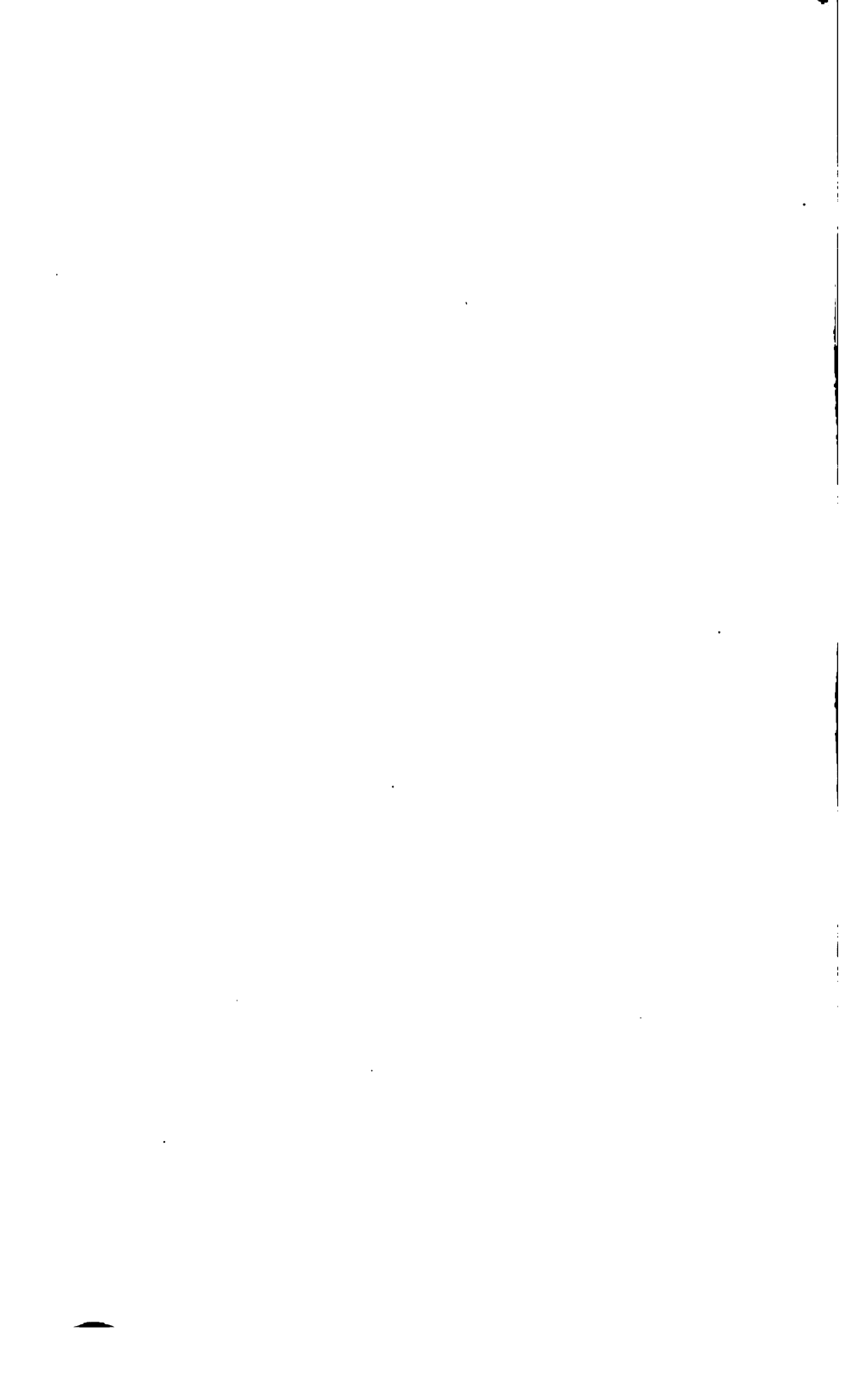
*Credit.*

By General Treasurer's checks.....	\$748,000 00
" Interest on investments.....	89,591 97
" Gold exchange.....	1,172 27
	<hr/>
	\$838,764 24

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL CLARK,

*General Treasurer.*





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R E P O R T

OF THE

WOMEN'S BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

Penal and Correctional Institutions of the State,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

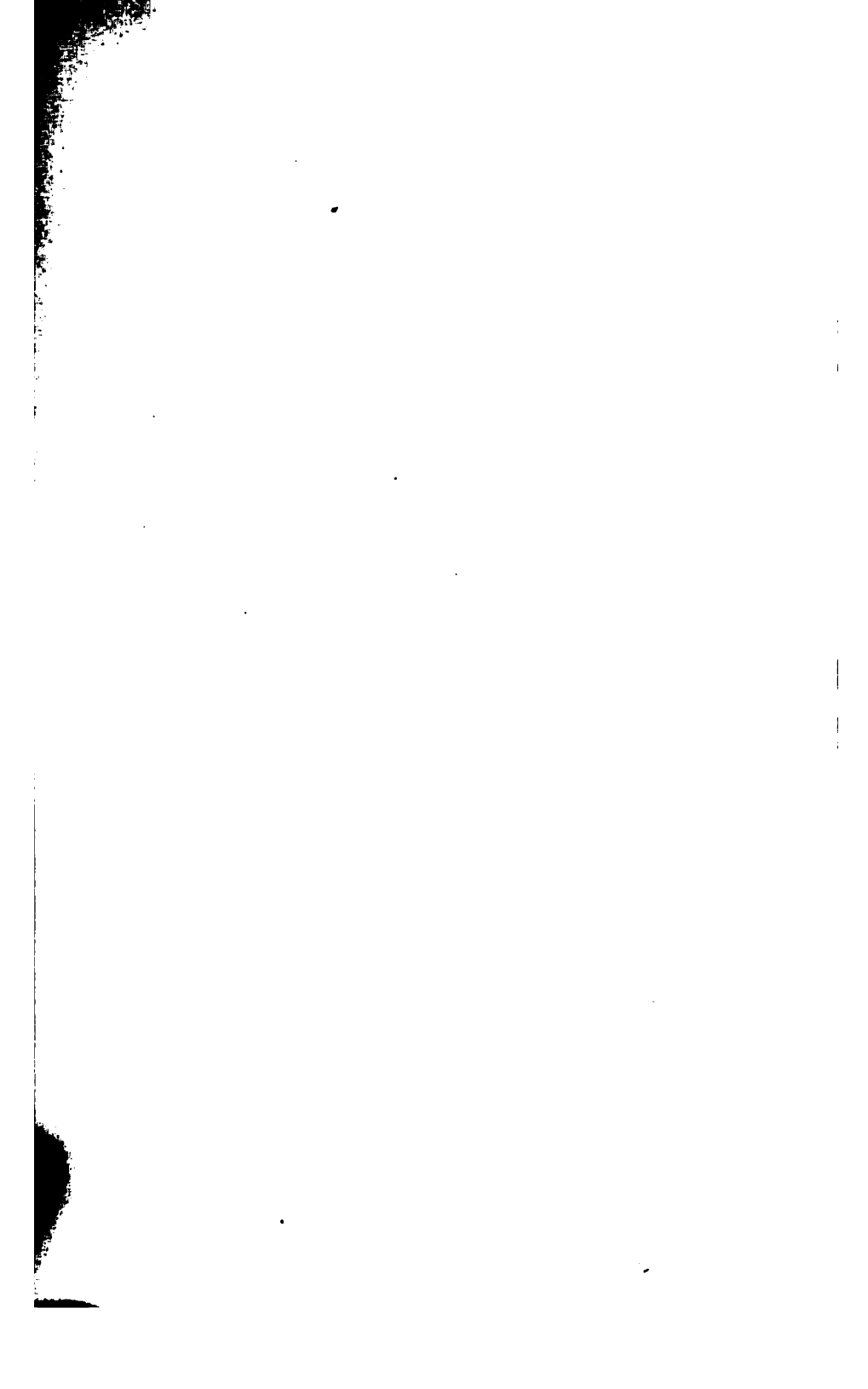
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# REPORT.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly  
of the State of Rhode Island, January Session, 1880:*

The Women's Board of Visitors to the Penal and Correctional Institutions of the State, respectfully submit their Ninth Annual Report.

The Institutions at the State Farm present a marked improvement from the completion of the plans for beautifying and rendering the estate more suitable for its various purposes.

The Insane Department has been greatly improved by the addition recently made, as the increased number of inmates rendered more room indispensable. We again freely commend the judicious care of the Superintendent and Matron of this establishment. The interest manifested by them in providing amusements the past year, for this unfortunate class, who are separated from their friends and the world by no fault of their own, has been most gratifying to us; and their claims on our sympathy can scarcely be overrated.

In the House of Correction we are pained to find so many bright young girls victims of intemperance. In fact, in almost every case, "drinking" seems to be the procuring cause of the offence. We have endeavored during the past year to convince them of their ruin if the habit is continued, but fear with little effect from the numbers that have been returned from time to time. The practice of reading aloud to them, while sitting at work, we consider important, that their attention may be profitably engaged.

The Alms-house we consider well managed; the inmates, many of whom are very old and feeble, are made as comfortable, by the faithful care of the matrons, as their present accommodations will allow. The kind care and instruction received by the children from the Alms-house, the past year, in the family of the Chaplain, has been a benefit to them, and a relief to the crowded nursery; and *now* the urgent necessity for a permanent home for these children, and many others who should be *wards* of the State, (instead of criminals,) calls for immediate action with reference to an Industrial School.

We protest, *again*, against comparatively innocent children being classed with old offenders, and if any person is skeptical as to the ground of our argument we would refer him to the testimony of more than one convict in the State Prison, who, within a few months, has declared to the Chaplain that he considered his imprisonment the result of the corrupting influences to which he was exposed in the Reform School. We could not expect anything else, where every grade of crime was allowed to associate freely with children who were confined there for slight offences, like truancy, vagrancy, or, perhaps, simply as boarders to secure a home. The case has been *fairly* stated by Mrs. E. B. Chace, in her able memorial to the legislature, which cannot fail to commend itself to every conscientious thinker in the State, for it has become a subject that cannot be ignored and must be met.

Our Reform School is managed in the most humane manner, but we would recommend that more time be devoted to study. The present officers in charge do all in their power *under the circumstances*, but they cannot materially change the character of the inmates. They cannot even grade them for they have not room, all must work and study together without reference to the manner of life pursued before they came there. Therefore, *we cannot*, without falling short of our duty, allow the subject of establishing an Industrial School, for the education of the poor and homeless children of the State, to pass without again calling the attention of the General Assembly to this important matter. It is the acknowledged duty of every Christian

community to maintain those who cannot maintain themselves, even when their poverty is the result of their own criminality. It is the avowed policy of every free and enlightened State to educate the young and rising generation, whether rich or poor. It becomes, therefore, the *double* duty of the government to feed, clothe, and educate these helpless wards of the State. Humanity and public policy alike require it. The only room for any difference of opinion is as to the *mode* of doing it. The first step in providing for the future welfare and usefulness of these poor and degraded children should be to rescue them from the moral and social degradation to which they have been reduced by the misfortunes or crimes of those who should have been their protectors. The only institutions we have for this purpose are penitentiaries and poor houses; the first, for the punishment of *criminals*, the second, so mixed with paupers and criminals as to make them worse homes for children than the first. To subject the unformed characters of these children to such influences as these, to place them among or on a level with criminals, or in an atmosphere reeking with corrupting influence of crime, will be like placing them in hospitals, where contagious diseases exist, to improve their physical health. Our more humane towns, rather than subject their respectable poor to the humiliation of a public poor house, maintain them in part in their own homes. What would be thought of a parent who should, of his own accord, subject his innocent children to the pernicious influence of an establishment designed, in part or in whole, for the punishment of criminals? The same conveyance that takes one of their children to the Reform School may, at the same time, take for his companion a hardened young criminal convicted of theft, and the same conveyance that takes one of them to the State Farm, may, at the same time, take a degraded and beastly drunkard to be reformed or punished, for his transgression, by imprisonment. The first time, perhaps, this unfortunate child opens his eyes upon the world, outside of the place in which he was born, he finds himself placed, by the State, on a social level with degraded criminals. Consider, for one moment, the difference in its influence in moulding the character of these future citizens of the State between subjecting them to this degrading and

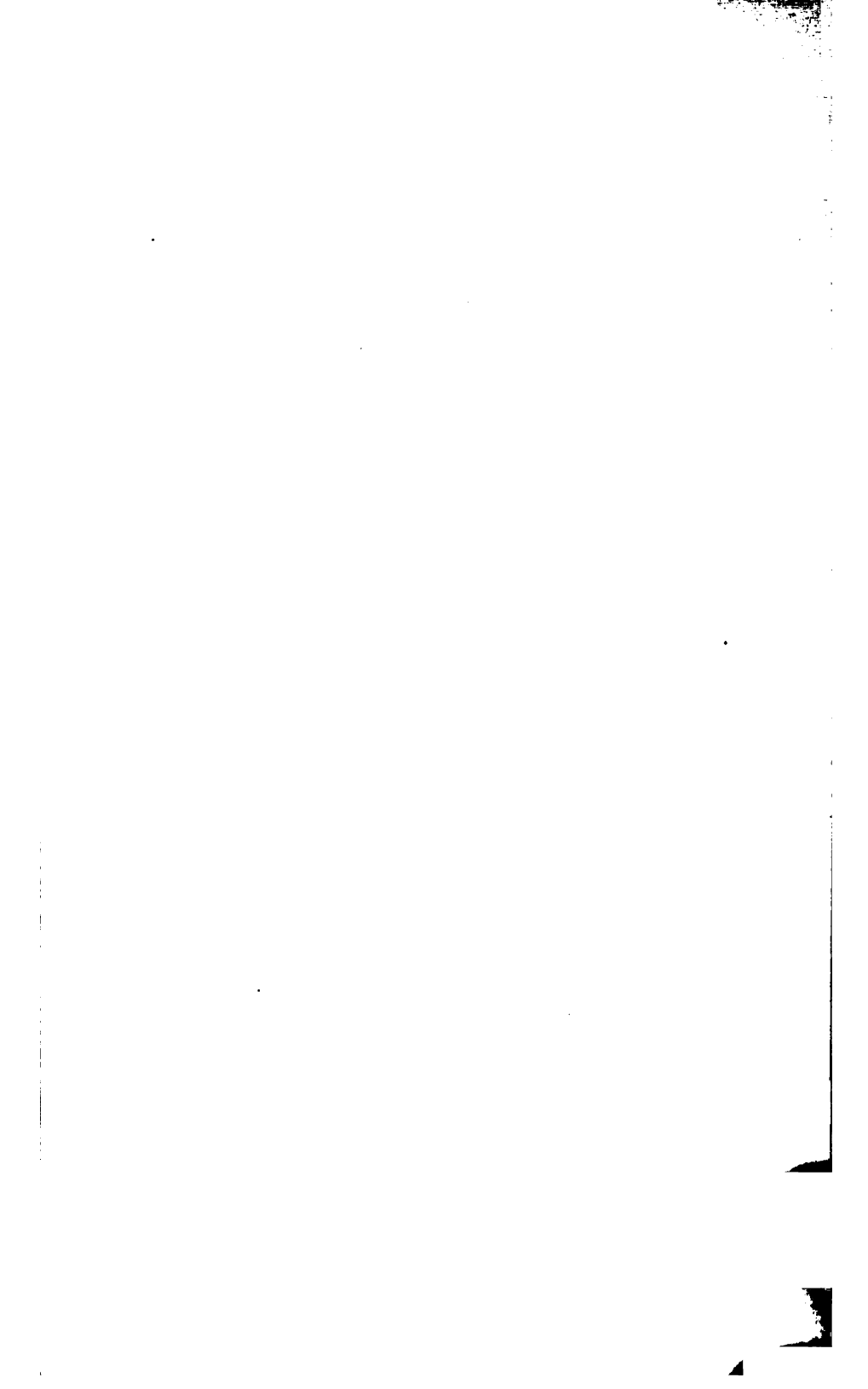
debasement position, or placing them in a school where they will have the rudiments of an education, and be trained in habits of morality and industry. Nor can the difference in the expense account be material. These children *must* be maintained *somewhere* by the towns or by the State. There are establishments in the State built for other purposes that do not pay, which could be purchased or leased cheap, and suitable teachers provided at a moderate cost.

This prolific source of crime and poverty can be, at small cost, converted into a nursery of useful and respectable citizens.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ELIZA C. WEEDEN,  
EMILY A. HALL,  
HARRIET A. COOK,  
SUSAN B. P. MARTIN,  
ELIZA ROGERS GOULD,  
ANNA E. ALDRICH,  
SARAH A. GREENE.

March 10th, 1880.







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Shell Fish Commissioners,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session, A. D. 1880:*

The undersigned Commissioners of Shell Fisheries respectfully present their annual report :

The amount of money collected for oyster bed rents and paid over to the General Treasurer, during the year ending December 31st, 1879, is seven thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. There has been paid during the year for expenses, such as the hiring of boats to inspect the oyster beds, printing, stationery, and other necessary expenses, the sum of thirty-five 25-100 dollars, leaving a net income to the State of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-four and 75-100 dollars. The above sum is in excess of the net income to the State for the year previous one thousand one hundred and seventy-two and 93-100 dollars. Since the first day of January, A. D. 1880, oyster rents have been collected to the amount of eight thousand and ten dollars, and there still remains due and collectable for the year the further sum of three hundred and ten dollars, which we shall procure and pay over to the General Treasurer as soon as possible.

Since the present commissioners' term of office began and since the date of the last report, there has been received for fees for services one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

There has been a very general complaint by the oystermen of the poor quality of oysters during the past season. This they almost unanimously attribute to the lack of rain during the fall months, which

so reduced the streams flowing into the bay in the vicinity of the beds as to cut off the supply of fresh water so essential to fattening the bivalves. Notwithstanding this fact but a comparatively few leases have been surrendered, and to-day there are very many more acres occupied from which rent is received than ever before, as is confirmed by the above mentioned returns to the General Treasurer.

At the January session of the General Assembly, 1879, a resolution was passed authorizing the Shell Fish Commissioners to employ a competent engineer to prepare proper plats of the waters of the State that are leased or liable to be leased as private oyster beds, for the use of said Commissioners at an expense not exceeding two hundred dollars.

In pursuance of the authority given the Commissioners under said resolution, we consulted different civil engineers of well known skill in their profession, explained to them the work we desired to have done and procured their estimates. The work was subsequently awarded to Messrs. Shedd and Sawyer of this city for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of binding into book form, this being the lowest sum named. The binding will be done at figures bringing the entire cost within the appropriation.

The engineers, upon entering on the work, at once discovered that from the information in the possession of the Commissioners, derived from the old book of plats and other records, it would be impossible to give the proper locations of the beds as accurately as should be done without further information that must be procured from field surveys, and reported that they could not recommend us to go on with the work without better locations.

Feeling that it was of the utmost importance—owing to the confused condition of our plats, that new ones should be procured as soon as possible, and at the same time knowing that they would be of no permanent value to the Commissioners or State unless they were accurately made, we authorized the engineers to perform such field work as was necessary to give the proper locations upon such terms and conditions as appear in the report of Messrs. Shedd & Sawyer to

the Commissioners, which is attached to and made a part of this our annual report. This field work had not progressed far, when more serious obstacles and still greater confusion was reported to us by the engineers.

They discovered in many instances the bounds of "base lines" entirely gone, and said "base lines" not having been taken with reference to any known shore points, it was impossible to restore them with any degree of accuracy. They also reported that in many instances the lessees were occupying more ground than was granted them in their leases, and also in many cases the ground leased was in part and in some entirely different from that actually staked in and planted. These were serious difficulties to overcome, damaging to the State as well as the lessees; for the former was not receiving the rent it was entitled to, and the latter had little if any protection against thieves. In this dilemma after careful deliberation and consultations with the engineers, an entire and immediate re-survey of all the grounds occupied seemed to us imperatively called for. We felt this to be our duty, and feeling fully assured that the results would warrant the presumption, we took the responsibility upon ourselves to engage the engineers to proceed and make an entirely new survey of all the beds leased, the work to be done at a stipulated price of thirteen dollars per day. The work is now in progress and approaching completion, and with it the new plats.

On support of the fact that the actual occupation was greater in area than the amount covered by the leases, the engineers reported that the new survey disclosed that on "Great Bed" alone, so-called, and the adjoining beds, the amount of ground staked in and planted exceeds the amount called for by the leases some thirty-three acres. These beds constitute a little more than one-fifth of all the beds leased. They furthermore reported that there was not a single lessee whose land was anywhere near staked as the leases required they should be. We notified the lessees of these beds of these facts, appointed a time for meeting them (some twenty-five in number) and informed them that they might take their choice either to place their stakes

where their leases required they should be, or make application for the ground actually occupied. Every lessee of these beds has already applied for the ground actually occupied, and from this discovery alone we shall increase the revenue to the State three hundred and thirty dollars annually, or three thousand three hundred dollars during the term of the new leases now taken out.

What may be the condition of the beds in other localities, has not yet been reported, and while we feel well assured that an excessive occupation will be discovered, we do not look for so great a one relatively.

All the above facts as to the actual condition of things, the present condition of the work and that yet to be done is more fully set forth in the report attached and above referred to. This work has so far advanced that approximate estimates of cost can easily be ascertained. And we most respectfully and humbly request your Honorable Body to pass the accompanying resolution, or some similar one for like purpose, making an appropriation to defray the expense of the re-survey:

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. COLLINS, } *Commissioners*  
N. S. P. THOMAS, } *of*  
JAMES M. WRIGHT, } *Shell Fisheries.*

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PROVIDENCE, MARCH 24, 1880.

*To the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries :*

GENTLEMEN—When you consulted us in regard to the best plats of the leased oyster beds for your use, after an appropriation had been made by the General Assembly for their preparation, we advised,

1st. A map, on a small scale, representing the whole bay and marked off into sections of suitable size, properly numbered, to serve as an index plan of the entire territory under your control. This would be a wall map.

2d. A plan on a scale of about 1 to 10,000, representing all the lands you have leased below Field's Point, located in their proper positions in relation to each

other, and with the shore lines, light-houses, beacons, etc., for reference, and contour lines representing the depths of water on the leased grounds and elsewhere. This plan to be marked into sections also, of the same area and position as on the small map and similarly numbered. The boundaries of all the leased lots to be shown upon the plan and each lot numbered so as to designate each lease. This plan may also be made a wall map if you wish.

3d. Sheets on a large scale, of 1 in 2,500, suitable for binding in book form, but capable of being removed and replaced, and representing one of the sections shown on each of the other maps, on a single sheet, with lines of the leased lots properly located and numbered, and with shore lines, light-houses, beacons, position of channel and depths of water represented. The sheets to cover all the leased lands.

We estimated the cost of doing this work in a creditable manner, using the information then in your possession and in ours, at \$150.00, including furnishing all materials. We found, however, that the information you had would not give the proper locations of the beds as accurately as should be done and we could not recommend you to do the work without better locations.

The Statutes require the establishment of base lines on the shore permanently marked, to which the leased grounds shall be referred by survey. Assuming the bounds of these base lines to be in position or that you would require them to be put so, and supposing that the grounds had been properly referred to them as the statute required, we estimated the cost of obtaining the further information needed to locate these base lines with reference to each other, by field surveys, and connecting them with the coast survey points, so as to make their locations permanently valuable and available, at \$175.00.

We understood the sum of these estimates to be greater than the appropriation which had been made for the purpose, but to go on without the field surveys would, we thought, be a waste of the money spent for the purpose and it was very desirable that the work proceed without the delay necessary to refer the matter to the next session of the General Assembly. We therefore offered to do the work, trusting to the General Assembly for proper payment, above the amount appropriated, upon your recommendation to that body that the sum be paid.

Upon that basis we agreed with you to make the plans for \$150.00 and to make the field surveys for \$13.00 per day, including the services and expenses of the entire field party. To the per diem rate was to be added the cash cost of the necessary coast survey information, not then in our possession but to be obtained from the United States government, and a suitable amount for supervision, but to complete the work then described for a sum not exceeding \$175.00 for the field survey portion of work.

We proceeded with the work, but it soon became evident that the plans in your possession and supposed to give accurate information, were far from correct. Gross inaccuracies existed in many of the plats, more especially of those representing the larger tracts and older leased grounds. In some cases the ground occupied was entirely away from and covered no part of the ground leased, as represented by the plans in your book of plats. In others the occupied ground covered partially the leased ground, but the plans were rarely found correct, and in almost every instance the ground occupied exceeded the area of the ground leased.

In this state of things it was clear that much more work must be done than was contemplated, when it was supposed that your plans accurately represented what they professed to show and could be relied upon so far as they went, if the new plans were to be of any real value.

It might perhaps be questioned whether the work now shown to be necessary ought to be done at the expense of the lessees or of the State. The lessees are required by law to present correct plats of their grounds to the commissioners at their own expense, and it appeared that they had not done so. The confusion in the records had, however, grown up gradually, and one lessee, in his location, had followed another until very erroneous plats were innocently made by starting from a wrong basis. This state of things would be avoided in the future by the new system adopted; but to change from the old system, which had been acquiesced in by the commissioners, to the new, now shown to be so desirable, would cost some money, and lessees claimed that they had done their duty, and that if the plats were not in proper condition it was without their fault and the cost of correcting them should be borne by the State. Efforts were made to induce the lessees of some of the larger beds to assent to the work at their cost, to be assessed pro rata, but the delays resulting from an endeavor to secure these agreements were so great that we were requested to proceed with the surveys, trusting that provision would be made for payment of the cost by the State. We agreed to do this work at the rate of ten dollars per day for a party of three surveyors, and their cash expenses, estimated at three dollars a day, be added.

It was supposed when the work begun, that all the plans would have been finished long before this time, but the delays caused by the state of things above described have prevented their completion, and they are yet in progress. We will briefly describe what has been done:

A copy of the latest edition of the coast survey map of Narragansett Bay, on a scale of 1 to 40,000, has been mounted, and upon it has been laid off sections of territory four thousand feet wide, from east to west, and six thousand feet long, from north to south. The initial dividing line, running north and south, passes through the coast survey station at Fort Independence, and is therefore



permanently located by reference to so many fixed points of the coast survey that it will be impossible to lose its position. The location of this line equally fixes that of each of the other lines parallel with it, lying at intervals of four thousand feet from each other. The first east and west line lies one thousand six hundred feet north of the station at Fort Independence. Southerly from this the parallel lines are at intervals of six thousand feet. All the parallel lines being thus referred to coast survey stations can at any time be accurately located upon the ground.

The sections are distinctly numbered upon the map and the whole forms an index to the plans on the larger scales, upon which the territory enclosed in each section is shown in greater detail.

A plan, based upon manuscript records received from the United States Coast Survey Department, upon a scale of 1 to 10,000 has been prepared, representing Providence River and Narragansett Bay from Sassafas Point to Rock Point, on the west side and from Kettle Point to Warren Neck and Kickemuit River, except the lower portion of Bristol Neck, on the east side.

Upon this larger scale every lot of leased ground can be represented in its proper position with relation to the shore, to prominent objects such as light-houses, beacons, etc., and with the depth of water indicated. The sections shown upon the small map are represented upon this with corresponding numbers, and every leased lot within each section has a distinctive number marked upon it.

Owing to the necessary delays in obtaining the proper locations of the grounds occupied by lessees, this plan, while finished in other respects, has upon it at the present time about one-half only of the leased lots. It will be completed as soon as practicable.

Upon a scale of 1 to 2,500, each section of territory, four thousand feet wide and six thousand feet long, located as above described, is represented upon a single sheet, fitted to bind in book form. Twenty-five of these sheets are required to show the present leased grounds, and these have been prepared, so far as the present information will allow. As the leasing of grounds proceeds hereafter, the new leases can be properly shown on these sheets, and when territory is occupied not now represented on the single sheets, new sheets can be added covering the new ground, and this can go on until every foot of oyster ground available in the State is represented in the book of plats, and all will be in proper relation to each other without the liability of confusion in any way.

The scale of 1 to 2,500 admits of a clear representation of all the lots, whether of regular or irregular shape with the area when less than an acre, and with the locations of base lines and other points with reference to coast survey bounds fully and clearly defined. The high water and low water lines are shown, with lines of six feet, twelve feet and eighteen feet depth at mean low water.

Light-houses, beacons, etc., are shown in their true positions. About half the leased lots are now plotted upon these sheets.

In addition to the many other advantages which will result from the correct and full plans of the leased grounds, the increase of revenue to the State from the grounds heretofore occupied without payment, fully justifies the cost of the entire work. On the grounds about and below Starve Goat Island alone, we have found about thirty-three acres occupied by the lessees for which no rent was being paid. No good estimate can now be made of the increase to be expected elsewhere, but the indications are that the amount will be large.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SHEDD & SAWYER,

*Civil Engineers.*

# REPORT

OF THE

## JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

IN RELATION TO THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE

# Providence Reform School,

MADE TO THE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

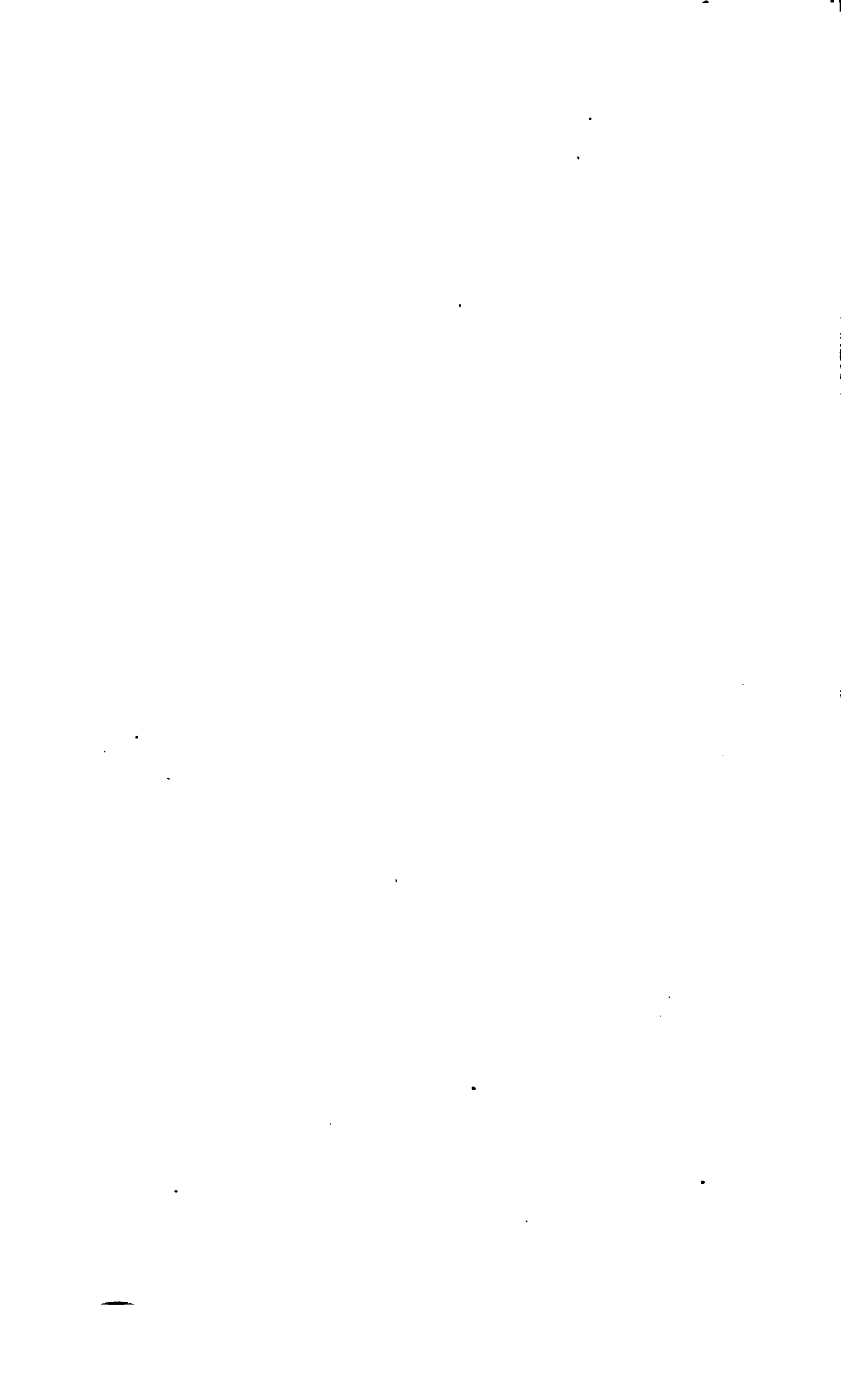
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE :

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,  
January Session, A. D. 1880 :*

The undersigned who were, at the May Session, A. D. 1879, appointed a joint special committee "to examine and report as to what course is most advisable for the State to pursue in relation to the future management of the Providence Reform School, and upon the expediency of transferring the control of said school from the City of Providence to the State, and in case of such transfer, what legislation is necessary in order to effect the same," respectfully report : that your committee have bestowed much attention and thought upon what as it seemed to them, was the first question in order to be considered by them, viz.: What is the present status of the Providence Reform School? and what are its present relations to the City of Providence and to the State?

The Providence Reform School from its establishment was a city institution for the confinement, restraint and discipline of juvenile offenders ; it was under the exclusive management and control of the city government of the City of Providence. In this condition of affairs the city entered into a contract with the State to receive into its (said city's) said institution juvenile offenders committed thereto by the State courts, the State paying to the city the board of such inmates at a certain stipulated rate ; beyond its being a party to this contract, the State had no interest in the institution whatever.

On the 5th day of April A. D. 1879, the city government determined that from and after the first day of July, A. D., 1879, it would cease

to make any further appropriation of its money for the further maintenance of said institution, and promptly notified the General Assembly of its said action and determination ; the clear intention of the city government was thus to place upon the State the responsibility of making its choice of alternatives thus presented, viz.: either the abandonment on *its* part and consequent utter obliteration of the institution, with all the resultant evil and disastrous consequences, or, on the other hand, its preservation by provision for the future support, management and control of the same as a *State* institution.

*The State made choice*, and by its action at the last May Session of the General Assembly, voted the necessary money for the preservation and continuance of the school. Acting thus, under these circumstances, in the opinion of your committee, the State, from the moment of its thus making its choice and voting the necessary supply of money, *has assumed* and *did assume* the support, management and control of the institution, and that all that remains for the State to do is to proceed to the completion and perfection of its work thus undertaken.

A careful examination of the report of the joint special committee upon this subject (with accompanying documents) made to the General Assembly at its May Session, A. D., 1879, will we think, fully sustain this conclusion.

While it is true that the Board of Trustees who have the care and management of the institution were selected and appointed by the city government, and that they continue to act under such appointment, an examination of the report above referred to will clearly show that their continuance and authority as a board, is, to say the least, by the assent of the General Assembly.

It is suggested that this presents an anomalous condition of things, viz.: that of a State institution managed and controlled by a Board of Trustees *appointed* by the City of Providence. This literally is true ; but it need continue no longer than the General Assembly elects to continue it. No harm thus far is believed to have resulted to the best interests of the institution under it, nor do your committee apprehend any danger in the immediate future.

This brings us to the remaining question for our consideration, viz.: **What provision ought the State to make, having especial reference to the immediate and remote future of said institution ?**

The school may occupy its present quarters until the first day of July, A. D. 1880 ; from and after that time the State must make provision for all its wants. Your committee have both individually and collectively devoted much care and attention to this branch of the subject of their enquiry, and have in a body visited several localities, viz.: the Lapham Institute in the town of Scituate, the Brayton farm owned by the State in Cranston, and the estate at present occupied by the Reform School in Providence, with a view of determining if possible, in their own minds at least, upon a location in all respects suitable for the permanent establishment of said institution ; to each of the localities visited there are grave objections existing in the minds of some members of your committee.

A great variety of suggestions from a variety of sources have from time to time been made to us. Your committee have held consultations with the Board of Trustees of the Reform School and also with the Board of State Charities and Corrections and much valuable information and many valuable suggestions have been derived from these various sources.

It should be borne in mind that this institution "*for juvenile offenders*" is necessarily different in its nature and essentials from any other correctional or any penal institution within this State, and in making provision for its wants this fact should be kept prominently in view. As at present conducted the institution is endeavoring to make provision for both sexes of offenders within the same buildings of the institution. That provision for the complete and effectual separation of the sexes should be made is the unanimous sentiment of your committee.

Again, it is suggested that the school should be graded in such a way as to accomplish the effectual separation (especially at night) of the younger from the older inmates. This suggestion is an important one, and provision should be made to accomplish the prevention of the association of the younger with the older inmates.

The needs of a State Industrial School, to be established within this State, are also urged with great force at the present time, and your committee have listened with interest to the suggestions made in this behalf.

In the opinion of your committee, when provision is made, as it must be promptly, for the permanent wants of the Reform School, many of the needs of the proposed Industrial School can be practically and satisfactorily provided for.

Another suggestion is made, viz, that the institution located as at present is so convenient and easy of access, that the Trustees are enabled to devote the necessary time and attention to it, without interfering at all with the pressing duties of their private business affairs, and that, for the same reason, short addresses, lectures and instructive entertainments, all in themselves highly beneficial to the inmates, have been in the past and will continue to be bestowed by people from abroad visiting the City of Providence, and that were said institution transferred to some more inconvenient locality the great benefits derived from these sources will be impaired and in a great measure, if not wholly, sacrificed and lost.

All these considerations and many others perhaps as important, require careful research and examination and invite the earnest and conscientious reflection and thought of the members of the General Assembly.

Your committee have met a committee of the City Council of the City of Providence vested with full power and authority in the premises as will be seen by reference to copies resolutions of City Council hereto annexed and marked Appendix A, with a view of ascertaining upon what terms the estate now occupied by the Reform School can be leased by the State.

Upon condition that the State will purchase from the city the personal property now owned by the city and used in connection with said Reform School at a price as fixed by the last inventory of the same taken in December last or to be fixed by two appraisers to be appointed, one by the city and the other by the State, the city through their said committee offer to lease the Reform School real estate for a term



**of one, three or five years at an annual rental of five thousand dollars.**

**The Board of State Charities and Corrections suggest that they can make provision at once, in an unused wing of the House of Correction at the State Farm, for one hundred of the larger boys, but that they have no place in which to put the female inmates of the Reform School. They suggest however that the inmates be allowed to remain where they are for the present.**

**A communication prepared by the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Corrections touching the general subject of the reformatory, correctional and other institutions of the State has been presented to your committee and will be found in the Appendix marked "Appendix B."**

**In conclusion your committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.**

Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA C. CLARKE,  
C. SYDNEY SMITH,  
ISRAEL R. SHELDON,  
JOHN C. BURRINGTON,  
CHARLES H. HANDY,  
JABEZ W. MOWRY,  
T. MUMFORD SEABURY.

## RESOLUTIONS.

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*Resolved*, That the General Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized and directed to purchase for the State from the City of Providence for the use of the Providence Reform School, the personal property owned by said city, and now used in connection with said school, at a price to be fixed and determined by two appraisers, one to be appointed by said General Treasurer and representing the State, and the other to be appointed by and representing said city, and that said General Treasurer be also authorized and directed to lease the real estate occupied by said Reform School for the term of one year from and after July 1st, A. D. 1980, with the privilege of extending said lease from year to year, not exceeding three years, at an annual rental of not exceeding five thousand dollars.

*Resolved*, That the Board of State Charities and Corrections be and they hereby are appointed a commission to consider and report a full and comprehensive plan concerning the future and permanent management and needs of the Providence Reform School, and that said commission make report to the General Assembly as soon as may be.

# APPENDIX.

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## A.

*To the Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly on the Providence Reform School Property.*

The Joint Special Committee of the City Council appointed by resolution No. 79, approved March 2, 1880, with full power and authority to lease the Providence Reform School estate to the State of Rhode Island, and to sell the personal property, have given the subject careful consideration and are induced to make the following offer to the State :

The City of Providence will lease the real estate, containing about two hundred and eleven thousand square feet of land, as per the estimate of the city engineer hereunto annexed, to the State of Rhode Island for one year, with the privilege of three or five years, at an annual rental of five thousand dollars per year, subject to the following condition, viz. :

That the State of Rhode Island shall buy the personal property belonging to the Reform School estate at the last appraisal thereof, or subject to a new appraisal as the General Assembly may deem advisable.

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee,

J. W. CROOKER, *Chairman.*

## THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

## JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

*No. 79. Resolution appointing a Joint Special Committee to lease the Providence Reform School Estate.*

(Approved March 2, 1890.)

*Resolved*, That the leasing of the Providence Reform School estate be hereby referred to a joint special committee, consisting of the members of the joint standing committees on finance and city property, together with His Honor the Mayor, with full power and authority to lease said Reform School estate to the State of Rhode Island, and also with authority to sell the personal estate used therewith.

A true copy,

Witness :

HENRY V. A. JOSLIN, *City Clerk.*

City Engineer's estimate.....	211,000 square feet.
Valuation per foot by Committee.....	60 cents.
Total valuation.....	<u>\$126,600 00</u>
Rental based on 4 per cent. of valuation.....	\$5,064 00
Rental fixed by Committee....	\$5,000 00

## B.

The care of the dependent classes is a great burden to any community, whether in institutions gathered together, as at the R. I. State Farm, or in institutions located apart. Persons differ as to which method is the better. Much opposition has been made in this State to the plan adopted, of gathering the State institutions at the State Farm; but, in the judgment of those who have had the best opportunity to learn by experience, this is the best method, provided, of course, it is carried on with wisdom and economy;—without which any method will fail to produce good results. It is, without doubt, the most economical; though to one not conversant with the facts, the comparatively large sums of money required, make it appear expensive, when indeed these sums are considerably less than would be the aggregate of sums required for scattered institutions. Some of the advantages of gathering the institutions are:

1st. A less number of high salaried officials are required, and the cost of supervision is less. By placing different institutions in different parts of a state, officials and supervising boards are multiplied.

This is necessary in large states, but, in Rhode Island, it is not. In other states much trouble has arisen from the multiplicity of boards; boards having been appointed to supervise other boards, &c. Simplicity in the organization of the supervising power and the appointment of the best men of the State, is the true course to follow.

2d. By bringing the institutions together, they assist one another. A careful examination of the institutions at the State Farm would convince one of this; but to effect this, there must be a single management, which, looking over the whole ground, can see how and where this kind of assistance can be effected, and which has the authority to bring it about. A great deal of the work for the institutions at the Farm is done for several of them in one place; as for instance, the cooking, baking, washing, taking care of the stores, &c. The work is centralized. This is only possible under a single management. Were it attempted under different managements having equal powers, a higher would be needed to harmonize conflicting interests, and differences of opinions. One might think that a whiter bread should be used, another that nourishing qualities, sweetness and economy were the things only to be sought for; and who should decide between them? This centralizing of labor, illustrates what was said above, regarding a minimum of salaried officials. One matron now supervises the laundry work for three institutions, and could easily do it for more. Were the institu-

tions separated, it would require a matron in each laundry, and the same is true in the other branches of labor.

In the matter of repairs there is a great source of economy in having the institutions affiliated. Artisans skilled in any trade are at once set at work, and, should their labor not be required in or for the institution where they may be, there is work for them in another: (jobs have been waiting their coming,) and the result is to draw as little as possible from outside assistance. In this way, by working the State Farm as a whole, it can, under judicious management, be made more and more a self-supporting community.

3d. The Farm is, doubtless, as now carried on, a great aid, both in an economical way, and in furnishing a healthful labor for the inmates, of almost all classes. But to realize the most from this, it should be worked under one head, and its products distributed by one management. It seems hardly necessary, especially to those who have watched the workings of the institutions for a long time and under divers circumstances, to go into details to establish what seems to them almost a self-evident proposition; namely—that to obtain the best results from the aggregated institutions at the State Farm, be they more or less, they should be affiliated under one management, whatever that management may be.

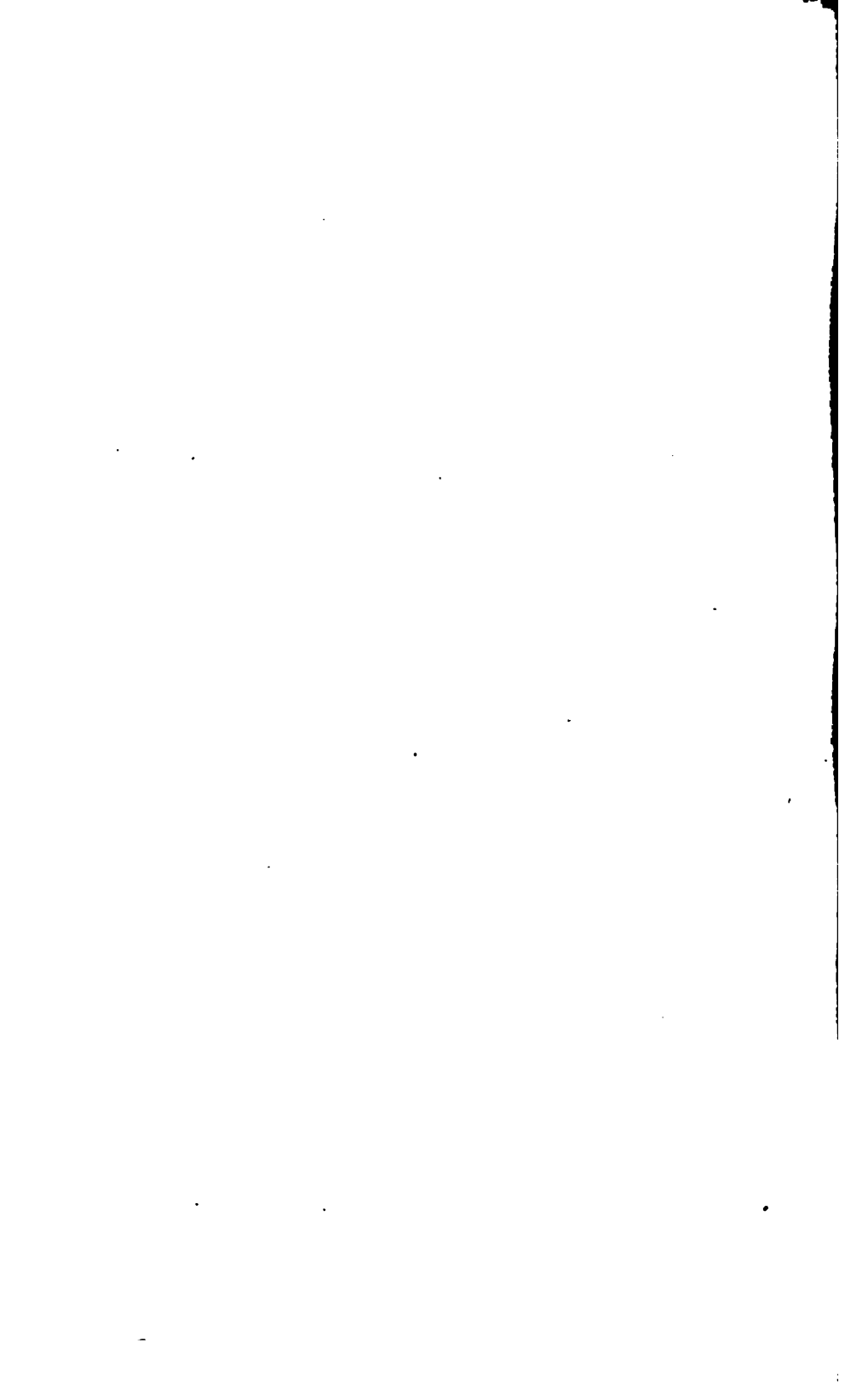
It has been objected that the same set of men, however well meaning, could not properly supervise a group of institutions containing various classes of dependants; that their intercourse with the criminal element in such a group would render them unfit for caring for the pauper class, or for another, not quite well defined class of persons, not really criminal, but having criminal proclivities, and needing reformatory treatment to turn them from their natural tendencies. This objection would seem to arise from a want of distinction in the minds of those who make it, between the gentlemen forming the supervising body, and the executive officers. The supervising persons it must be remembered, are not thrown into daily contact with the criminal classes; they are rarely witnesses of any act of crime done by them, or even of any act of disobedience when in confinement. The tendency of their intercourse with criminals, listening to their tales of innocence of the crimes imputed to them, and of the wrongs they have suffered, as they think, at the hands of society, is rather to sympathize with them, than to become hardened by the association. Were objection made to placing an old prison official over an industrial school, it might be well taken. With the class of men who should be the head, as supervisors, of the State institutions, it may safely be said, that there is no danger that their hearts will be hardened by contact with the criminal classes; the tendency is the other way. Again, the study of the care of the dependent classes, is one made up of many parts, and those parts overlap one another, more than would at first thought be supposed. The underlying cause of all our pauperism, is almost without exception, crime; and he who

would study the subject as a whole must be conversant with it in its various parts. The Rhode Island State institutions, as now constituted, present a varied field for research and of illustration to those who interest themselves in the treatment of the dependant classes. Should all the classes be united there, could any State furnish a better ground whereon to study these great problems? and, with all these pitiable objects before them, is it to be supposed that the Board of Supervisors, chosen from among the best men of the State—and without this success is impossible—would allow the group of institutions to run into a prison rut?

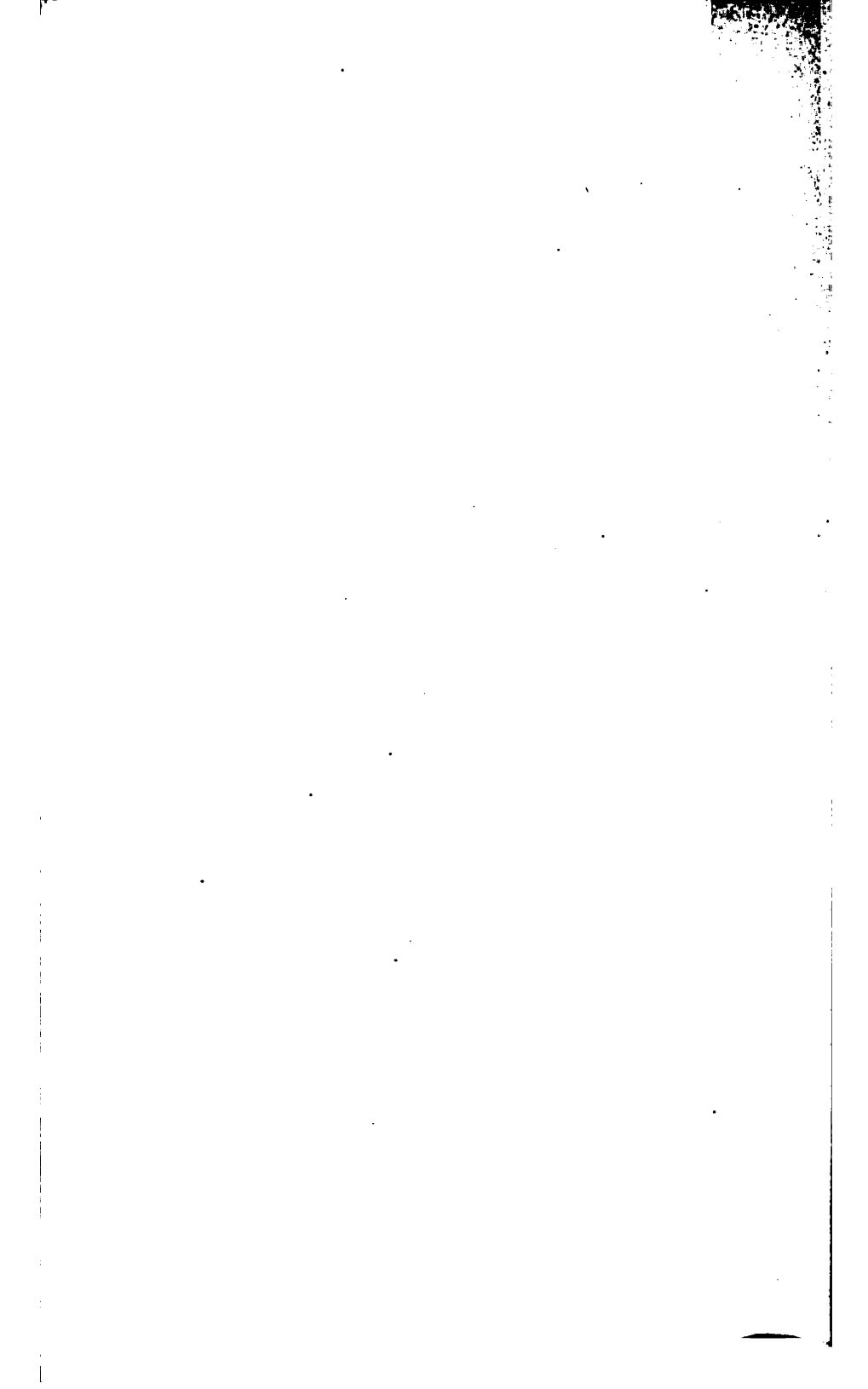
In the discussion of the future of the Providence Reform School, many suggestions have been made and many ideas brought to the surface. The original question, what shall the State do with the institution, as it to-day is, mostly made up of criminal elements, has been complicated by notions of either combining with it, or establishing separately, provisions for classes of boys and girls who, if at all, constitute but a small portion of the present school; we refer to truants, and those for whom an industrial school is asked, children liable to become criminals for want of proper training, a large and indefinite class. A broad question is here presented, namely, how far shall the parental power of the State be carried? Shall it go farther than to provide for the greater number of those who are in the Providence Reform School to-day? that is, shall it also provide for those in whom the criminal character is in *posse*, not in *esse*?

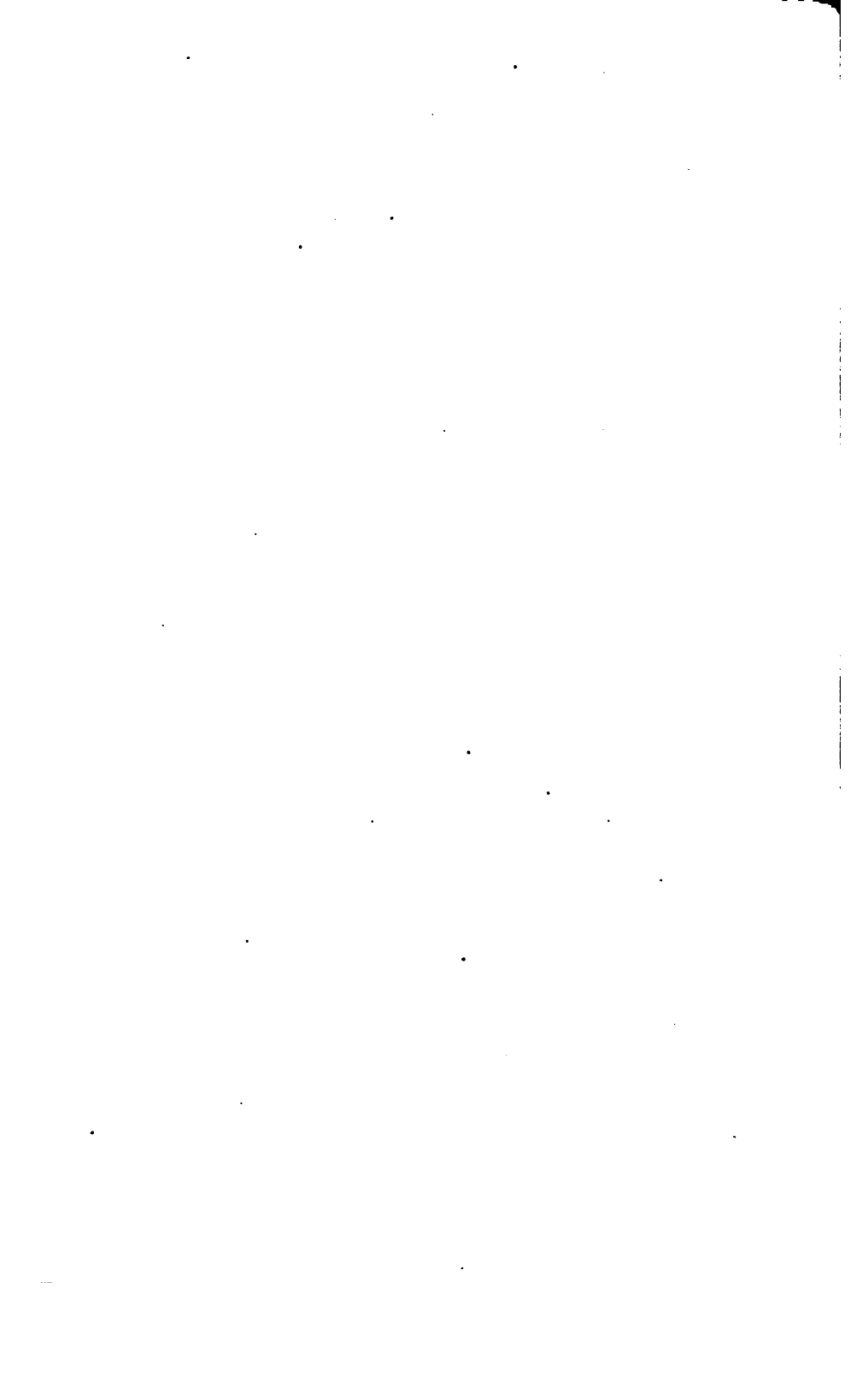
A perusal of many reports of reform schools throughout the United States, shows that whatever may have been the ideas upon which they were founded, they have generally ended in becoming receptacles for young criminals. The institutions for the other classes, the truants and the potential criminals and paupers, have generally been instituted, and at least partially maintained by private philanthropy, the State oftentimes aiding in the support of the inmates. The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls is a marked and most successful example of this combination of public and private charity. The late Rev. Dr. Wines in his recent great work on prisons and child-saving institutions throughout the world, commends both this institution and the plan upon which it is based, which is, he also says, the plan generally adopted in England.

One more thought presents itself. It is surely for the best interest of State, that its best men shall have charge of its institutions; men of broad and philanthropic views, and at the same time practical, conservative, and possessed of a large share of common sense. How shall this class of men be drawn into and retained in this work, which under the most favoring circumstances is of a very discouraging character? Certainly by making the conditions under which they work as simple as possible, and by removing as far as possible, all disturbing elements and causes for lack of a harmony of action.









TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Pharmacy,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

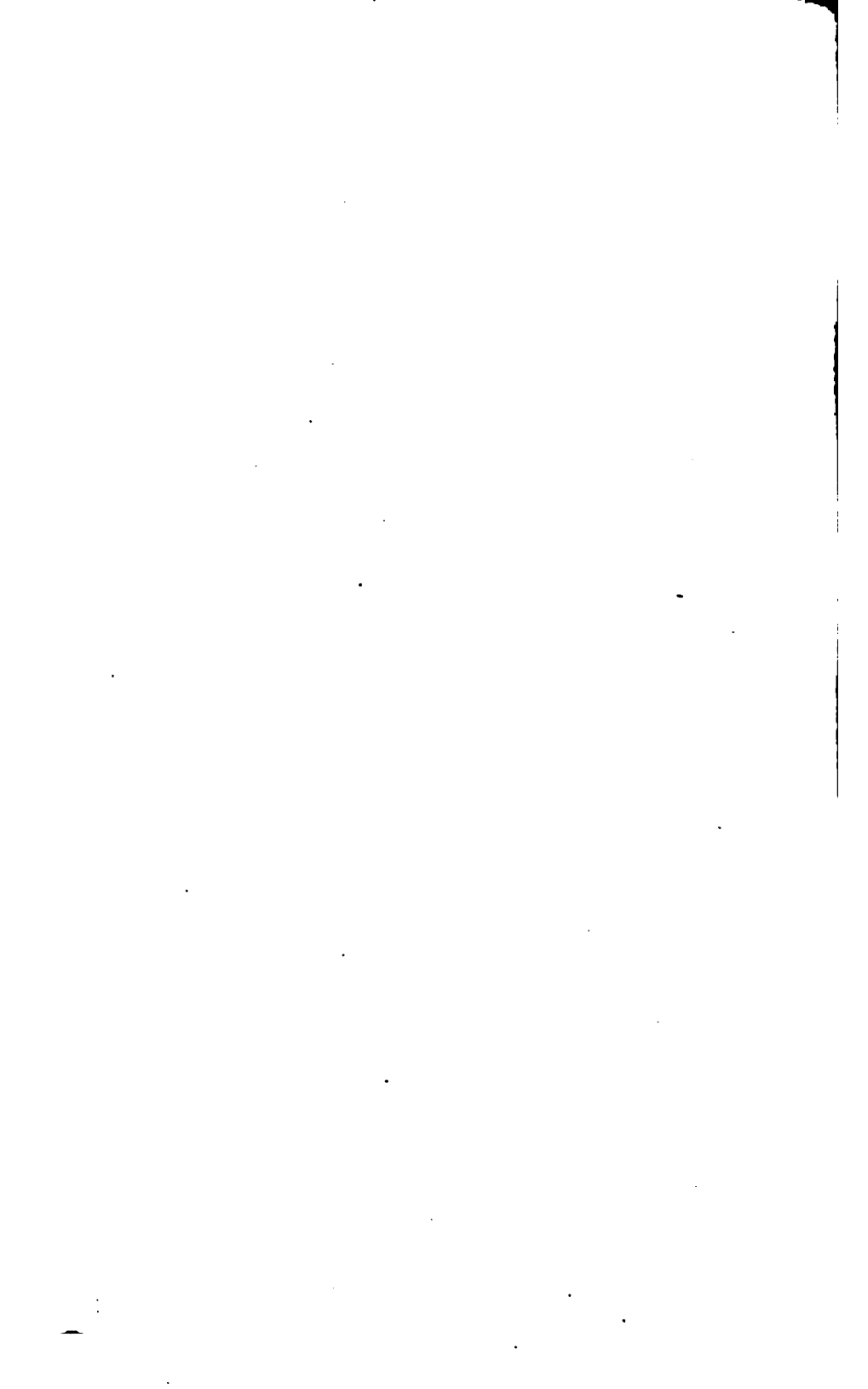
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1880.

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PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,  
at its January Session, A. D. 1880:*

The State Board of Pharmacy, in compliance with the act for regulating the sale of Medicines and Poisons, respectfully present this their tenth annual report "on the condition of Pharmacy, together with a list of all the persons registered as Pharmacists and Assistant Pharmacists."

The term of office of the third Board appointed under the law having expired on the first day of July, A. D. 1879, His Excellency the Governor appointed the following persons to constitute the Board for the ensuing three years from that date:

ALBERT L. CALDER.....	Providence.
WILLIAM B. BLANDING.....	"
NORMAN N. MASON.....	"
WILLIAM E. CLARKE.....	"
JAMES H. TAYLOR.....	Newport.
WALTER E. COLWELL.....	Pawtucket.
ALBERT B. COLLINS.....	Westerly.

The new Board, after being duly qualified by taking their several obligations under the law, met on the seventh day of July, in Providence, and organized by the election of Albert L. Calder, President and Norman N. Mason, Secretary and Registrar, for the full term of three years.

Upon the condition of Pharmacy, the Board have the pleasure of reporting progress by the organization of a class in Pharmaceutical Chemistry by the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. This class, consisting of twenty-five assistant pharmacists, was put in charge of Mr. Calder of Brown University, who reports a steady attendance of eager and interested students who cannot fail to be greatly benefitted by his teachings. The association deserves great credit for supplying this much needed instruction to the young men who are striving, in the absence of a College of Pharmacy, to qualify themselves for the responsible duties of their profession. This being an experimental move on the part of the association, we trust that its successful operation will induce them to continue it in future years.

The new era of commercial prosperity which has put in operation the busy wheels of our mechanical industries is beginning to be felt by the tradesmen and pharmacists, and a more active business is anticipated than has been experienced for several years past; but to the pharmacist it promises to be of a different character. The encroachments of the grocer and the dealer in dry goods upon departments of trade which in times past have been conclusively considered the special domain of the pharmacist, is making him more and more what his title signifies, a compounder and dispenser of medicines. This perhaps is not to be regretted, although it may be somewhat hard for those engaged in it during the transition period; but time will regulate and the future will probably see a lesser number engaged in the business, and those more exclusively pharmacists, and not perfumers and dealers in fancy goods.

The regular monthly meetings of the Board have been held at their rooms, in Providence, for the transaction of business and the examination of applicants for registration, except the July meeting, which was held at Newport for the accommodation of those persons having business with the Board in that part of the State.

One special meeting was held April 3d, to take into consideration a new ruling of Internal Revenue Commissioner Baum requiring all pharmacists owning a distillatory apparatus to take out a distiller's li-

sense at the expense of one hundred dollars per annum. The president and secretary were instructed to send to the commissioner a remonstrance in the name of the Board against the injustice of this ruling, which was done. This action was followed by pharmaceutical associations and parties interested, and ably and effectively seconded by the collector of this district, Col. E. H. Rhodes, through whose exertions we are probably indebted for the reversion of the objectionable ruling.

The whole number of applicants presenting themselves for examination and registration was twenty-two. Fourteen of this number were examined for Assistant Pharmacists, thirteen of whom gave satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and were registered. Eight were examined for Registered Pharmacists, four of whom were registered and four were found not qualified. Eleven Registered Assistants became proprietors and were entered as Registered Pharmacists.

One registration renewal was refused on account of the health of the applicant. Three persons were granted certificates to sell the usual domestic medicines as provided in section fifth of the law.

Annexed is a list of Registered Pharmacists and Assistants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT L. CALDER, *President.*

WM. B. BLANDING,

W. E. CLARKE,

WALTER E. COLWELL,

JAMES H. TAYLOR,

ALBERT B. COLLINS,

NORMAN N. MASON, *Secretary.*

## NAMES OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

---

Henry J. Alfreds.....	Providence.
Noah C. Arnold.....	"
A. O. Austin.....	"
B. D. Bailey.....	"
Wm. J. Burton.....	"
E. W. Barrows.....	"
Alfred Barth.....	"
William B. Blanding.....	"
D. Bruce, Jr.....	"
C. B. Burrington.....	"
H. H. Burrington.....	"
Albert L. Calder.....	"
E. A. Calder.....	"
G. S. Calder.....	"
J. H. Carpenter.....	"
C. F. Clarke.....	"
William E. Clarke.....	"
George W. Davis.....	"
Charles H. Douglas.....	"
Thomas E. Eddy.....	"
G. E. B. Fairbanks.....	"
Albert Fenner.....	"
James M. Fenner, Jr.....	"
Charles A. Gladding.....	"
Henry C. Goddard.....	"



William H. Greene, Jr.	Providence.
George H. Havens	"
William H. Hinds	"
W. W. Handy	"
H. I. Leith	"
Clarence J. Luce	"
Charles A. P. Mason	"
Norman N. Mason	"
E. F. Mattison	"
William E. Morse	"
Charles H. Newell	"
John F. Oates	"
John E. Potter	"
F. J. Phillips	"
James A. Packard	"
William K. Reynolds	"
William Russell, Jr.	"
William Francis Ryan	"
Andrew J. Smith	"
Byron Smith	"
Ferdinand Smith	"
E. P. Sumner	"
George C. Sumner	"
Ossian Sumner	"
Isaac W. Turner	"
Walter A. Walling	"
Horatio J. Watson	"
Wayland A. Wheaton	"
Mowry P. Arnold	Foster Centre.
Thomas A. Barber	Ashaway.
William S. Bennett	Warren.
William H. Buffington	Bristol.
E. H. Burdick	Westerly.
George H. Brown	Warren.
Otis Bullock	"

E. C. Capwell.....	Phenix.
Frederick L. Capwell.....	"
Albert P. Carpenter.....	Central Falls.
A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
Walter E. Colwell.....	Pawtucket.
A. J. Congdon.....	East Greenwich.
R. E. Congdon.....	" "
William H. Cotton.....	Newport.
Frank C. Cundall....	East Greenwich.
Charles E. Davis.....	Pawtucket.
George T. Dana.....	"
Benjamin F. Downing, Jr.....	Newport.
S. H. Farnham.....	Wickford.
S. F. Fisk.....	Pawtucket.
Peter M. Forsyth.....	Kingston.
George E. Greene.....	Hopkinton.
L. C. Greene....	Centreville.
Cassius M. Hawkins....	East Greenwich
R. N. Hazard.....	Newport.
F. A. Jackson.....	Woonsocket.
John L. Jones.....	Central Falls.
E. J. Luther.....	Watchemoket.
E. T. Luther.....	Olneyville.
J. Mott, Jr.....	"
William N. Orcutt....	Woonsocket.
Everet B. Parker.....	Phenix.
Walter B. Peck.....	Lonsdale.
Henry B. Potter.....	East Greenwich.
Charles T. Price.....	Westerly.
Edward Sanders.....	Warren.
William D. Smith....	Valley Falls.
Peter B. Schurman.....	Pawtucket.
William F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
James H. Taylor....	Newport.
Enoch W. Vars.....	Niantic.

N. G. West.....	Bristol.
Henry A. Whitney .....	Woonsocket.
Mason Bowen Wood.....	East Providence.
Arthur W. Wellington.....	Newport.
Jeremiah H. Young.....	Bristol.

LICENSED TO SELL MEDICINES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PHARMACY AND POISON ACT OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

George W. Cutting.....	Scituate.
F. A. Dalton.....	Richmond.
Edward R. Allen.....	Hopkinton.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

	EMPLOYED BY	IN
Charles G. Abbe .....	Wm. B. Blanding.	Providence.
E. P. Anthony.....	“ “ .....	“
A. F. Bosworth. ....	F. J. Phillips.....	“
Wm. E. Boutelle.....		
George H. Cahoon.....	A. L. Calder.....	Providence.
Wm. C. Calder.....	Chambers, Calder & Co....	“
John W. Cone.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	“
John T. Fitzpatric.....		“
Henry K. Gardner.....	R. I. Hospital.....	“
John H. Gardiner.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	“
Edgar K. Gridley.....	Norman N. Mason.....	“
Thomas J. Griffin.....		“
Willis F. Hobbs.....	Wm. J. Burton.....	“

Charles E. Hornberger...	John F. Oates.....	Providence.
Arthur W. Howe.....	George L. Claffin & Co....	"
Frank M. Howe.....	E. A. Calder.....	"
Andrew J. Myers.....	Wm. J. Burton.....	"
James O'Hare.....	H. I. Leith.....	"
John H. Pender.....	E. P. Sumner.....	"
James A. Reaves.....	G. S. Calder.....	"
Charles A. Ross.....	Wm. K. Reynolds.....	"
Arthur P. Sanborn.....	A. L. Calder.....	"
Edward F. Sanders.....	" ".....	"
Samuel A. Slack.....	Mason, Chapin & Co.....	"
Wm. O. Staunton.....	Eddy and Chapman & Co..	"
Walter G. Stewart.....	H. I. Leith.....	"
Walter D. Watson.....	G. L. Claffin & Co.....	"
Wm. R. Wattles.....	H. I. Leith.....	"
F. E. Willis.....	Wm. B. Blanding.....	"
Amos D. Arnold.....	Wm. Powers.....	Woonsocket.
W. F. Bowen.....	.....	Providence.
James E. Brennan...	F. J. Phillips.....	Pawtucket.
Joseph Brown, Jr.....	W. F. Teston.....	Woonsocket.
C. I. Collins ...	A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
Charles H. Congdon.....	.....	Coventry.
Frederick C. Gorham...	A. B. Collins.....	Westerly.
Frank E. Crawford.....	.....	Pawtucket.
John Howland.....	J. Mott, Jr.....	Olneyville.
Frank L. Powell.....	Caswell, Massie & Co.....	Newport.
James T. Wright.....	James H. Taylor.....	"

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE  
STATE LIBRARY.

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*To the Honorable General Assembly at its January Session A. D. 1880.*

The undersigned, pursuant to law, has the honor to submit the following report on the State Library:

The entire number of volumes, comprising books, (bound and unbound) atlases, etc., received during the year 1879—

By contribution is.....	615
Obtained by purchase.....	34
	<hr/>
	649

The contributions were from the following sources:

From the several States and Territories.....	276 vols.
“ “ Departments at Washington (exclusive of 212 Copies of the U. S. Statutes at large)	200 “
“ other governments, etc.....	6 “
By donation from individuals.....	20 “
From the Patent office, London, England.....	113 “

A very valuable donation to the State Library has been made by the Commissioners of Patents, London, England, comprising 113 volumes (unbound) of Abridgments of Patents. These comprise abridgments of the patents issued by the English government from early times, some being as early as the 16th century to within a comparatively re-

cent period. Future publications of the abridgments are promised in addition to the foregoing.

The department of the State Library, comprising patents issued by the United States government, is now nearly complete. During the year 16 volumes of the Official Gazette, which is issued weekly, (the series beginning January 2, 1872) have been secured and all but vol. 16 have been bound. These with the certified copies of drawings and specifications are much consulted by inventors and others interested in patented inventions.

As required by law, the Reports of Judicial decisions and the Statutes of the several States, have been sent to the State Law Library. In several instances duplicates of the Statutes have been secured for the State Library by donation or purchase.

The amount expended during the year for the State Library is as follows:

For purchase of books.....	\$119 00
For binding of books and documents for permanent preservation.....	95 90

A detailed list of books and pamphlets, atlases, etc., obtained by contribution and purchase is herewith presented.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

## APPENDIX.

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*List of donations, purchases, etc., on account of the Rhode Island  
State Library, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1879.*

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### DONATIONS.

<i>Alabama.</i> —Reports, Vols. LVI., LVII., LVIII., LIX and LX.....	5 vols.
<i>Arkansas.</i> —Acts, etc., of the General Assembly, 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
<i>Colorado.</i> —Reports, Vols. III and IV.....	2 vols.
<i>Connecticut.</i> —Special Acts, Jannary Session, 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Public Acts, January Session, 1879, (2 copies)....	2 vols.
Reports of Supreme Court of Errors, Vol. 45.....	1 vol.
<i>Florida.</i> —Reports, Volume XVI.....	1 vol.
Journal of the proceedings of the Assembly, 1879..	1 vol.
Journal of the proceedings of the Senate, 1879....	1 vol.
Acts and Resolves, 1879 .....	1 vol.
<i>Georgia.</i> —Reports, Vol. 59.....	1 vol.
<i>Illinois.</i> —Reports, Vols. 85, 86, 87 and 88.....	4 vols.
State Reports, Board of Health, 1878.....	1 vol.
Secretary's, 1878, Department of Agriculture, 1876.	2 vols.
10th Insurance, 1878, Canal Commissioners, 1877, and 'Trustees of Southern Illinois' Normal Uni- versity, 1878.....	3 pamphlets.

Biennial Message of Governor, 1879.....	1 pamphlet.
Report of State Auditor, 1878.....	1 vol.
Miscellaneous Reports.....	24 pamphlets.
Laws of Illinois, 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Report of International Prison Congress at Stockholm (mines).....	1 pamphlet.
11th Insurance Report.....	1 vol.
<i>Indiana.</i> —Reports, Vols. LVIII, LIX, LX and LXI...	4 vols.
Report of Secretary of State, 1878.....	1 vol.
Geological Survey of Indiana (E. T. Cox), 1878...	1 vol.
<i>Iowa.</i> —Reports, (Runnells) Volumes XLVII and XLVIII.	2 vols.
Report of Board of R. R. Commissioners 1878....	1 vol.
Land Office Report, 1879.....	1 vol.
<i>Kansas.</i> —Supreme Court Reports (Webb) Vol. 20.....	1 vol.
Auditor Generals Report, 1878.....	1 vol.
R. R. Commissioners Report, 1877.....	1 vol.
Senate and House Journals, 1877 ...	3 vols.
Catalogue of State Library, 1879-80, Librarians Report, 1877-78.....	2 vols.
Inaugural proceedings at New Capitol.....	1 vol.
1st Report of Commissioners of Mineral Statistics..	1 vol.
School Report, 1878, 7th Registration Report, 1873.	2 vols.
Public and Local Acts, 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Governors Message, Pardons granted. ....	2 vols.
<i>Kentucky.</i> —Resources, condition and agricultural Reports, (3 copies) 1879.....	3 vols.
<i>Louisiana.</i> —Reports, Supreme Court, 1878, Vol. 30...	1 vol.
Acts of the General Assembly, 1879, (2 copies)....	2 vols.
Journals of the Senate and House, 1879.....	2 vols.
<i>Maine.</i> —Reports, Vols. 67 and 68.....	2 vols.
Acts and Resolves, 1878 and 1879.....	2 vols.
Revised Statutes of Maine, 1871.....	1 vol.



Legislative Documents, 1879.....	1 vol.
Public “ “ .....	2 vols.
Agricultural Report, 1878.....	1 vol.
<i>Massachusetts</i> .—Reports, Vols. 124 and 125.....	2 vols.
Acts and Resolves, 1877, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
“ “ “ 1878.....	1 vol.
<i>Michigan</i> .—Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 37 and 40...	2 vols.
Michigan Manual, 1879.....	1 vol.
Reports, State Board of Health, 1877 and 78.....	2 vols.
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “.....	2 vols.
Pomological, 1878, Agricultural 1878.....	2 vols.
Joint Documents, Vol. 3, 1877.....	1 vol.
Statutes of Nevada, 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Biennial Report State Mineralogist, 1877-78.....	1 pamphlet.
<i>Minnesota</i> .—1st Annual Report of Public Examiner, 1879.....	1 pamphlet.
<i>Mississippi</i> .—Reports, Vols. 52, 53 and 55.....	3 vols.
<i>Missouri</i> .—Reports, Volumes 63, 67 and 68.....	3 vols.
Journal of State Board of Equalization, 1879.....	1 vol.
University Catalogue, Report on, 1878-79.....	1 vol.
<i>Nebraska</i> .—Reports, (Brown) Vol. 8.....	1 vol.
<i>Nevada</i> .—Digest (F. P. Hawley { 1-12 Nevada, } { 1-4 Sawyer, } .....	1 vol.
Reports, (Bicknell) Vol. 13.....	1 vol.
<i>New Hampshire</i> .—Journal of Senate and House, June, 1878.....	1 vol.
Journal of Senate and House, June, 1879.....	1 vol.
Legislative Reports, 1878 and 1879.....	2 vols.
Laws of N. H., 1878, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
“ “ “ 1879, “ .....	2 vols.
Geology of N. H., Vol. 3 and Atlas.....	1 vol.
General Laws of N. H., 1878.....	2 vols.

<i>New Jersey</i> .—Revision of Statutes, 1709-1877.....	1 vol.
Stewart's Equity Reports, Vol. 29.....	1 vol.
Laws, 1878.....	1 vol.
Senate Journal, 1878 .....	1 vol.
Minutes of the Assembly, 1878.....	1 vol.
Legislative Documents.....	2 vols.
<i>New York</i> —Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 71, 72 and 73.	3 vols.
Hun's S. C. Reports, (Vols. 15, 16 and 17,) Vols.	
22, 23 and 24.....	3 vols.
Senate Documents, 1877, Vol. 5.....	1 vol.
"        "        1878, Vols. 1 and 2.....	2 vols.
Assembly Documents, 1878, Vols. 5 and 7.....	2 vols.
State Library Report, 60th Regents 91st.....	2 vols.
Plates for State Museum, 29.....	1 vol.
Laws of N. Y., 1879, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Special Report on Normal Schools.....	1 pamphlet.
30th Report State Museum..	1 pamphlet.
<i>North Carolina</i> .—Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 80 and	
81.....	2 vols.
Laws of N. C., 1879.....	1 vol.
<i>Ohio</i> .—Reports, Vols. 30 and 31. ....	2 vols.
Agricultural Report, 1877, second series.....	1 vol.
<i>Oregon</i> .—Reports, Vol. 6.....	1 vol.
<i>Pennsylvania</i> .—Reports, Vols. 81, 82, 85 and 86.....	4 vols.
Laws of Pennsylvania, 1878, (2 copies).....	2 vols.
Journals of Senate and House, 1878.....	2 vols.
Executive Documents, 1878.....	2 vols.
Legislative Documents 1878.....	7 vols.
Legislative Hand Book.....	1 vol.
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
1876-77.....	1 vol.
Pennsylvania and the Centennial.....	2 vols.

<i>South Carolina.</i> —Supreme Court Reports, Vols. VIII	
and IX.....	2 vols.
Reports and Resolutions, 1877-78.....	1 vol.
Report of Investigating Committee on Public Frauds,	
1878.....	4 pamphlets.
Reports and Resolutions, 1878.....	1 vol.
Acts, 1878 .....	1 vol.
Journals of Senate and House, 1878.....	2 vols.
Report on Public Frauds, (2 copies).....	2 pamphlets.
<i>Tennessee.</i> —Reports, (Heiskell), Vols. 10, 11 and 12...	
“ (B. J. Lea), Vol. 1.....	1 vol.
Senate Journal and Appendix, 1879.....	2 vols.
House “ “ “ “ .....	2 vols.
Acts of Tennessee, 1879.....	1 vol.
<i>Texas.</i> —Reports of Supreme Court, Vols. XLVIII, XLIX	
and L.....	3 vols.
Reports, (Jackson and Jackson), Vols. IV, V and	
VI.....	3 vols.
General Laws, 1879.....	1 vol.
“ “ Special Session, 1879.....	1 vol.
Revised Statutes, 1879.....	1 vol.
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Laws, 1879. (2 copies).....	2 vols.
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Council Journal, 10th Session, 1879.....	1 pamphlet.
<i>Montana Territory</i> .—Laws, Resolutions and Memorials, 11th Session, 1879....	1 pamphlet.
<i>Wyoming Territory</i> .—Session Laws, 1877, 5th Legisla- ture.....	1 vol.
Council Journal, 5th Legislature.....	1 vol.
House “ “ “ .....	1 vol.
Reports, (Thomas, 1870-78) Vol. 1 .....	1 vol.
<i>Province of Quebec</i> .—Sessional papers, 1 to 30, Vol. 10, 1876.....	1 vol.
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“ “ “ Vol. XII.....	1 vol.
“ “ Council, Vol. XI..	1 vol.
“ “ “ Vol. XII.....	1 vol.

<i>istrict of Columbia. U. S.—Report of Commissioners,</i> 1878.....	1 vol.
<i>ity of Newport, R. I.—City Documents, 1878–79.....</i>	1 vol.
<i>ashington, D. C., Department of the United States.—</i> Report of Post Master General, 1877.....	1 vol.
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“ U. S. Naval Observatory, observations 1876.	1 vol.
International Monetary Conference Report, Paris, 1878 .....	1 vol.
Le Congrès Penitenciarie International de Stock- holm, 1878.....	1 vol.
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1st and 2d Session, 45th Congress, Documents. ...	51 vols.
“ “ “ “ “ .....	53 vols.
(Duplicate of above received by Governor and retained by him.)	
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Bulletins 2, 3, 4, Vol. IV. Hayden.....	3 pamphlets.
“ 10, 12, National Museum .....	2 pamphlets.
Bibliography of N. A. Invert Paleontology.....	1 vol.
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1st Session, 46th “ “ “ ...	106 pamphlets
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Expeditions against the six nations, 1779. Rev. Wm. Rogers, D. D. (No. 7 of R. I. Hist. Tracts).....	
Personal Narratives of the Rebellion: No. 6.—A trip to Richmond as a prisoner of war, by Edward P. Tobie; No. 7.—Incidents of Cavalry Service in Louisiana, by Charles H. Parkhurst; No. 8.—The Bay Fight, by Wm. F. Hutchinson; No. 9.—Early Campaigns of Third Regiment R. I. Volunteers; No. 10.—Battle of the Mine, by Ervin T. Case .....	1 85
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\$119 00	

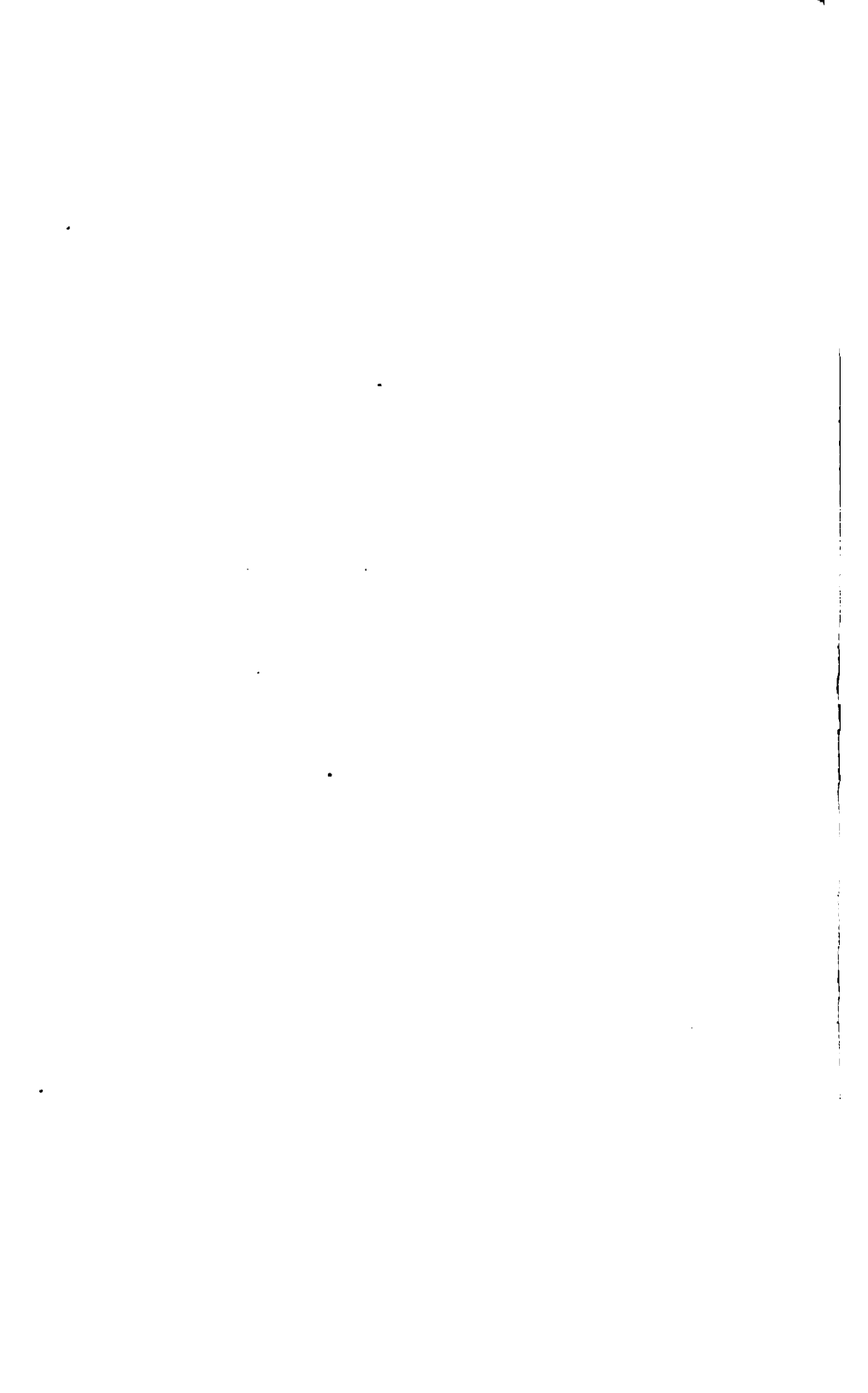
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FOR STATE LIBRARY.

1879.

Jan. 15.	To Binding 9 vols. Laws of Connecticut.....	\$5 40
“	“ 7 City of Providence Tax Books.....	1 75
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“	“ 3 City of Providence Manuals.....	3 75
“	“ 1 North Providence Centennial.....	1 25
16.	“ Re-binding 2 vols. and titles law books. ....	1 25
March 3.	“ Sewing and binding on cover. 1 stat.....	25
“ 19.	“ Binding 2 vols. Reform School Reports.....	2 50
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May 2.	“ Mounting 1 map (cloth).....	50
“	“ Binding 2 vols. Annual Reports Butler Hospital	2 50
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June 19.	“ 4 vols. Journal of Insanity.....	3 00
“	“ 5 vols. International Review.....	3 75
Aug. 28.	“ 6 vols. Historical Society Collections...	4 50



Sept.	17.	To Binding 1 vol. Reports Patents to pattern.....	\$1 50
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		“ “ 15 vols. “ small “ .....	10 50
		“ “ Letters for do.....	75
			<hr/>
			\$95 90



# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON THE

### TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

*To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport:*

The City Treasurer presents his Annual Report of the Receipts and Payments of a portion of the interest of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund from January 6th 1879, to January 1st 1880:

**1879.**

#### RECEIPTS.

Jan'y.	6.	By balance.....	\$393 15
Dec.	19.	“ amount received of Samuel Clark, General Treasurer.....	400 00

**1879.**

#### PAYMENTS.

Jan'y.	8.	To cash paid Job T. Langley.....	\$9 00
Feb'y.	5.	“ “ Augustus Gilbert.....	3 00
March	6.	“ “ “ “ .....	1 50
April	2.	“ “ William F. Wilbor.....	177 22
May	7.	“ “ George C. Barker & Son,	43 63
“	31.	“ “ Job T. Langley.....	1 12
June	1.	“ “ Keepers salary, (6 mos.)	25 00
July	7.	“ “ Joseph Mitchell.....	3 00
Aug.	6.	“ “ Wm. C. Cozzens & Co..	8 00
“	“	“ “ Philip Sherman.....	20 00
Dec.	3.	“ “ John C. Stoddard & Co.	88
“	“	“ “ Richard Reynolds.....	63 00
“	31	“ “ Keepers salary, (6 mos).	25 00
“	“	“ “ Treasurer's commission..	16 51
Balance.....			396 29
			<hr/>
			\$793 15    \$793 15

1880.

Jan'y 1. By balance.....\$396 29

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. COGGESHALL,

City Treasurer.

CITY OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 6, 1880.

Received and ordered to be communicated to the Honorable General Assembly.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 6, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, January 21, 1880.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That the within is a true copy of the City Treasurer's Annual Report of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD UPON UNIFORMS AND CAMP  
EQUIPAGE.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

PROVIDENCE, November 4, 1879.

To His Excellency CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, *Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief.*

GOVERNOR:—The Board appointed by your Excellency upon the 30th May last in accordance with Section 66, Chapter 760, of Public Laws, for the adoption and purchase of uniforms, and the same Board authorized by you June 5th to purchase camp equipage etc., in accordance with Section 60, Chapter 760, of Public Laws, for the use of the State Militia, present this their report:

The Board consisting of Adjutant-General C. H. Barney, Quartermaster-General C. R. Dennis, Judge Advocate-General P. E. Tillinghast, Colonel J. H. Powel and Hon. J. M. Pendleton, met at the office of the Adjutant-General June 14th and organized by the choice of General Barney as chairman and General Dennis as secretary.

The Board immediately proceeded to inform themselves of the condition and fitness of the uniforms then worn by the State Militia, specimens of which had been procured. Finding that in their judgment, few if any had uniforms proper for troops if called into service they decided to take the uniform adopted for the United States Army as a basis for their deliberations.

A sample uniform of a style similar to that, and trimmed in accordance with the suggestions of the Board, was procured of Messrs. Boylan & Co, military tailors of New York, and was adopted as the uniform for the militia, each arm of service to be designated by the trimmings, viz., blue for infantry, scarlet for artillery, and yellow for cavalry.

A hat of black felt and patent leather, with white pompon and falling visor, was adopted as the dress hat for infantry.

For the undress uniform for all arms, they adopted a blue flannel blouse with shoulder straps of blue, scarlet, and yellow, according to the arm of service, and a blue forage cap with the appropriate ornament for the arm of service on front for each. For camp equipage, the Board decided upon the purchase of 300 wall tents, of 9x11 feet 6 inches each, and 2 hospital tents, of 14x16 feet, with flies, 100 flies for wall tents, 450 double bed sacks, 900 rubber blankets, and as many woolen blankets as the balance of the appropriation would provide.

Specifications were drawn, and advertisements asking for proposals for furnishing the tents, flies, poles, pins, bedsacks, rubber blankets, and woolen blankets, and others asking for proposals for furnishing frock coats, blouses, trousers, hats and caps, were each published three days in the *Providence Daily Journal*, and copies sent to many prominent manufacturers and dealers of such articles in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc. At the expiration of the time named for acceptance of proposals for the camp equipage, the Board met and opened the same with the following result, viz.:

Proposals for tents were received from eight different parties. Mr. L. F. Pease of this city, being the lowest bidder, and also, an experienced and responsible party, he was awarded the contract for tents, flies, etc., at a total cost of \$4960,—being a sum \$2490,—less than the highest, and \$96 less than the next lowest.

Messrs. A. C. Eddy & Studleys of this city, were awarded the contract for rubber blankets, being the most advantageous of two proposals received, and the Providence Furniture Company the contract for the bed-sacks and woolen blankets of two proposals received.

At the expiration of the given time, for acceptance of proposals for uniforms, the Board met, opened and decided upon the same, viz.:

Of four proposals for uniforms, that of Mr. B. F. Haley of New Market, N. H., being the lowest, and he also being endorsed by the Executive, and Quartermaster Department of New Hampshire, he was awarded the contract for coats, trousers, and blouses.

Of four proposals for hats and caps, Messrs. Schuyler H., & Graham of New York, were awarded the contract for hats and pompons, and Messrs. Hellman & Co. of this city the contract for the forage caps.

The Board being of the opinion that the uniforms procured should be placed upon those companies that were most in need to enable them to go into camp with the Brigade, they were apportioned viz.:

Company F, 2d Battalion of Infantry, to be furnished with the full dress coat, trousers and hat, and the undress blouse and cap.

Company C, 3d Battalion of Infantry, with trousers, blouse and cap.

Company A, Cavalry, with trousers, blouse and cap.

Company B, Cavalry, with trousers and blouse.

The 2d, 3d, and 5th Battalion of Infantry, with the white pompons, to be worn in place of the variety of plumes now used by them.

The Board are of the opinion, in which they are sustained by all the officers of the Brigade, that the uniforms selected and adopted, are at once neat, serviceable, soldierly and comfortable, and have been procured at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

The camp equipage has proved to be of first class material and manufacture, and cannot now be duplicated at the prices for which it was obtained.

The Board have held nine (9) meetings and have given much attention and deliberation to the duties to which they were assigned, and respectfully recommend that a small amount of camp equipage such as is necessary for the completion of the outfit for the Brigade, and the requisite number of woolen blankets, be furnished to the Quartermaster-General's Department. At least twelve hundred (1200) woolen blankets are necessary for the equipment of the enlisted men of the Brigade, but the balance of the appropriation devoted to this purpose,

only purchased six hundred eighty (680). The Board would also respectfully recommend that the whole of the enlisted men in the Brigade be furnished with the uniforms as adopted by them, and that it is desirable, and important, that it be done at an early day.

Herewith annexed, please find statement of the disbursements made from the funds appropriated by the Resolution of the General Assembly at its May session, 1879.

Respectfully submitted:

C. H. BARNEY,  
C. R. DENNIS,  
JOHN HARE POWEL,  
J. M. PENDLETON,  
P. E. TILLINGHAST.

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AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF CAMP EQUIPAGE  
FOR THE MILITIA BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
MAY 30, 1879, \$7,500.

DISBURSEMENTS, viz.:

L. F. Pease, Providence.

300 Wall tents, with poles and pins @ \$14.30.....	\$4,290 00
100 Wall tent flies @ \$5.90.....	590 00
2 Hospital tents and poles @ \$40	
2     "     flies                     "     " .....	80 00

Providence Furniture Company.

450 Ticking bed sacks @ 90c.....	405 00
680 Grey woolen blankets @ \$1.67.....	1135 60

A. C. Eddy & Studleys.

900 Rubber blankets @ \$1.10.....	990 00
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**E. L. Freeman & Company.**

Printing specifications.....	3 59
“ “ .....	3 59
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	\$7497 78

Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	222 00
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**AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF UNIFORMS FOR  
THE MILITIA BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
MAY 30, 1879, \$2,500.**

**DISBURSEMENTS.****Benjamin F. Haley, Newmarket, N. H.**

47 Blue frock coats @ \$11.25.....	\$528 75
188 Blue flannel blouses @ \$3.12.....	586 56
187 Blue trousers @ 5.00.....	.935 00

**Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, N. Y.**

47 Hats and pompon @ \$2.55.....	119 85
600 White pompons @ 26½c.....	159 00
Lot crossed rifles, figures and letters for caps.....	7 35
Cases for hats etc.....	1 50

**Messrs. Hellman & Company, Providence.**

141 Forage caps @ 90c.....	126 90
Putting on figures, letters, etc.....	5 88

**Providence Journal.**

Advertising specification.....	11 75
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**E. L. Freeman & Company.**

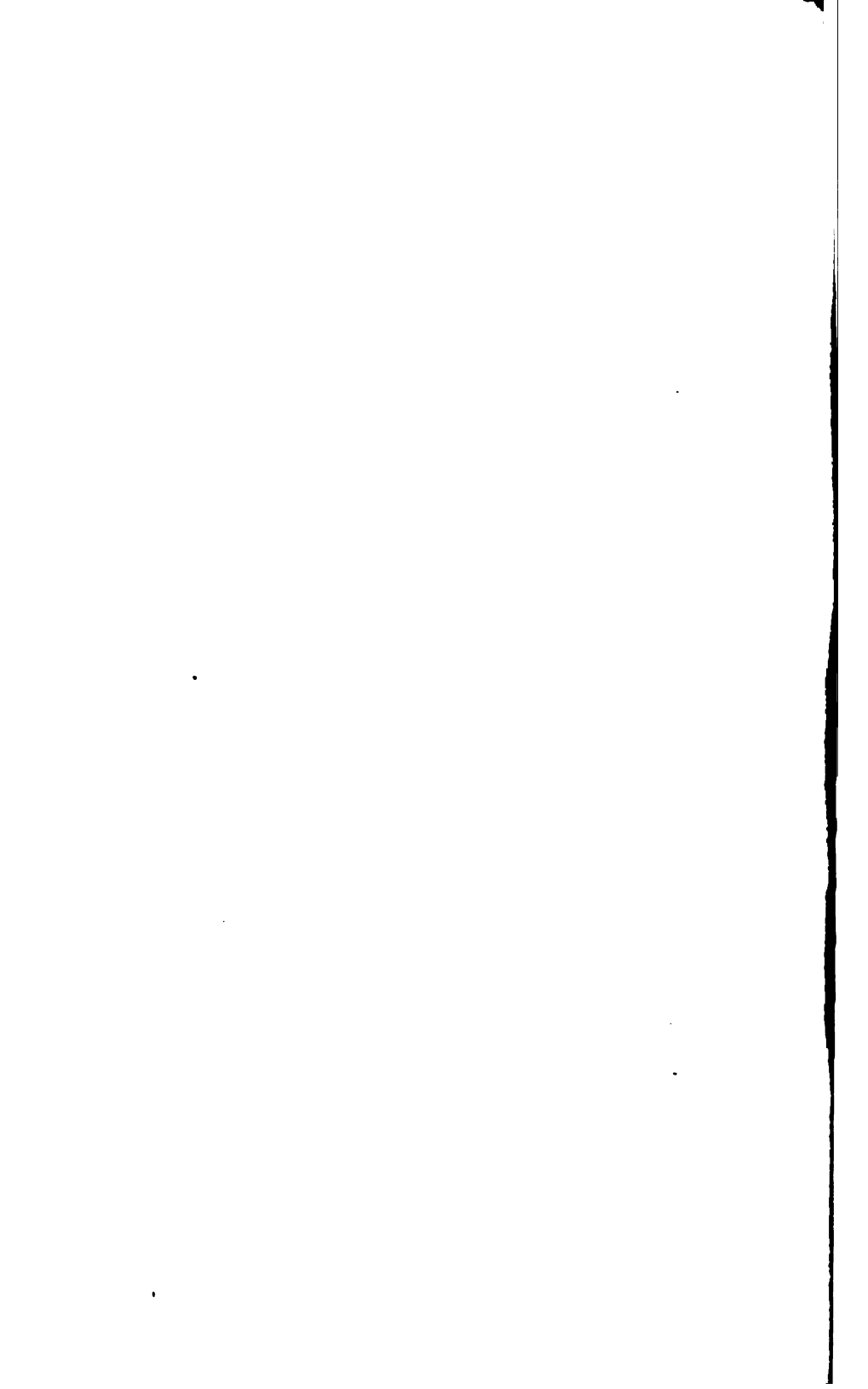
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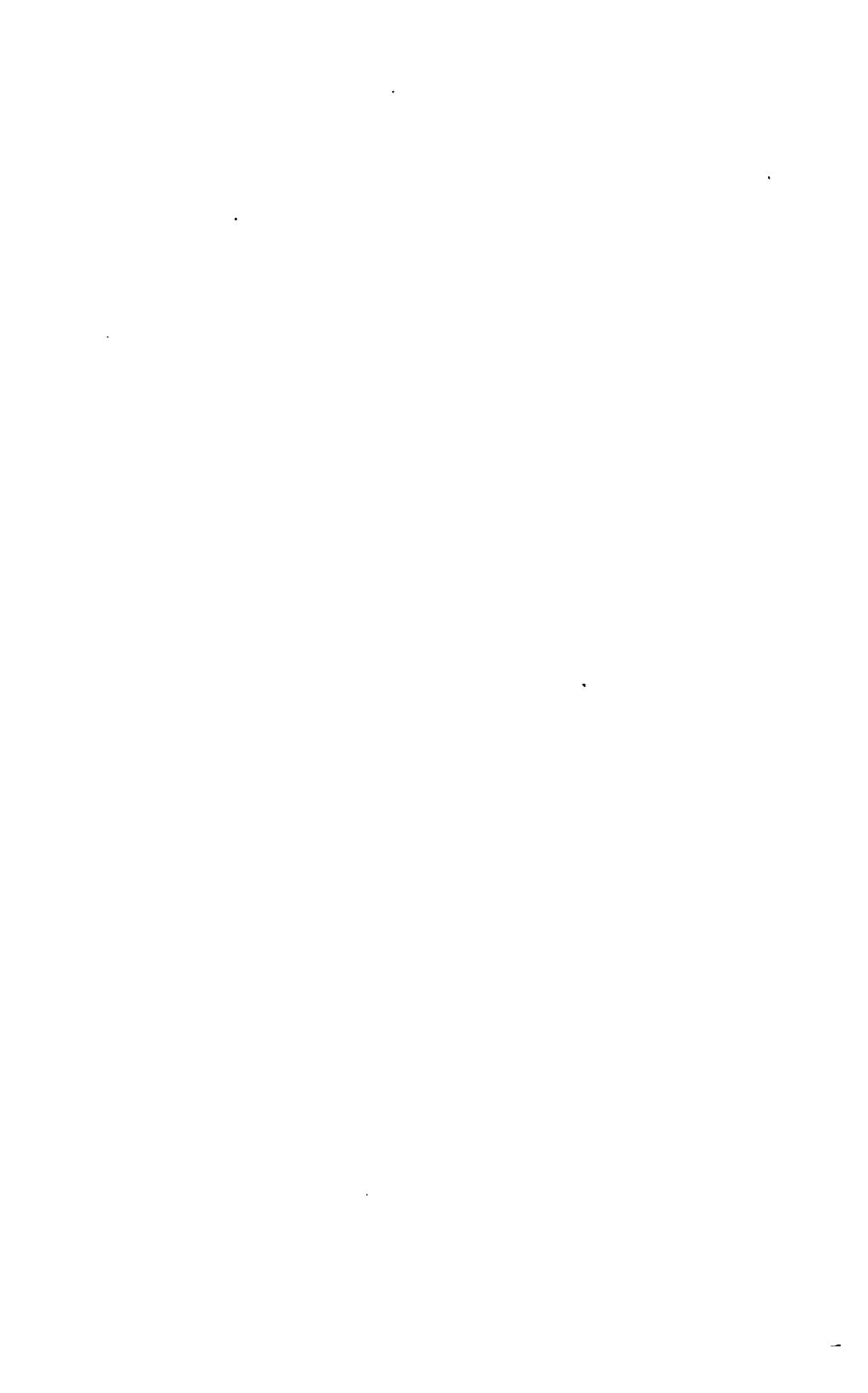
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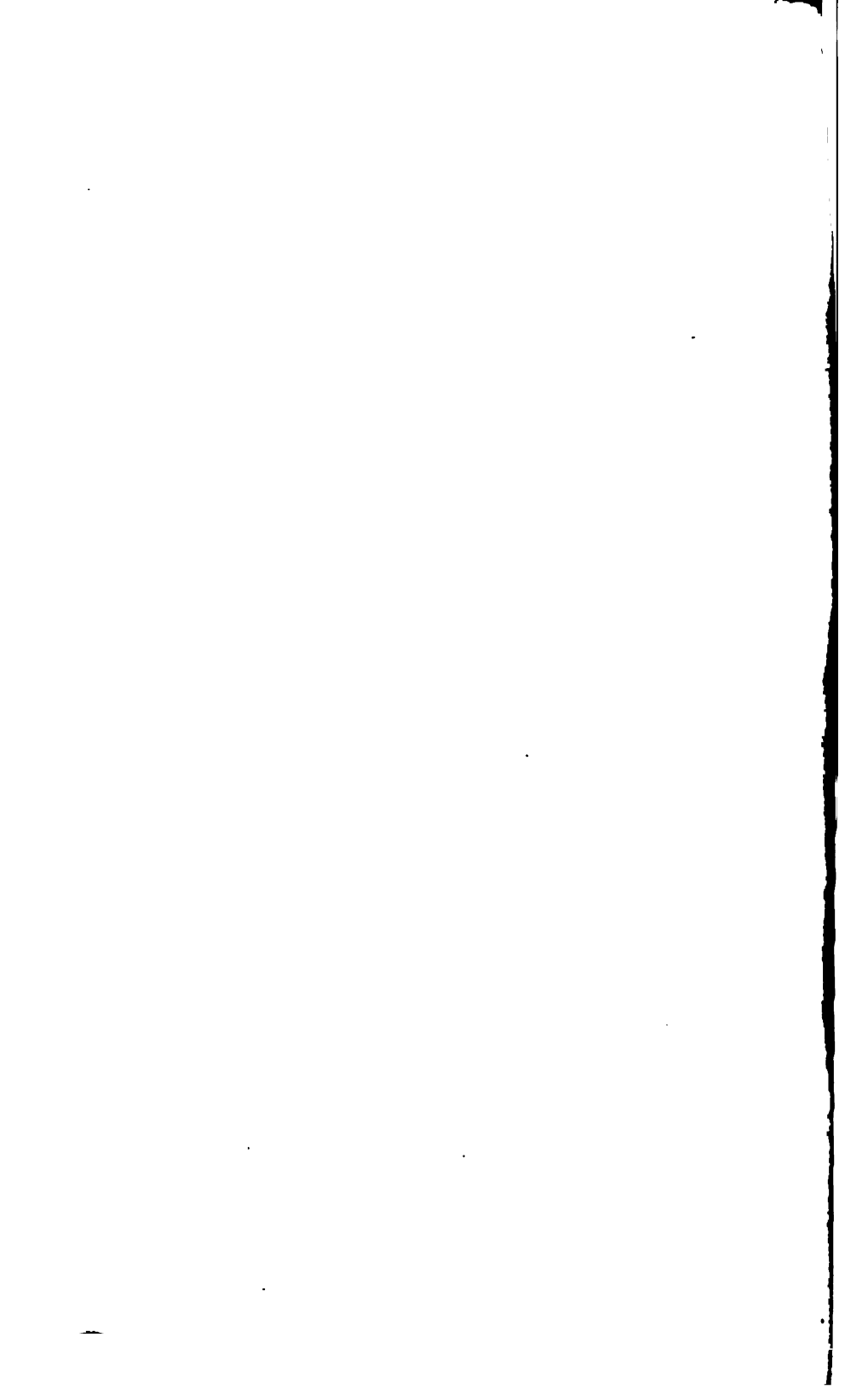
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\$2,499 73

Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	27
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# SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF THE

# STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

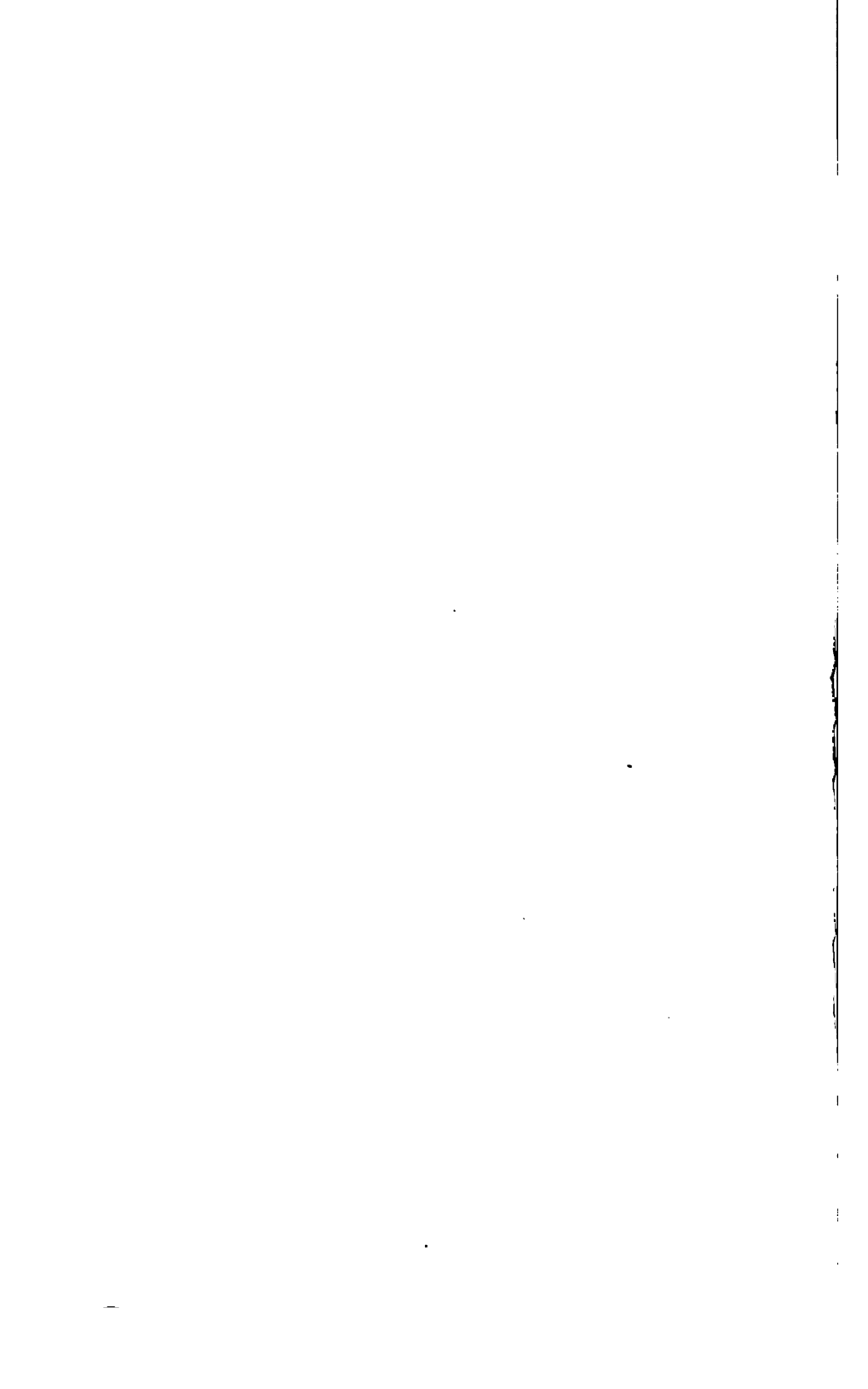
YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1879.



PROVIDENCE:

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.



## GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly:*

The State Board of Health of the State of Rhode Island, herewith presents, embodied in the Second Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board, a record of its general proceedings during the year ending December 31st, 1879:

The Report of the Secretary is designed to be what the word implies, i. e., an account of the *general* action of the Board, and the *general* work of the Secretary during the year, and not including many investigations of limited importance, the processes and results of which it was not deemed expedient to present, and also, not including an account of some investigations in progress, but not sufficiently advanced to show definite results.

The members of the Board at the close of the year were the same as at the organization, with the exception of Dr. Oliver C. Wiggin, who was appointed a member by the Governor in April, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Secretary.

Dr. A. G. Sprague, one of the original members, whose term of office had expired, was reappointed by the Governor at the May Session of the General Assembly.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

In the body of the Report of the Secretary will be found the Vital Statistics of the State, for the year 1878, with comments on the same, in regard to the relations which the several classes of events bear to each other, and the relations of each of the several classes to season, sex, percentage, age, locality, &c., during that year. There will also

be found comparisons of one year with another, in regard to the different relations above mentioned, and also comparisons of the same during periods of from ten to twenty-six years.

Of the *causes* of death, a considerable number of summaries and synopses for long periods of years are given, presenting various comparisons, and showing the various relations of the causes, with comments.

It had been the design of the Secretary to have prepared, as an appendix to this Report, a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State for the year 1879; but up to this date, and the completion of the press work of the Report, of the Secretary, the Registration Returns for that year have not all been received from the towns.

These statistics are a part of those prepared by the Secretary of the Board for the Twenty-Sixth Registration Report on the Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Rhode Island, in 1878.

The value of the complete Vital Statistics of a State, in their legal, social and sanitary relations, is too highly appreciated by all well informed persons, to need commendation.

#### MONTHLY RETURNS OF PREVAILING DISEASES.

At the commencement of the year, the Secretary issued blank forms for the return by the medical correspondents in the several towns of the State, of the acute diseases prevalent in their several circuits, with the various attendant circumstances of the same, during each month of the year. Suggestions in regard to these returns, with questions and blank forms, and tabulated summaries of the monthly reports, may be found on pages 148 to 169, inclusive.

#### ANNUAL REPORT WITH TOPOGRAPHY OF TOWNS.

At the close of the year it seemed desirable that a report, giving an account of the general status of the public health in the several sections of the State, during the entire year should be made, and also a description of such topographical and industrial features, conditions and circumstances, as appertain to each of the several towns, or portions of towns, whether general or peculiar, which possibly or presumably might be concerned in the production of disease.



A circular sent to correspondents, and replies thereto, may be found in the Secretary's Report, on pages 170 to 199, inclusive.

#### REPORTS FROM TOWNS,

##### *In Relation to Legal Sanitary Measures taken in 1879.*

For the purpose of ascertaining what ordinances had been passed, or what legal action had been taken by town councils, or local boards of health, during the year 1879, in the direction of public sanitation, the following inquiry was forwarded to the town clerks of all the towns in the State:

“What legal measures or regulations have been adopted, or work of a public or private nature contemplated, commenced or completed in 1879, by the consent, or under the direction of the town council of your town, or any legally authorized health officer or board of health in the town, in relation to the promotion of the public health.”

The replies to the above interrogatory may be found on pages from 200 to 208, inclusive.

#### CATTLE COMMISSION.

By reference to the report of the Secretary, it will be seen that the attention of the Board has been largely and earnestly directed to the protection of the public from the great pecuniary losses which would otherwise have occurred from the spread of that insidious disease called glanders. More than 2,000 horses have been examined, and a large portion of those affected with the disease which have come to the knowledge of the Board—numbering forty on the record of the Secretary—were found existing under circumstances rendering the infection of a large number of other animals almost certain, if the diseased animals had not been removed; and, doubtless, some of the horses since destroyed, and others still alive were infected by them. An account of the general proceedings of the Board in this department of its work, will be found on pages 209 to 228 of the Secretary's report.

## ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

This essay, for which the Trustees of the Fiske Prize Fund. awarded the premium of two hundred dollars in June 1879, needs no commendation in this place. The valuable information presented, in regard to the dangers of injudicious methods of feeding, the use of improper kinds of diet, and improper modes of preparation; the suggestions as to the proper kinds of food; the best modes of preparation and the most rational methods of feeding, will be at once appreciated by the reader.

## VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

This paper, written by one of the leading teachers of the State, whose unwearied labors in promoting the physical, as well as intellectual development of his pupils are well known, will present opinions based upon a long period of painstaking and persistent study of the subject.

It will be of especial value at this time, when opinions as to the best methods of securing the most perfect ventilation, are so various and many times so conflicting, as having the merit of a practical exemplification.

## PROPER DISPOSITION OF THE EXCRETE OF THE INTESTINES AND KIDNEYS, SEWERAGE OF THE DWELLINGS, AND COLOR-BLINDNESS.

These papers have all a practical value, presenting a large amount of information of a novel and interesting character.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID KING, *Chairman.*  
ELISHA DYER, JR.,  
OLIVER C. WIGGIN,  
GEORGE W. JENCKES,  
ALBERT G. SPRAGUE,  
WM. E. C. WARDWELL,  
CHARLES H. FISHER, *Secretary.*

JUNE 1, 1880.

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“	“	“ VITAL STATISTICS.
“	“	“ ACUTE DISEASES IN THE TOWNS.
“	“	“ ANNUAL REPORT FROM TOWNS.
“	“	“ “ TOWN CLERKS.
“	“	“ CATTLE COMMISSION.

### ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

### VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

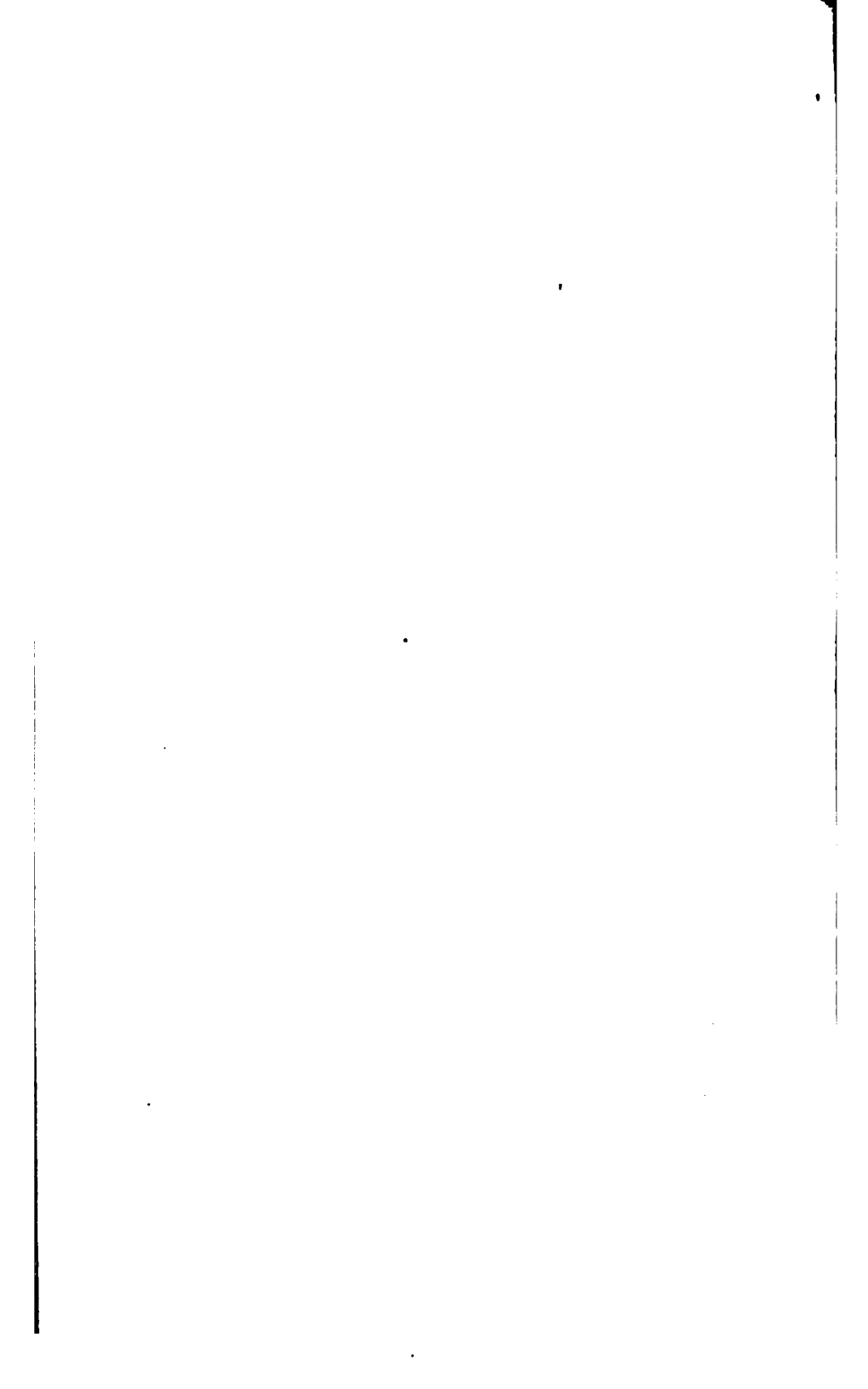
### SEWERAGE OF THE DWELLING.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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*To the Honorable the General Assembly, and the members of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island:*

Herewith is respectfully submitted the Second Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board.

It will present an account of the more public proceedings of the Board, and the work of the Secretary for the year ending December 31st, 1879.

The events of the year in regard to the average condition of the public health throughout the State, have not varied so greatly from the ordinary incidents of previous years, as to call for special action or remark.

The occurrence of fatal forms of disease in portions of the State, and especially of scarlatina in an epidemic form, in the city of Providence, and a few other localities, will be noticed in detail in another part of this report.

The proceedings of the Board in relation to its several duties, in the three departments of its work, namely, the investigation of the causes of disease, the supervision of vital statistics, and the superintendence of contagious diseases among domestic animals, will be presented more fully in detail, when these several departments of work are brought forward as topics for special consideration and report.

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year there were, beside the regular quarterly meetings, three special meetings at which business was transacted, and there were several called meetings, at which there were not a sufficient number of members present to constitute a quorum.

At the adjourned *quarterly* meeting held APRIL 16, 1879, Dr. O. C. Wiggin, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Board, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. C. H. Fisher, was present, and upon final qualification, was cordially welcomed by the older members.

At this meeting the following resolution, which will explain itself, was also passed:

"That inasmuch as the Secretary has by resignation, ceased to be a member of the Board, it is hereby ordained that he shall retain and exercise the same authority as when a member of the Board, to order the examination or safe keeping of any animal, suspected of having a contagious disease dangerous to life, and also the authority to order the killing and burying of such animal if deemed advisable."

At this meeting it was also voted,

"That the Secretary of the Board prepare a brief statement of the most apparent or obvious symptoms of the disease called Glanders or Farcy, in style for popular comprehension, and for the purpose of general distribution, in the form of circulars or tracts."

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879, among other transactions, including a paper by the Secretary, giving the most prominent and obvious symptoms of Glanders and Farcy in horses, and which will be further alluded to on another page, was the passage of the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of greater certainty in securing a quorum at every meeting of the State Board of Health, it is desirable that the Secretary be made a member *ex-officio*, and the Chairman is hereby requested to present the said resolution to the Honorable the General Assembly, at the May session of 1879, in Newport.

The act establishing the State Board of Health, provides that the terms of office of persons appointed to membership on the Board, shall commence on the first day of July. On account of that provision, the Board has made the *quarterly* meeting in July the ANNUAL MEETING for the election of officers, and for such other transactions as usually come before the annual meeting of any corporate body.

Inasmuch as the act requires the annual report to comprise the regular calendar year, ending December 31st, and as the fiscal year in Rhode Island now covers the same period of time, it is somewhat embarrassing to have the annual meeting of the Board in the middle of the year.

It is hoped that an early amendment of the act, making the term of membership to commence on the first day of January, will remove all annoyance in respect to the annual meeting.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Following the precedent of the previous year, the Board held the annual meeting on the first WEDNESDAY in JULY.

After the usual routine business of regular meetings, the Board proceeded to the election of officers, for the year ending on the first Wednesday of July, in the year 1880, with the following result, namely:

For Chairman, DAVID KING, M. D. . . . . Newport.

For Secretary, CHARLES H. FISHER, M. D. . . . . North Scituate.

For Auditor, Hon. ELISHA DYER, Jr. . . . . North Kingstown.

The following standing committees were also appointed:

DAVID KING, M. D., On topography and diseases of Newport.

Col. ELISHA DYER, Jr., On the domestic economy of food in its relation to public health.

GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D., On epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases.

OLIVER C. WIGGIN, M. D., On the relation of public schools to the public health.

W. T. C. WARDWELL, Esq., On the relation of buildings, public and private, to the public health.

ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D., On the relation of food and drinks to the public health.

At the annual meeting, the following question, which had been previously considered, was again discussed:

Is it advisable to furnish physicians, practicing in towns where burial permits are not required, with postal cards, upon which blank certificates of death, causes of death, &c., are printed, to be filled out by said physicians, in case no certificate of such death, and cause of death, be given the undertaker, or any other person, to be sent to the town clerk of the town in which such death occurred, within ten days after the event of such death; the said postal return of death to be then sent to the Secretary of the State Board of Health?

As a result, the Secretary was ordered to issue such blank postal card returns of death to physicians practicing in towns where burial permits are not required, with proper instructions in regard to the purpose and manner of use.

Further remarks will be made in relation to the purpose of the postal returns of death, in another place.

At a meeting held at the office of the Board, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879, among others, the following transactions are a part of the records of the proceedings: "The Board ordered the publication of the circular or tract, prepared by order in April, and afterwards abridged by instructions from the Board." Said tract presenting the most obvious symptoms of glanders and farcy in horses.

It was also "ordered that the said tract be supplemented by directions for disinfecting stalls and other premises, where animals affected with contagious diseases dangerous to life had been kept;" and also, "that the said tract should contain the regulations adopted by the Board, in relation to contagious diseases among domestic animals, together with extracts from the General Statutes, showing the authority for the enforcement of the same."

At the same meeting, "the Secretary was authorized, if deemed expedient, to cause an inspection to be made of any or all the public or private stables in the city of Providence and vicinity."

This action of the Board, and the results, will be noticed in another place.

A committee was also appointed "to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a hospital for diseased horses, declared to be suspected, by competent authority, but suspicion not yet confirmed, of having glanders or farcy."

This transaction will also be referred to again, and reported upon in another place.

At the same meeting, a motion prevailed "To recommend to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Providence, the consideration of the propriety of thoroughly cleansing and drawing off the water, *daily*, from the public horse watering places, as a means of diminishing the liability to infection from glandered horses having access to them."

This will be again referred to.

The Board also at the same meeting adopted a new rule or regulation, "which shall stand as regulation third, in relation to contagious diseases among domestic animals." It is as follows:

"No horse or other animal, declared by competent authority to be affected with glanders or farcy, shall hereafter be allowed to be kept for experiment."

The Board also, "in compliance with a communication from His Excellency the Governor, instructed the Secretary to notify the au-



thorities of the towns of North Kingstown and Jamestown that health officers should be appointed, and quarantine regulations adopted immediately, for the protection of their own citizens, and those of other towns."

The Governor's communication was as follows:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NEWPORT, August 18, 1879.

*Dr. C. H. Fisher, Secretary of the State Board of Health:*

SIR.—I request the immediate attention of your Board to the necessity of advising the Town Councils (acting as Boards of Health of the towns of Jamestown and North Kingstown, Wickford,) of the most prompt action on their part, in appointing health officers and establishing quarantine regulations. There is this day in the waters of Dutch Island Harbor, in the jurisdiction of Jamestown, a schooner from San Domingo, on board of which the wife of the captain and two of the crew have died within sixteen days, of *yellow fever*. There is nothing to prevent other infected vessels coming into the harbor, and I desire you to summon your Board together forthwith and take such prompt action in the premises as is proper.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Governor.

It may be as well to state here, that the notices were given as ordered, and the President of the Town Council of Jamestown, Hon. T. C. Watson, replied in three days thereafter that the Town Council of that town had held a meeting, and had instructed him "to ask for information as to the duties and powers of the Council in regard to quarantine regulations," as this was the first time such regulations had been called for.

The Secretary drew up some regulations to submit to the authorities of Jamestown, as requested, which were modified and enlarged by suggestions from Dr. Elisha Harris, Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health for the North Atlantic Coast, and Collector Pratt, of Newport.

The regulations proposed, premising that a health officer (who need not necessarily be a physician) should be appointed, were as follows:

I. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to visit all vessels immediately, on coming to anchor within the jurisdiction of the town of Jamestown, to examine into the sanitary condition of said vessels by personal inspection or otherwise as in his judgment may seem best.

II. That in case the said health officer shall find on board any vessel, any contagious or infectious disease, or that there *has been* any such disease on board said

vessel, or any vessel that has been recently in any port where any infectious disease is prevalent, he shall cause a yellow flag to be hoisted and kept constantly in the shrouds during the time the said vessel shall remain within the jurisdiction of the said town, and shall also require the commander of such vessel to give notice of the occurrence of any new case of infectious disease on board of said vessel, by such signals as the said officer may devise.

III. Said health officer shall allow no person to leave any vessel infected with a disease dangerous to life, or any vessel suspected of such infection, or go on board or visit any such vessel, without his permission.

IV. All supplies of every kind whatsoever shall be taken on board such vessel *only* by permission and under the direction of said health officer, and no articles of any kind whatsoever shall be taken out of or from such vessel to any landing place.

V. Every person who shall violate any of the regulations hereby adopted by the Town Council of the town of Jamestown, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, in conformity with the General Statutes, and at the discretion of the court by which such offender shall be tried.

These regulations were adopted by the Town Council of Jamestown, immediately after their receipt.

In regard to the town of North Kingstown, it may be said that a necessity for the establishment, by the Town Council, of formal quarantine regulations, did not appear to exist. There is no harbor within its precincts, where coasting vessels from extreme southern ports, or vessels from foreign ports, are expected to put in for refuge or for supplies. The comparatively small number of vessels arriving in the harbor, and at the dock in Wickford, are mostly well known, and the arrival of a strange vessel, or any vessel in those waters from any suspected port, would be at once known to the authorities, and immediate steps taken for the public protection.

In justice to the authorities of the town of Jamestown, it should be said, that no danger had been apprehended from vessels hailing from infected ports, if any, and lying in Dutch Island Harbor, in the immediate vicinity of the shores of the town, for the reason that communication with such vessels was of infrequent occurrence, and from the expectation that proper notice would be given of any distress on board of any vessel in the harbor, and especially the fact of the presence, or suspicion of the presence, of any infectious disease on board.

It will be seen, however, that persons in the vicinity of the harbor were not exempt from danger, as there was nothing to prevent, if they desired to do so, persons coming on shore directly from infected vessels, and entering houses on shore; and when it is remembered that

not infrequently, during a stress of weather, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sail of vessels find anchorage in Dutch Island Harbor, and during the warmest period of the year many of them have their last departure from ports infected with yellow fever, the necessity of every precaution will be apparent.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1879, the Secretary reported the printing and distribution of 5,000 copies of the Public Health Tract, No. 3, entitled "Glanders and Farcy." An account of the mode of distribution will be given in another place.

The Secretary also reported having employed a veterinary expert, to visit stables where glanders or farcy might be supposed to exist. The work was still progressing, 89 stables and 599 horses having been examined, one case of glanders only having been found. The names and location of the stables, the conditions in regard to repair, cleanliness and ventilation, the condition and apparent care of the horses, and the names of owners, were reported and recorded.

At the same meeting, the committee "To consider the expediency of establishing a hospital for diseased horses," reported "that circumstances, so far as known, did not seem at the present time to demand such an institution, but desired time for further inquiry and consideration," and was continued.

The Secretary also reported upon several matters of reference and work, which will be presented in another place.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1879, the Board voted to adopt an official seal.

It having been made known that Dr. King proposed to pass the ensuing winter in Europe, it was also moved and passed, "That David King, M. D., Chairman, be, and he is hereby appointed the accredited delegate of the Rhode Island State Board of Health to any similar organization, in any city or country in Europe."

At each of the meetings there was more or less of routine business, the regular reports of the Secretary in relation to work in the department of diseases among domestic animals, complaints of nuisances, prevailing diseases, etc., which it is needless to mention here, but of which some part will be reported elsewhere.

## BY-LAWS.

No very important change has been made in the By-Laws during the year, and they stand as follows:

SECTION 1. This body shall be known as the Rhode Island State Board of Health.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Auditor, to be chosen annually at the meeting in July.

SEC. 3. The duties of the chairman shall be, to preside at the meetings of the Board, to put all votes, to decide questions of order, and to appoint all committees when not otherwise voted by the Board. He shall certify all audited bills to the Governor for payment.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall perform all duties prescribed in the act establishing this Board, shall keep a record of the proceedings, shall do all acts usually incident to the office, and shall notify the members of all regular meetings, and by the advice of the Chairman, shall call all special meetings.

The Secretary shall have an office in the city of Providence, which he shall keep open between the hours of eleven A. M. and one o'clock P. M., upon all business days.

SEC. 5. The Auditor shall examine all bills and vouchers, and if correct shall certify the same to the Chairman of the Board.

SEC. 6. A majority of members shall constitute a quorum to transact business but any member may adjourn.

SEC. 7. The regular meetings of this Board shall be holden at its office in the city of Providence, on the first Wednesday of July, October, January and April, respectively, at such hour as the Board may by vote determine from time to time.

Such of the regulations as have been adopted, from time to time, and have reference to public acts, will be reported when the department of labor to which they have special reference is under consideration.

## DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Section 3d of the act establishing a State Board of Health, provides as follows:

"The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes, and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State."

In the discharge of these duties, the questions, in what manner and by what means, the work of investigation could be most effectually prosecuted, were prominently presented and considered. It was seen that to investigate the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics, the presence and the localities of the diseases must be known; and the conditions and circumstances under which they occurred, ascertained with all possible accuracy. It was also apparent that to obtain a knowledge of the presence and locality of disease, the best mode was the regular registration of prevailing diseases by practicing physicians, and a report of the same *immediately*, in cases of those of a contagious and epidemic character dangerous to life; and of endemic diseases, or diseases peculiar to some localities which were attended with unusual fatality; and weekly or monthly in all other cases.

#### REPORTS OF PREVAILING DISEASES.

In regard to obtaining reports of prevailing diseases, the Secretary obtained the consent of physicians, whose fields of practice covered every section of the State, to report monthly the diseases of most importance prevailing in their respective circuits; the mean degree of severity, approximate ratio of deaths, etc. These reports were wholly voluntary, and although from forgetfulness, and probably in some instances from indifference, the number which continued through the year to make regular reports was reduced nearly one-half, there are still correspondents enough to report from nearly all the towns in the State. But the reports so made do not give any estimate of the number of persons sick with any given disease, nor can either of the correspondents know how many deaths occur outside of their own practice. It is in respect to the mortality of any prevalent disease that another kind of report must be made to supplement the deficiency in the reports of the regular correspondents. That is, the returns of deaths in those localities where the kinds of prevalent diseases and estimated ratio of mortality has already been reported by correspondents, together with various attendant conditions of atmosphere and soil, as to dryness or humidity; the degree and fluctuations of temperature; amount of rainfall, etc. This subject of monthly correspondence will be considered at greater length in another place, under the head of Reports of prevalent Diseases.

## MORTALITY REPORTS.

In regard to mortality reports, they doubtless furnish the most reliable data, and open the way most fully for the successful study of the causes of disease. It has been remarked by the eminent German statistician, Beneke, long in the employ of the Imperial State, that "mortality statistics are the basis of public as well as of private care of health. Every step forward in this direction is a gain to human working power and welfare."

Dr. William Farr, the highest living authority in Vital Statistics and Registration, says: "Deaths and causes of death are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis. Science has nothing more inviting to offer than a study of the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons and other physical agencies, either in generating disease or producing death, or in improving the public health."

## IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE RETURNS.

Recognizing the value of complete reports or returns of death, and especially of causes of death, the Secretary has, from the first, labored to secure from those persons whose duty it is to make returns of death and causes of death, the most prompt and efficient discharge of that duty. In the furtherance of this object, it seemed proper that the town councils and town clerks of all the towns in the State should have their attention directed to the importance of correct vital statistics, and the necessity of compliance on the part of the officials and towns people with the Registration laws of the State. The following quotations are from Circular C, sent to the town councils and town clerks early in the year. After calling attention to some other matters not needing repetition here, the circular reads as follows:

"It is expected every town clerk will comply with the law, as provided in Section 1, Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes, especially when duly certified returns are made 'accompanying the same, *with a list of those individuals, required by law to make returns to him, who have neglected the same.*'"

"It is hardly necessary in this connection, to call your attention to the great value of correct registration, of the births, marriages and deaths in your town. In their civil relations, affording definite evidence as to legal consanguinity, and rights of inheritance or entailments, rights and claims for pensions, insurance, or hereditary annuities. In their social relations, as a record and evidence of the

public spirit, the moral tone and the disposition for associated interest, manifested at different periods of time. In their sanitary relations, though usually less apprehended they are no less important. Indeed, without them sanitary improvement would be greatly impeded. Without a record of births and deaths, the bodily vigor, the relative longevity, the average healthfulness, the tendency to particular diseases in any community, could scarcely be determined."

"By such record, a clue to the laws of life and health is furnished. Such statistics afford the sanitarian standing ground for observing the effects of localities, conditions, employments and circumstances of life, as causations of disease and sources of mortality. But, for *exact conclusions* there *must be correct returns*. False premises lead to defective and deceptive deductions. Incorrect returns lead astray. An investigation of the methods by which the registration returns of this State have been obtained, and an examination and comparison of the returns so obtained, show that in some towns they are very inaccurate. The number of births returned from a town, have been less than the number attended by one practitioner of medicine in the town. Great negligence has also been practised by undertakers and physicians, in regard to the returns of deaths. Attention is called to section 12 of Chapter 77 of the Statutes, with the hope that every town council will require a record of the names of all the classes therein named, and give due notice to the same, that their duties as set forth in Section 4, Section 6 and Section 8 of Chapter 77, must be promptly performed."

"The supply of blank returns of deaths, in the office of the Secretary of State have been exhausted. I have therefore ordered a sufficient number printed for present use, which will soon be ready at this office, for meeting the orders of town clerks and others therefor. In ordering the new blank death returns I have taken occasion to add, on the back of the same, additional sections of the law, in relation to making returns, and also a notice, that the Secretary of the State Board of Health, had been instructed to make complaint of violations of the law. I have also, for greater accuracy and definiteness, particularly in the physician's certificate, added more interrogatories. There is an important end to be gained by full replies to the questions, and it is very desirable that all engaged in filling out the returns, should feel a deep interest in making them as valuable as possible."

The Secretary had previously learned, through replies from the town clerks of the several towns, to Circular B, (which may be found in

the First Annual Report of this Board,) that the undertakers and physicians, as well as other persons having charge of the burial, or other disposition of the remains of deceased persons, had in much the largest number of the towns, made no returns whatever, or if any, they were the exceptions rather than the rule.

Under such a condition of neglect and violation of Statute laws, and consequent carelessness, it could not be otherwise than that the returns of *causes* of death, at least, must be in many instances incorrect. In those towns the returns of deaths are collected by the town clerk or some other authorized person during the months of January and February, in the year succeeding that in which the deaths occurred. It is easy to see how imperfect the collection for the whole preceding year must be.

#### DEATHS OF TRANSIENT PERSONS.

In some cases the decedents are merely visitors or sojourners in the town, and if the facts of the case are not ascertained at the time of death, they can never be afterward. Again, many families in which deaths have occurred, have removed before the end of the year into another town, or out of the State, and therefore no account, or no correct account of such decedents can usually be obtained in the town where the death occurred.

To meet the latter difficulty, in the case of families still living in the State, though not in the town where a death occurred, the Secretary has requested the town clerks to instruct the canvassers as follows:

“The collector should always be instructed to obtain returns of all deaths, which may come to his knowledge, not *previously reported* to the town clerk, and also to obtain information and make returns of deaths not previously reported that occurred in other towns, and in families residing in the town which he is canvassing, at the time the returns are collected, and the said returns should be transmitted *to the town in which the death occurred*. The fees will be the same as in the ordinary returns.”

“Physician’s certificate of *cause* of death should always be obtained when possible.”

“The necessity of exercising great diligence in obtaining correct information in regard to the vital statistics of the towns, should be strongly impressed on the minds of canvassers.”



## POSTAL RETURNS OF DEATHS.

It has been previously stated that the Board, in order to secure more complete returns of deaths, and especially of the *causes* of deaths, had instructed the Secretary to have printed on postal cards, blank returns of death, to be sent to physicians practising in towns where burial or removal permits were not required. The following circular will more fully explain the result desired to be accomplished:

## (CIRCULAR F)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

PROVIDENCE, July 15th, 1879.

DEAR DOCTOR:

You are aware of the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns of deaths and especially of the *causes* of deaths. Physicians many times are not called upon by either the undertaker, person who has charge of a funeral, or the relatives of the decedent for a certificate of the cause of death; nor do either of the parties make return according to law, consequently the proper authorities have no official notice of the occurrence of a death until made next year by the person who collects the returns of births. At that time many families in which a death occurred, will have removed from the town in which such death occurred, and not unfrequently a decedent is simply a visitor or temporary resident of the town in which the death occurred, consequently if a return was not made at the time of the decease, the record of such death will never be made, for the reason that the collector of returns, though having knowledge of the fact of a death, has no parties to apply to, for the purpose of properly filling out the blank interrogatories. And if families do not remove, the remembrance after many months of all the circumstances connected with the sickness and death of an individual are usually very indistinct, and especially with the physician, in whose mind the particulars of cases occurring many months previously, is crowded out by the multitude of other cases following. Therefore the causes of death (which are what the State Board of Health *particularly* desire to know) must in many instances be very imperfectly stated. No time is so favorable for accurate representation of the cause of a death as that immediately following the decease.

The object of the postal cards which accompany this circular, is to obtain from physicians, the filling out by them of the blank certificate, in all cases where they are not called upon by the undertaker or some other person for the usual certificate of cause of death, on or before the second Monday of the month next succeeding the occurrence of the death, and forward the same by mail as addressed on the face.

Care should be taken that the town in which the death occurs should be given, so that when the returns are received in the usual way from the town clerks, the postal returns may be compared with them, and thereby avoid any duplication in the Registration Report.

Please put these postal returns of death in a conspicuous place in your desk, so that your attention will be frequently called to the matter of filling out when circumstances require.

When the last postal return is forwarded, make the sign + in the lower left hand corner on the face of the card, and more will be sent immediately.

By complying with the request above, you will confer a favor on the State Board of Health, and aid materially in the work of investigating the causes of disease.

The Secretary also takes this occasion to request, that you report to the Board for publication, the occurrence of any epidemic, or sickness that attacks any considerable number of persons within your precinct, with all the circumstances of invasion, progress and termination of the same.

You are also desired to prepare a paper, for the same purpose, containing any pertinent facts or suggestions in relation to the cause or prevention of disease, with such comments and conclusions as seem to you reasonable and proper. Papers presenting facts that have come to your knowledge, and your conclusions therefrom, in regard to the communicability of diseases, the origin of infection, by what means conveyed, how long probably dormant, modes of attack, &c., &c., are especially desired.

Also notice of any source of disease, known to you, which is removable, and a statement of the means by which you believe the same may be removed.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. FISHER, *Secretary.*

The following is a copy of the form of the blank, printed on the back of the postal cards, the face having the address, Secretary State Board of Health:

### RETURN OF A DEATH

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

In the Town of..... R. I.

1. Name?.....
2. Date of Death?.....187 . Age?.....
3. Disease? Primary.....
4. " Secondary.....
5. Immediate Cause of Death?.....
6. Sanitary Surroundings: Good?....Bad?....Average?....
7. Duration of Disease? Primary.....Secondary.....

.....*Physician.*

N. B.—At No. 2, probable age, if not known exactly. At No. 5, state whether from exhaustion, paralysis, hemorrhage, suffocation, or what. At No. 6, state yes or no to the questions. For out doors make sign, + over reply. For out and in both make sign, —

## INVESTIGATION OF CAUSES OF DISEASE.

It will be noticed in the preceding circular, that physicians to whom the postal card blank returns of death were sent, were not only requested to make returns of death and causes of same, but as in other circulars, were requested to report the occurrence of any epidemic, or sickness that attacked any considerable number of persons in their precinct, with the circumstances of invasion, progress and termination of the same. And as a further means of leading to an investigation of the causes of disease, they were desired to present any facts that had come to their knowledge, in regard to the causes of disease and means of prevention. Some correspondents have reported in relation to the latter request, which will be presented when the subject of causes of death will be more fully considered. How many occurrences of death that were reported through the postal returns during the last half of the year 1879, and were not otherwise returned, can only be known when the full Registration Returns from the towns are all received, and the postal returns compared with them, to discover the number which are duplicated.

## COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

It is made one of the duties of the Board through its Secretary, to collect the returns of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, and prepare an annual report upon a registration of the same, by classification and tabulation in condensed form, and in addition thereto, supplementary tables and summaries, presenting comparative results and comments thereon. The preceding remarks in regard to mortality returns, and the measures taken by the Secretary to secure more complete returns of the same, will indicate also the interest felt, in securing reliable returns of all the different classes of events above enumerated. Some portions of circulars sent to town clerks and canvassers, have already been presented, and will show the general tenor of the whole.

The Registration Returns of all the towns in the State, comprising the whole number of births, marriages and deaths, reported as occurring in Rhode Island, in 1878, have been received by the Secretary, and in compliance with the provisions of law, have been tabulated, commented upon and published, as usual in the Rhode Island Registration Reports.

The order in which the tables, comprising the events of 1878 are presented, is the same as found in previous Registration Reports, and the tables of comparative results nearly the same.

A new table may be found on page 51 of the Registration Report, (page 62 of this Report,) showing the number of births, marriages and deaths in each town in the State, during each of the four years, 1875 to 1878, inclusive, with the aggregates of the same; also the *proportions* of the average annual number of these events *to the population* of each town, computed on the basis of the Census of 1875.

The principal object of this table is to present the comparative immunity or liability, as the case may be, of the inhabitants of the several towns, to fatal diseases and causes of death. The other events are brought in, because of their intimate relation to mortuary events, and will be of interest to the average reader. It is not to be understood that these comparisons are more than approximately true, the limitations connected with the number of persons in the different periods of life, having nearly as much to do with the relative mortality, as the salubrity or insalubrity of the locality.

There are a large number of synopses and summaries in the Registration Report, which present the events comprised in Vital Statistics, in a great variety of comparisons with each other, with different periods of time, and with various sections of the State, that are as equally, if not more indispensable, in sanitary investigation, than the results of a single year. For these reasons, and for the reason that such reports usually have a place in the Annual Reports of State and city Boards of Health, and for the further reason that the additional expense will be scarcely more than the cost of the paper on which it is printed, an abridged copy of the Twenty-sixth Registration Report of Rhode Island will be found in the following pages.

# VITAL STATISTICS.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

T A B L E I.  
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,  
IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND DURING THE YEAR  
1878.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS, 1878.										MARRIAGES, 1878.										DEATHS, 1878.																			
	SEX.					PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					SEX.					PARENTAGE.					Age Given.					Aggregate Age in yrs.					Average Age in years.				
	Whole Number.					Males.		Females.			American.		Foreign.			Males.		Females.			American.		Foreign.			Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.			Aggregate Age, in years, of all.		Average Age, in years, of all.		
	Population in 1875.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Foreign.	Am. father.	Am. mother.	Am. male.	Am. female.	Whole Number.	For. male.	For. female.	Am. male.	Am. female.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Foreign.	Am. father.	Am. mother.	Am. male.	Am. female.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Foreign.	Am. father.	Am. mother.	Am. male.	Am. female.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Foreign.	Am. father.	Am. mother.	Am. male.	Am. female.		
Barrington.....	1,185	20	12	8	17	2	1	5	5	5	5	28	7	16	20	2	8	16	380	551	55	55	00	34	44	881	40.04													
Bristol.....	5,820	159	78	81	75	53	17	9	51	24	11	12	4	85	42	43	40	25	43	45	781	1,571	32	38	36	53	9,532	29.70												
Warren.....	4,003	79	51	28	25	44	7	3	46	24	20	3	2	85	88	47	40	45	87	47	780	1,353	21	32	26	78	2,143	26.50												
Bristol County...	11,019	258	141	117	117	104	13	104	53	31	14	6	196	87	106	120	73	85	106	2,080	3,475	34	47	32	78	5,555	29.06													
Coventry.....	4,580	91	57	34	47	35	8	1	36	33	8	2	5	90	42	98	65	15	42	98	1,687	1,991	40	16	35	81	3,048	38.10												
East Greenwich.....	3,130	52	29	23	30	19	2	1	30	19	4	2	5	40	17	28	93	7	17	28	702	1,100	44	38	46	32	1,871	46.77												
West Greenwich.....	1,024	28	14	9	28	15	1	7	7	5	10	1	1	16	9	7	16	9	7	253	253	186	35	38	36	43	418	38.12												
Warwick.....	11,614	284	146	138	132	124	15	13	73	43	19	5	6	152	67	85	98	64	67	85	1,507	2,456	35	46	28	86	4,869	38.70												
Kent County.....	20,246	450	246	204	231	178	25	10	146	100	26	8	12	388	185	193	202	86	133	153	4,580	5,111	33	59	33	41	9,700	38.66												
Jamestown.....	498	9	8	6	7	1	1	2	4	8	1	1	4	12	4	8	12	4	8	12	171	93	57	00	35	00	284	63.50												
Little Compton.....	1,136	9	2	7	6	1	1	10	6	1	1	1	1	18	0	7	12	1	0	7	28	370	55	00	47	37	501	50.08												
Midtown.....	1,074	32	23	9	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	2	9	1	0	7	28	323	38	35	41	31	477	58.04												
New Shoreham.....	1,117	12	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	11	9	19	1	11	9	523	323	51	00	49	55	954	47.70												
Portsmouth.....	1,893	29	18	10	18	9	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	11	9	19	1	11	9	523	323	51	00	49	55	954	47.70												
Tiverton.....	2,101	67	35	32	47	17	1	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	10	8	16	2	10	8	618	402	60	50	57	70	1,070	50.44												
Town, Newport Co.	7,850	157	85	72	122	27	8	5	35	35	1	1	70	41	35	72	4	41	35	9,005	1,049	10	57	44	00	8,747	49.30													
Newport City.....	14,086	470	225	245	103	100	41	127	73	39	11	11	229	111	112	143	81	110	111	3,407	4,396	81	58	89	58	7,905	38.54													



TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1878.

*Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.							
		Whole State.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
January....	Males....	293	14	10	7	14	109	127	13
	Females..	236	13	11	3	15	88	88	18
	Total....	529	27	21	10	29	197	215	35
February...	Males....	256	9	18	8	16	90	98	17
	Females..	256	13	21	4	24	81	91	22
	Total....	512	22	39	12	40	171	189	39
March .....	Males....	288	12	24	7	16	108	106	15
	Females..	293	12	18	4	19	101	117	22
	Total....	581	24	42	11	35	209	223	37
April .....	Males....	272	6	21	6	17	86	121	15
	Females..	233	5	12	1	14	83	101	17
	Total....	505	11	33	7	31	169	222	32
May .....	Males....	262	12	19	5	24	89	97	16
	Females..	275	11	30	5	19	94	95	21
	Total....	537	23	49	10	43	183	192	37
June.....	Males....	244	12	20	3	16	79	102	12
	Females..	279	11	20	6	16	100	102	24
	Total....	523	23	40	9	32	179	204	36
July.....	Males....	275	13	21	7	17	92	109	16
	Females..	279	7	15	5	27	106	99	20
	Total....	554	20	36	12	44	198	208	36



TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1878.—Continued.

MONTHS.	SEX.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.							
		Whole State.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
August.....	Males....	285	16	29	6	14	86	114	20
	Females..	304	12	17	13	29	95	117	21
	Total....	589	28	46	19	43	181	231	41
September..	Males....	320	10	22	9	18	115	126	20
	Females..	268	5	15	9	17	96	106	20
	Total....	588	15	37	18	35	211	232	40
October....	Males....	284	12	14	8	21	99	109	21
	Females..	294	8	17	9	26	108	106	20
	Total....	578	20	31	17	47	207	215	41
November..	Males....	304	15	25	6	22	104	115	17
	Females..	307	10	14	6	23	107	120	27
	Total....	611	25	39	12	45	211	235	44
December..	Males....	319	10	23	13	28	110	111	24
	Females..	288	10	14	7	24	97	108	28
	Total....	607	20	37	20	52	207	219	52
Whole Year.	Males....	3,402	141	246	85	223	1,167	1,335	205
	Females..	3,312	117	204	72	253	1,156	1,250	260
	Total....	6,714	258	450	157	476	2,323	2,585	465

TABLE III.—MARRIAGES, 1878.

*Arranged by Months and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.							
	Whole State, 1878.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
January.....	197	12	17	4	13	60	76	15
February.....	160	3	10	1	11	39	74	22
March.....	159	5	13	2	8	46	73	12
First Quarter.....	516	20	40	7	32	145	223	49
April.....	169	3	18	2	7	46	76	17
May.....	192	11	13	5	12	62	68	21
June.....	208	8	14	4	5	56	104	17
Second Quarter.....	569	22	45	11	24	164	248	55
July.....	197	9	12	1	14	59	94	8
August.....	152	5	8	....	11	51	62	15
September.....	208	8	13	1	15	60	93	18
Third Quarter.....	557	22	33	2	40	170	249	41
October.....	236	18	12	1	17	72	99	17
November.....	258	10	12	10	9	79	115	23
December.....	182	12	4	4	5	53	82	22
Fourth Quarter.....	676	40	28	15	31	204	296	62
Whole Year.....	2,318	104	146	35	127	683	1,016	207

TABLE IV.—DEATHS, 1878.

*Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
January....	Males....	186	6	15	2	7	50	98	8
	Females..	214	8	13	1	12	59	110	11
	Total....	400	14	28	3	19	109	208	19
February...	Males....	173	7	9	3	9	53	84	8
	Females..	189	9	12	2	13	52	91	10
	Total....	362	16	21	5	22	105	175	18
March.....	Males....	192	10	9	4	15	75	74	5
	Females..	204	9	12	5	11	71	84	12
	Total....	396	19	21	9	26	146	158	17
April.....	Males....	176	6	8	3	9	51	88	11
	Females..	174	9	7	1	9	61	76	11
	Total....	350	15	15	4	18	112	164	22
May.....	Males....	159	6	15	1	8	54	65	10
	Females..	149	6	5	2	4	51	66	15
	Total....	308	12	20	3	12	105	131	25
June.....	Males....	144	4	12	5	9	53	52	9
	Females..	166	12	12	3	9	43	76	11
	Total....	310	16	24	8	18	96	128	20
July.....	Males....	224	11	10	4	9	68	111	11
	Females..	186	5	14	3	11	51	92	10
	Total....	410	16	24	7	20	119	203	21
August....	Males....	205	10	14	4	9	73	83	12
	Females..	215	7	12	3	13	80	92	8
	Total....	420	17	26	7	22	153	175	20
September..	Males....	167	5	11	3	8	60	70	10
	Females..	178	13	16	4	6	58	72	9
	Total....	345	18	27	7	14	118	142	19
October....	Males....	152	9	9	1	4	38	78	13
	Females..	190	9	12	3	9	60	82	15
	Total....	342	18	21	4	13	98	160	28
November..	Males....	182	5	11	7	8	56	84	11
	Females..	195	10	20	4	6	65	81	9
	Total....	377	15	31	11	14	121	165	20
December..	Males....	201	8	12	4	16	62	82	17
	Females..	220	9	18	4	9	67	98	15
	Total....	421	17	30	8	25	129	180	32
Whole Year.	Males....	2,161	87	135	41	111	693	969	125
	Females..	2,280	106	153	35	112	718	1,020	136
	Total....	4,441	193	288	76	223	1,411	1,989	261

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.

*Showing the Number of each Sex, in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State; also the Ratio of Deaths to Population.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	POPULATION, 1875.		DEATHS, 1878.				
	Whole Number.	SEX.	Per cent. to Population.	Whole Number.	SEX.	Under 1 year. 1 and under 2. 3 and under 4.	
Barrington.....	1,185	Males... Females..	572 1.94 613	23	7 1 1.. 16 1 1..		
Bristol.....	5,829	Males... Females..	2,747 1.46 3,082	85	42 3 2 5 43 6 3 3		
Warren.....	4,005	Males... Females..	1,823 2.12 2,182	85	38 5 4 3 47 4 4 3		
BRISTOL COUNTY....	11,019	Males... Females..	5,142 1.75 5,877	193	87 8 7 8 106 11 8 6		
Coventry.....	4,580	Males... Females..	2,173 1.75 2,407	80	42 6 1 2 38 5 1 3		
East Greenwich.....	3,120	Males... Females..	1,508 1.28 1,612	40	17 2 2.. 23 4 1..		
West Greenwich....	1,034	Males... Females..	516 1.55 518	16	9 2 2.. 7 1 1..		
Warwick.....	11,614	Males... Females..	5,683 1.31 5,931	152	67 12 3 7 85 13 10 2		
KENT COUNTY.....	20,348	Males... Females..	9,880 1.42 10,468	288	135 22 8 9 153 23 12 6		
Jamestown.....	488	Males... Females..	260 0.82 228	4	3 .....		
Little Compton.....	1,156	Males... Females..	556 1.04 600	12	4 .....		1
Middletown.....	1,074	Males... Females..	542 1.21 532	13	6 3 1.. 7 .....		
New Shoreham.....	1,147	Males... Females..	612 0.79 535	9	7 .....		
Portsmouth.....	1,893	Males... Females..	988 1.06 905	20	11 2 .....		
Tiverton.....	2,101	Males... Females..	1,078 0.86 1,023	18	10 .....		
TOWNS, NEWPORT CO.	7,859	Males... Females..	4,036 0.97 3,823	76	41 5 1 1 35 1 2..		
NEWPORT CITY.....	14,028	Males... Females..	6,570 1.59 7,458	223	111 16 7 4 112 8 7 6		

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.—Continued.

3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1
...	...	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
1	1	1	1	2	4	3	5	2	3	7	2	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	4	2	3	5	3	6	2	1	...
3	...	5	1	3	5	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	1
3	1	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	2	...
4	1	6	2	5	9	4	5	5	6	9	6	...	2
5	1	7	6	4	8	8	9	10	6	9	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	8	8	2	...	...
1	...	2	...	2	4	6	3	...	1	5	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	3	5	7	2	5	9	2	4	...	...
4	4	8	1	4	7	2	5	9	8	4	3	1	...
4	1	5	3	5	10	10	4	12	20	14	8	...	...
6	4	11	2	7	12	10	9	11	12	15	12	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	7	8	7	...	...
1	...	2	2	...	3	4	2	...	4	8	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	9	4	3	12	3	12	6	13	6	6	2	1
1	...	12	3	6	5	12	7	6	10	14	11	3	1

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.—Continued.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	POPULATION, 1875.		DEATHS, 1878.			
	Whole Number.	SEX.	Per cent. to Population.	Whole Number.	SEX.	Under 1 year, 1 and under 2, 2 and under 3.
Burrillville.....	5,249	Males... 2,628 Females... 2,621	1.26	66	33 3 33 5	1.. 1..
Cranston.....	5,688	Males... 3,046 Females... 2,642	1.55	88	51 6 37 6	4 1 1 1
Cumberland.....	5,673	Males... 2,793 Females... 2,880	1.53	87	49 9 38 6	5 4 3 4
East Providence..	4,336	Males... 2,257 Females... 2,079	2.07	90	37 3 53 7	3 4 3 2
Foster.....	1,543	Males... 788 Females... 755	1.04	16	5 11	1..
Glocester.....	2,098	Males... 1,086 Females... 1,012	1.81	38	25 4 13	1..
Johnston.....	4,999	Males... 2,522 Females... 2,477	0.92	46	24 6 22 3	1 2 5..
Lincoln.....	11,565	Males... 5,563 Females... 6,002	1.80	208	106 18 102 14	9 3 12 11
North Providence.	1,303	Males... 620 Females... 683	1.07	14	10 3 4	1..
North Smithfield.	2,797	Males... 1,350 Females... 1,447	1.36	38	21 2 17 1	2 1 1 1
Pawtucket.....	18,464	Males... 8,866 Females... 9,598	1.80	332	148 30 184 30	19 5 14 9
Scituate.....	4,101	Males... 2,006 Females... 2,095	1.73	71	29... 42 7	3 2 1 1
Smithfield.....	2,857	Males... 1,358 Females... 1,499	1.05	30	14 2 16 2	1 2 3 1
Woonsocket....	13,576	Males... 6,362 Females... 7,214	2.11	287	141 43 146 36	15 3 13 5
TOWNS, PROV. CO.	84,249	Males... 41,245 Females... 43,004	1.67	1,411	693 129 718 119	65 27 36 34
PROVIDENCE CITY	100,675	Males... 48,701 Females... 51,974	1.97	1,989	969 220 1,020 153	83 50 91 56
Charlestown.....	1,054	Males... 534 Females... 520	1.42	15	5 1 10...	1..
Exeter.....	1,355	Males... 702 Females... 653	1.26	17	8... 9 1	...
Hopkinton.....	2,760	Males... 1,344 Females... 1,416	1.70	47	20 2 27 4	1 1 1 1
North Kingstown.	3,505	Males... 1,705 Females... 1,800	1.63	57	32 3 25 2	2
South Kingstown.	4,240	Males... 2,111 Females... 2,129	1.11	47	23... 24 3	1 1 ...
Richmond.....	1,739	Males... 845 Females... 894	1.72	30	12... 18 2	2..
Westerly.....	5,408	Males... 2,745 Females... 2,663	0.89	48	25 6 23 1	1 3..
WASHINGTON CO.	20,061	Males... 9,986 Females... 10,075	1.30	261	125 12 136 13	4 5 5 1

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.—Continued.

3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
.....		3	3	1	6	2	1	4	4	3	1	1	....
1	.....	3	3	3	3	6	3	.....	1	1	2	1	....
.....	3	2	1	.....	7	10	4	3	4	2	4	.....	....
.....		1	1	.....	3	4	2	4	2	9	4	.....	....
.....		3	1	1	2	7	4	5	2	5	1	.....	....
1	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	.....	....
1	4	2	2	.....	1	3	1	6	3	3	1	.....	....
3	1	4	2	1	4	8	3	4	6	3	2	.....	....
.....					2			2			1	.....	....
.....	1		1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	....
.....					1	4	2	3	4	2	2	.....	....
.....				1	1	.....		3	1	3	4	.....	....
.....				2	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	.....	....
2	.....	2			2	2	1	2	1	2	.....	....	....
10	5	5	3	6	5	3	5	11	8	10	5	.....	....
3	.....	9	5	3	9	4	4	12	5	5	6	.....	....
1	.....			1	1	1	.....			1	1	.....	....
1	.....	1		1								.....	....
.....	1	1		1		3	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	....
.....				4	4			2	.....	2	2	1	....
6	5	6	2	1	13	4	14	11	11	13	6	.....	2
5	.....	8	1	7	28	12	15	15	12	11	16	.....	1
.....		1	.....	2	5	1	2	2	1	4	5	1	....
1	.....	5	.....	2	5	4	.....	3	2	7	2	1	1
.....					1	.....		2		3	1	.....	....
.....		2					2	3	2	1	.....	....	....
3	.....	4	2	4	12	6	7	13	8	12	7	2	....
1	1	6	4	11	18	11	14	5	10	9	2	.....	....
21	19	27	15	19	61	42	44	63	52	66	37	4	2
18	3	46	18	34	78	55	45	57	48	59	43	3	2
37	35	70	28	19	78	63	59	75	73	54	20	5	....
36	35	68	24	44	91	99	70	70	53	87	33	10	....
.....		1	.....		1	.....	1	.....	1				....
.....				1	1	.....	2	.....	2	2		1	....
1	.....	1	.....			1	1	.....	1	3			....
.....		1	.....			1	1	2	1		2		....
.....	1	1	1	.....	4	1	1	1	2	4			....
.....			2	3	2	2	4	2	2	1		3	....
.....		2	1	.....	3	3	5	1	6	5	1		....
.....		3	1	1	5	1	.....	4	3	5			....
.....		1		2		3	2	2	3	5	3		....
.....	1		1	1	4	1	.....	1	5	3	3	1	....
1	.....		1	.....	1	.....			1	3	3		....
.....					1	3	.....	2	1	2	6	1	....
.....		2	.....		3	3	.....	3	4	1	2		....
.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....	2	2	1	1	5	1	....
2	1	8	3	2	12	11	10	7	18	21	9		....
.....	2	5	5	7	16	8	9	13	15	14	16	7	....

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION, 1875.		DEATHS, 1878.					
	Whole Number.	SEX.	Per cent. to Population.	Whole Number.	SEX.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.
BRISTOL Co. . .	11,019	Males . . Females	5,142 1.75 5,877	193	87 106	8 11	7 8	8 6
KENT Co. . . .	20,348	Males . . Females	9,888 1.42 10,468	288	135 153	22 23	8 12	9 6
NEWPORT Co. .	21,887	Males . . Females	10,606 1.37 11,281	299	152 147	21 9	8 9	5 6
PROV. Co. . . .	184,924	Males . . Females	89,946 1.83 94,978	3,400	1,662 1,738	349 272	148 147	77 90
WASH. Co. . . .	20,061	Males . . Females	9,986 1.30 10,075	261	125 136	12 13	4 5	5 1
WHOLE STATE.	258,239	Males . . Females	125,560 1.72 132,679	4,441	2,161 2,280	412 328	175 181	104 109



TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1878.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
4	1	6	2	5	9	4	5	5	6	9	6	....	2
5	1	7	6	4	8	8	9	10	6	9	5	3	....
4	1	5	3	5	10	10	4	12	20	14	8	....	....
6	4	11	2	7	12	10	9	11	12	15	12	1	....
4	5	10	4	4	12	5	12	12	20	14	13	2	1
2	....	14	5	6	8	16	9	6	14	22	17	3	1
58	54	97	43	38	139	105	103	138	125	120	57	9	2
54	38	114	42	78	169	154	115	127	101	146	76	13	2
2	1	8	3	2	12	11	10	7	18	21	9	....	....
....	2	5	5	7	16	8	9	13	15	14	16	7	....
72	62	126	55	54	182	135	134	174	189	178	93	11	5
67	45	151	60	102	213	196	151	167	148	206	126	27	3

TABLE VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.

*Arranged Alphabetically; showing the Number of each Sex, who died from each cause, in each Month and in the whole year 1878; also the Number of American and of Foreign Parentage, from each cause, for the year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PARENTAGE.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	SEX.		
	Am.	For.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Accidents (various).....	14	27	41	6	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	30	11
“ Burns and Scalds.....	6	5	11	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7
“ Drowning.....	16	28	44	5	2	1	2	4	8	1	5	1	1	2	1	35	9
“ Falls.....	6	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	8	5
“ Poisoning.....	5	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
“ Railroad.....	3	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	1
Abscesses.....	6	7	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	5
Anæmia.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Aneurism.....	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
Apoplexy.....	79	23	102	7	3	6	4	4	3	8	5	4	2	3	5	59	43
Asthma.....	4	4	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5
Bladder, Disease of.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
“ Gravel and Calculus.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowels, Disease of.....	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Brain, Disease of.....	25	13	38	2	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	1	26	12
“ Congestion of.....	12	8	20	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	7	13
“ Inflammation of.....	36	45	81	3	4	5	1	4	5	6	1	2	2	4	2	42	39
Bronchitis.....	37	43	80	3	7	4	8	6	4	3	5	3	2	4	6	30	50
Cancer (various).....	52	23	75	3	4	1	3	4	5	6	2	4	3	6	2	28	47
“ of Breast.....	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	11
“ of Stomach.....	10	5	15	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	10	6

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PARENTAGE.												SEX.																			
	Am.	For.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	M.	F.	Total.														
Cancer of Uterus.....	11	7	18	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	18	18													
Cancerum Oris.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1													
Chicken Pox.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1													
Child-birth.....	6	9	15	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	...	15	15	15													
“ Puerperal Convulsions.	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	11	11	11													
“ Puerperal Fever.....	9	8	17	2	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	17	17	17													
Cholera Infantum.....	73	95	168	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	3	3	8	4	6	2	1	96	72	168												
“ Morbus.....	1	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	6													
Colic.....	7	5	12	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	9	3	12													
Consumption.....	296	380	676	17	43	20	22	30	35	24	26	32	42	33	29	23	20	26	39	26	32	18	24	22	31	25	37	296	380	676		
Convulsions.....	46	66	112	5	5	9	5	4	6	3	2	1	2	6	8	4	9	4	5	5	3	2	4	6	5	4	63	49	112			
Croup.....	43	50	93	6	7	6	6	4	4	5	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	...	7	4	7	7	13	45	48	93	93			
Debility.....	28	41	69	2	5	2	2	1	5	3	2	2	3	4	3	5	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	5	1	3	33	36	69		
“ Birth Premature.....	8	4	12	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	3	12	12	
Diabetes.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	
Diarrhœa.....	19	21	40	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	6	10	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	1	22	18	40	40	
“ Chronic.....	7	6	13	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	7	13	13	
Diphtheria.....	201	234	435	29	35	17	13	29	21	21	19	18	9	13	21	8	5	11	14	12	11	26	21	27	21	13	21	224	211	435	435	
Dropsy.....	23	15	38	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	21	17	38	38
“ of Chest.....	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	6	6	
Dysentery.....	21	14	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	7	4	2	...	4	2	1	1	...	1	12	23	35	35	
“ Typhoid.....	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	
Enteritis.....	17	23	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	7	2	5	...	1	...	3	2	2	2	2	16	24	40	40	
Epilepsy.....	6	2	8	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	8	
Erysipelæ.....	11	4	15	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	15	15	
Exposure to cold.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever.....	6	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	10	10	

TABLE VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	PERCENTAGE.		Jan.												Sept.												SEX.			
	Am.	For. Total.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		M.	F.	Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Fever Bilious.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2		
“ Remittent.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
“ Typhoid.....	65	69	3	3	1	..	3	3	1	3	..	4	4	5	4	3	10	7	9	16	7	13	9	10	10	6	61	73	134	
“ Gastric.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	3	
Gallstones.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	
Gangrene.....	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	9	
Glossitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Heart, Diseases of.....	107	54	10	1	7	5	6	9	8	5	6	6	10	7	4	5	6	3	9	4	..	7	9	12	12	10	87	74	161	1
“ Hypertrophy of.....	2	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	4	4
Heat.....	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhage.....	5	10	15	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	15	15
“ from Lungs.....	4	5	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	9	9
“ from Stomach.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2
Hernia.....	4	3	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	7	7
Hip-Joint, Disease of.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	3
Hooping Cough.....	30	24	54	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	6	2	3	9	4	3	1	3	3	..	1	2	26	28	54	54
Hydrocephalus.....	34	36	70	2	4	1	2	4	1	5	3	6	4	2	7	3	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	39	31	70	70
Hydrophobia.....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	3
Insanity.....	16	6	22	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	4	3	..	5	17	22	22	22
Intussusception.....	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	3
Intemperance.....	2	9	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	7	4	11	11	11
“ Delirium Tremens.....	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3
“ Opium Eating.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Jaundice.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH.				PERCENTAGE.												SEX.				
Am.		For.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	M.	F.	Total.		
Kidneys, Disease of.....	14	12	26	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	3	2	2	5	2	1	23	3	26
“ “ Bright's Disease of.	35	19	54	4	2	2	1	4	5	3	3	2	1	5	4	3	27	27	54	
Laryngitis.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	
Lightning Stroke.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Liver, Disease of.....	28	12	40	3	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	21	19	40	
“ Inflammation of.....	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	5	
Lungs, Disease of.....	8	7	15	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	9	15	
Malformations, (all kinds)...	17	15	32	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	22	10	32	
Marasmus.....	21	34	55	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	5	4	4	1	28	27	55	
Measles.....	25	56	81	2	10	16	15	9	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	39	42	81	
Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal.	6	5	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	5	11	
“ Spinal.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Murder and Homicide.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Neuralgia.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Neglect.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
Old Age.....	172	50	222	5	9	7	13	8	14	10	16	9	10	5	6	4	7	14	9	13
Paralysis.....	66	20	86	2	7	3	2	7	6	2	4	3	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	3
Peritonitis.....	12	10	22	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	12	22
Pleurisy.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Pneumonia.....	148	121	269	18	23	18	20	22	16	12	16	5	12	3	5	2	7	15	24	12
“ Congestion of Lungs	28	20	48	3	4	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	18	30
Prostate, Disease of.....	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Pyæmia.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Quinsy.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	
Rheumatism.....	9	7	16	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	9	7	16	
Scarlatina.....	35	51	86	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	5	3	1	8	4	2	4



TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.

Arranged Alphabetically; showing the Number of each Sex, who died from each cause, in each Period of Life.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
Accidents (various).....	3	5	2	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	5	..	5	1	4	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	30	11	41	..	..	..	..	..
“ Burns and Scalds.....	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..
“ Drowning.....	..	..	1	8	1	6	4	2	7	2	4	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	35	9	44	..	..	..	..	..
“ Falls.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..
“ Poisoning.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Railroad.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Abscesses.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	12	9	14	7	16	16	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	..
Bladder, Disease of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
“ Gravel and Calculus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bowels, Disease of.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	6	4	4	1	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Brain, Disease of.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	12	38	..	..	..	..	..
“ Congestion of.....	10	9	5	8	9	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	..	1	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	..	..
“ Inflammation of.....	17	11	2	10	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	3	5	3	4	..	42	39	81	..	..
Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	3	5	3	4	..	30	50	80	..	..
Cancer (various).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	3	7	6	16	9	7	5	6	2	3	..	28	47	75	..	..	..	..
“ of Breast.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
“ of Stomach.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Cancer of Uterus.....																1		4		9		3		1						18	18
Carcinoma Ovis.....	1																												1	1	
Chicken Pox.....																													1	1	
Child-birth.....												1		6		6		2											15	15	
“ Puerperal Convulsions.....												2		6		3													11	11	
“ Puerperal Fever.....												1		6		8		2											17	17	
Cholera Infantum.....	73	49	17	17	6	6																						96	72	168	
“ Morbus.....							1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6
Colic.....	1				1											2	1	1	2		1	3						9	3	12	
Consumption.....	3	6	2	2	3	5	3	11	21	48	98	116	54	85	33	45	29	27	18	14	15	3	2					296	380	676	
Convulsions.....	31	25	14	15	14	6	2	2	1		1									1								63	49	112	
Croup.....	5	6	12	9	17	23	9	10	2																			45	48	93	
Debility.....	28	28	1	2	1		1													2	4	2						33	36	69	
“ Birth Premature.....	9	3																										9	3	12	4
Diabetes.....														1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	40
Diarrhoea.....	13	9	3	4	1							2				1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	18	40	
“ Chronic.....																1	1	1	2		2							6	7	13	
Diphtheria.....	12	6	40	29	104	76	49	75	14	19	1	2	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	224	211	435	
Dropsy.....	1							3	1							2	2	3	5	2	4	6	5	2	1	1	1	21	17	38	
“ of Chest.....																1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	4
Dysentery.....	2	2	3	4	2	2	1									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	23	35	
“ Typhoid.....														1														1	2	3	5



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
CAUSES OF DEATH.		3	7	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	16	24	40
Enteritis.....																															
Epilepsy.....							1				1							1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	
Erysipelas.....		1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	8	7	15	
Exposure to cold.....																												1	...	1	
Fever.....		1					1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	
“ Bilious.....																1	1										1	1	2		
“ Remittent.....																												..	..	1	
“ Typhoid.....				1	2	5	6	7	8	7	18	25	22	5	4	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	61	73	134	
“ Gastric.....				1												1											1	2	3	9	
Gangrene.....		1														2	1										3	6	9		
Gallstones.....																		1									1	1	2	1	
Glossitis.....														1													1	..	1	1	
Heart, Diseases of.....		2	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	4	4	13	9	7	15	10	20	15	24	10	5	6	..	..	..	87	74	161	
“ Hypertrophy of.....														1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	5	4
Heat.....									1																			4	..	4	4
Hemorrhage.....		1	3												2	1	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	12	15	
“ from Lungs.....							1							1	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	6	9		
“ from Stomach.....															1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2
Hernia.....															1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	7	7
Hip-Joint, Disease of.....				1			1											1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	3
Hooping Cough.....		17	8	6	9	3	9	2																				26	28	54	
Hydrocephalus.....		14	10	15	8	9	6	1	6																			39	31	70	
Hydrophobia.....																												3	..	3	3
Insanity.....															1	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	..	2	..	5	17	22	22	
Intemperance.....															1	2	1	2	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	11	11	

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.—Continued.

[illegible]

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 and over.		SEX.		Total.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pleurisy.....	24	23	11	10	9	16	3	2	1	2	6	3	3	8	7	9	16	10	7	18	20	12	26	5	8	1	1	125	144	269
Pneumonia.....	7	10	2	2	1	1	3	1					1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	7					18	30	48		
“ Congestion of Lungs.																										4	...	4		
Prostate, Disease of.....																										...	1	1	1	
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	1																									1	1	2	3	
Pyæmia.....																										1	1	2		
Quinsy.....																										1	1	2	3	
Rheumatism.....																										9	7	16		
Scarlatina.....	3	4	8	9	14	16	15	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	41	45	86		
Scrofula.....	2	1	1	1	1																					5	8	13		
Septicæmia.....																										2	1	3		
Skin, Disease of.....	1	2	1																							3	2	5		
Spleen, Disease of.....																										1	...	1		
Spine, Disease of.....	1	1																								5	2	7		
Stomach, Disease of.....	1																									2	8	10		
“ Inflammation of.....																										7	7	14		
Suicide.....																										16	5	21		
Surgical Operations.....																										...	3	3		
Syphilis.....																										1	1	2		
“ Congenital.....	1	1																								1	1	2		
Tabes Mesenterica.....	2		2	1																						4	2	6		
Teething.....	9	2	2	3																						11	5	16		
Tetanus and Tris. Nascen.....	5	2																								6	2	8		
Thrush.....	3	1																								3	1	4		
Tuberculosis.....	3	4																								14	13	27		







37	56	13	48	375	511	78	1,118	Totals	26.42	31.33	25.90	28.67	25.13	17.57	22.49	19.79
9	Hemorrhage from Lungs								.21			.30	.08			
2	Laryngitis								.05			.05	.08			
15	Lungs, Diseases of								.35			.36	.61			
2	Pleurisy								.05			.05	.08			
269	Pneumonia								6.36	9.63	5.98	7.19	6.28	2.70	4.42	4.28
48	" Congestion of Lungs								1.13	1.61	1.12	1.22	1.57	1.35		1.07
3	Quinsy								.07				1.57			
37	56	13	48	375	511	78	1,118	Totals	26.42	31.33	25.90	28.67	25.13	17.57	22.49	19.79
V. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
6	Aneurism								.14	.40	.20	.08				
166	Heart, Diseases of								3.92	5.62	4.21	2.91	4.71	8.10	4.42	2.67
5	11	6	9	38	83	14		Totals	4.07	6.02	4.41	2.98	4.71	8.10	4.42	2.67
5	11	6	9	39	87	15	172									
VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
4	Bowels, Diseases of								.09			.23	.52			
12	Colic								.28	1.21	.10	.30			.80	.54
1	Glossitis								.02						.40	
40	Enteritis								.95	.40	.91	.77	2.09		1.61	1.60
2	Gallstones								.05		.05					.54
7	Hernia								.17		.25	.15				
3	Intussusception								.07		.10	.08				
2	Jaundice								.05				1.05			
45	Liver, Diseases of								1.06	.80	.86	1.07	.52	4.05	.40	3.74
22	Peritonitis								.52	.80	.81	.23	.52			
1	Spleen, Diseases of								.02		.05					
24	Stomach, Diseases of								.57	.40	.71	.46	1.05		.40	
6	Tabes Mesenterica								.14		.20	.15				

TABLE VIII.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1878.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.							CAUSES OF DEATH.							PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.						
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Newport City.	Providence County.	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.	Percentage in the Whole State.	Washington County.	Providence City.	Providence County.	Newport City.	Newport County.	Kent County.	Bristol County.					
1	1	1	1	6	6	1	16													
1	1	1	1	6	6	1	16	Teething	.38	.40	.30	.46	.52	1.35	.54					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Worms	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.40	.40					
13	10	4	13	51	86	10	187	Totals	4.42	4.02	4.36	3.90	6.81	5.41	6.95					
VII. URINARY SYSTEM.																				
3	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	Bladder, Diseases of	.07	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08	.08					
4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	Diabetes	.09	.40	.10	.08	.08	.10	.10					
4	3	1	2	21	47	2	80	Kidneys, Diseases of	1.89	.80	2.38	1.61	1.05	1.35	2.14					
4	3	1	2	4	4	1	4	Prostate, Diseases of	.09	.09	.30	.30	.52	.08	.08					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Uremia	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02					
4	3	1	3	27	51	3	92	Totals	2.17	1.21	2.58	2.06	1.57	1.35	2.14					
VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																				
1	1	1	1	3	8	2	15	Child-birth	.35	.80	.41	.23	.52	.40	.40					
1	1	1	1	3	8	4	11	Puerperal Convulsions	.26	.26	.26	.23	.23	1.35	1.07					



I Uterus, Disease of.....															
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
27		13		6		1		1		1		2		1	
Totals.....															
IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.															
3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
16		5		1		1		1		1		1		1	
7		4		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Spine, Diseases of.....		Totals.....		Totals.....		Totals.....		Totals.....		Totals.....		Totals.....		Totals.....	
26		12		8		1		1		1		1		1	
X. INTEGUMENTIVE SYSTEM.															
5		3		2		2		2		2		2		2	
2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Skin, Diseases of.....															
2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Ulcer.....															
7		3		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Totals.....															
XI. OLD AGE.															
222		61		30		76		23		9		8		15	
XII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.															
41		16		1		20		1		2		2		1	
Burns and Scalds.....		7		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Drowning.....		16		1		19		4		1		1		3	
Falls.....		7		2		1		1		1		1		1	
Poisoning.....		3		3		2		1		1		1		1	
Railroad.....		3		3		3		1		1		1		1	
Exposure to cold.....		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Heat.....		3		1		3		1		1		1		1	
Intemperance.....		7		7		2		1		1		1		1	
Totals.....															
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TABLE IX.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES AT DEATH, 1878.

*Showing the Average Age, at Death, in the several occupations; Providence City being separated from the rest of the State; and ages under twenty being excluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF STATE.		
	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
<b>I. AGRICULTURE.</b>									
Farmers.....	152	9,932	65.34	6	444	74.00	146	9,488	64.98
Gardeners.....	3	192	64.00	1	55	55.00	2	137	68.50
<b>II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES.</b>									
Artists.....	2	93	46.50	...	...	...	2	93	46.50
Author.....	1	48	48.00	...	...	...	1	48	48.00
Barbers.....	4	151	37.75	2	69	34.50	2	82	41.00
Canvasser.....	1	42	42.00	...	...	...	1	42	42.00
Civil Engineers.....	3	141	47.00	...	...	...	3	141	47.00
Clergymen.....	2	138	69.00	2	138	69.00	...	...	...
Clerks and Salesmen	25	792	31.68	18	577	32.06	7	215	30.71
Coachmen.....	2	85	42.50	2	85	42.50	...	...	...
Collector.....	1	47	47.00	1	47	47.00	...	...	...
Constables.....	2	159	79.50	2	159	79.50	...	...	...
Cook.....	1	25	25.00	1	25	25.00	...	...	...
Hostlers.....	2	93	46.50	...	...	...	2	93	46.50
Hotel-keepers.....	3	187	62.33	...	...	...	3	187	62.33
Janitors.....	2	89	44.50	2	89	44.50	...	...	...
Laborers.....	202	10,405	51.51	85	4,387	51.61	117	6,018	51.43
Laundryman (Chinese).....	1	20	20.00	...	...	...	1	20	20.00
Lawyers.....	4	216	54.00	3	167	55.67	1	49	49.00
Musicians.....	2	109	54.50	2	109	54.50	...	...	...
Music-teachers.....	2	123	61.50	1	73	73.00	1	50	50.00
Photographer.....	1	59	59.00	1	59	59.00	...	...	...
Physicians.....	7	405	57.86	2	120	60.00	5	285	57.00
Policemen.....	2	73	36.50	1	31	31.00	1	42	42.00
Reporters.....	2	88	44.00	2	88	44.00	...	...	...
Saloon-keepers.....	2	72	36.00	...	...	...	2	72	36.00
Stable-keepers.....	4	180	45.00	2	73	36.50	2	107	53.50
Student.....	1	20	20.00	1	20	20.00	...	...	...
Teachers.....	2	100	50.00	1	57	57.00	1	43	43.00
Undertaker.....	1	72	72.00	...	...	...	1	72	72.00
Waiters.....	2	93	46.50	2	93	46.50	...	...	...
Watchman.....	1	50	50.00	1	50	50.00	...	...	...

TABLE IX.—OCCUPATIONS, 1878.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF STATE.		
	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
<b>III. TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.</b>									
Agents.....	3	143	47.67	2	90	45.00	1	53	53.00
Apothecaries.....	4	209	52.25	2	85	42.50	2	124	62.00
Bankers.....	2	116	58.00	.....	.....	.....	2	116	58.00
Book-keepers.....	13	620	47.69	10	450	45.00	3	170	56.67
Boatmen.....	2	129	64.50	.....	.....	.....	2	129	64.50
Brokers.....	4	237	59.25	4	237	59.25	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	5	259	51.80	2	94	47.00	3	165	55.00
Cashiers (Bank, &c.)	3	159	53.00	2	88	44.00	1	71	71.00
Expressmen.....	2	108	54.00	2	108	54.00	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and Oys- termen.....	3	180	60.00	.....	.....	.....	3	180	60.00
Grocers.....	8	370	46.25	6	231	38.50	2	139	69.50
Hackman.....	1	62	62.00	1	62	62.00	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Agent....	1	25	25.00	.....	.....	.....	1	25	25.00
Liquor Dealers.....	6	252	42.00	6	252	42.00	.....	.....	.....
Mariners.....	26	1,645	63.27	12	696	58.00	14	949	67.79
Marketman.....	1	68	68.00	1	68	68.00	.....	.....	.....
Merchants.....	29	1,864	64.28	15	1,021	68.07	14	843	60.21
Peddlers.....	6	226	37.66	3	119	39.67	3	107	35.67
Pilot.....	1	64	64.00	.....	.....	.....	1	64	64.00
Porter.....	1	38	38.00	1	38	38.00	.....	.....	.....
R. R. Station Agent.	1	32	32.00	.....	.....	.....	1	32	32.00
Ship Chandlers.....	2	134	67.00	2	134	67.00	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters.....	13	664	51.08	6	322	53.66	7	342	48.86
Telegrapher.....	1	22	22.00	1	22	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Traders and Dealers.	7	390	55.71	3	164	54.66	4	226	56.50
<b>IV. MANUFACTURES, MECHANICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES.</b>									
Bakers.....	7	450	64.28	2	118	59.00	5	332	66.40
Belt-maker.....	1	64	64.00	1	64	64.00	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	15	827	55.13	3	131	43.66	12	696	58.00
Bleachers.....	2	115	57.50	2	115	57.50	.....	.....	.....
Block-maker.....	1	74	74.00	1	74	74.00	.....	.....	.....
Boat-builder.....	1	70	70.00	.....	.....	.....	1	70	70.00
Book-binder.....	1	22	22.00	.....	.....	.....	1	22	22.00
Boot and Shoe-makers	13	728	56.00	8	399	49.88	5	329	65.80
Brush-maker.....	1	50	50.00	.....	.....	.....	1	50	50.00
Cabinet-maker.....	1	77	77.00	1	77	77.00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—OCCUPATIONS, 1878.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF STATE.		
	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Calico-printers.....	3	176	58.67	3	176	58.67	...	...	...
Carpenters.....	44	2,442	55.50	24	1,254	52.25	20	1,188	59.40
Cigar-makers.....	3	147	49.00	1	47	47.00	2	100	50.00
Confectioner.....	1	32	32.00	1	32	32.00	...	...	...
Coopers.....	2	166	83.00	1	81	81.00	1	85	85.00
Designer.....	1	59	59.00	1	59	59.00	...	...	...
Die Sinkers.....	2	105	52.50	1	60	60.00	1	45	45.00
Dyer.....	1	47	47.00	1	47	47.00	...	...	...
Engineers.....	10	513	51.30	6	291	48.50	4	222	55.50
Farrier.....	1	67	67.00	...	...	...	1	67	67.00
File-makers.....	2	86	43.00	2	86	43.00	...	...	...
Gas Fitters.....	2	118	59.00	2	118	59.00	...	...	...
Harness-makers.....	4	184	46.00	2	113	56.50	2	71	35.50
Hatters.....	2	88	44.00	1	27	27.00	1	61	61.00
House Mover.....	1	73	73.00	...	...	...	1	73	73.00
Jewelers.....	24	996	41.50	18	781	43.39	6	215	35.83
Machinists.....	30	1,417	47.23	16	722	45.13	14	695	49.64
Manufacturers.....	12	766	63.83	7	443	63.29	5	323	64.60
Masons.....	22	1,381	62.77	9	518	57.56	13	863	66.38
Mechanics.....	16	824	51.50	6	315	52.50	10	509	50.90
Millwright.....	1	86	86.00	...	...	...	1	86	86.00
Miner.....	1	34	34.00	1	34	34.00	...	...	...
Moulders.....	5	240	48.00	4	172	43.00	1	68	68.00
Operatives.....	60	2,406	40.10	12	414	34.50	48	1,992	41.50
Overseers and Superintendents.....	6	297	49.50	1	26	26.00	5	271	54.20
Oyster Opener.....	1	38	38.00	1	38	38.00	...	...	...
Painters.....	18	946	52.44	5	300	60.00	13	646	49.69
Pattern-maker.....	1	26	26.00	...	...	...	1	26	26.00
Paper Hanger.....	1	52	52.00	...	...	...	1	52	52.00
Platers.....	2	88	44.00	2	88	44.00	...	...	...
Plumber.....	1	23	23.00	1	23	23.00	...	...	...
Pork Packer.....	1	55	55.00	1	55	55.00	...	...	...
Printers.....	2	83	41.50	2	83	41.50	...	...	...
Rubber-workers.....	2	68	34.00	...	...	...	2	68	34.00
Sail-maker.....	1	72	72.00	1	72	72.00	...	...	...
Ship Carpenters.....	4	257	64.25	2	137	68.50	2	120	60.00
Silversmiths.....	2	80	40.00	2	80	40.00	...	...	...
Stair Builder.....	1	24	24.00	1	24	24.00	...	...	...
Stone Cutters.....	7	352	50.26	1	51	51.00	6	301	50.17
Stucco-worker.....	1	29	29.00	1	29	29.00	...	...	...
Tailors.....	13	671	51.61	7	404	57.71	6	267	44.50
Tinsmiths.....	4	175	43.75	2	88	44.00	2	87	43.50

TABLE IX.—OCCUPATIONS, 1878.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF STATE.		
	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Tool-maker . . . . .	1	51	51.00	1	79	79.00	1	51	51.00
Umbrella-maker . . . . .	1	79	79.00	1	79	79.00	1	79	79.00
Upholsterers . . . . .	2	63	31.50	2	63	31.50	2	63	31.50
Watch-maker . . . . .	1	53	53.00	1	53	53.00	1	53	53.00
Wheelwrights . . . . .	5	356	71.20	2	149	74.50	3	207	69.00
V. FEMALES.									
Actress . . . . .	1	24	24.00	1	24	24.00	1	24	24.00
Book-binder . . . . .	1	43	43.00	1	43	43.00	1	43	43.00
Dressmakers and Seamstresses . . . . .	9	274	30.44	8	247	30.88	1	27	27.00
Milliner . . . . .	1	47	47.00	1	47	47.00	1	47	47.00
Nurse . . . . .	1	40	40.00	1	40	40.00	1	40	40.00
Operatives . . . . .	22	571	25.95	7	170	24.28	15	401	26.73
Servants . . . . .	5	237	47.40	1	49	49.00	4	188	47.00
Sister of Mercy . . . . .	1	32	32.00	1	32	32.00	1	32	32.00
Tailoresses . . . . .	2	84	42.00	1	28	28.00	1	56	56.00
Teachers . . . . .	6	325	54.17	4	206	51.50	2	119	59.50

TABLE IX.—RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES.

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF STATE.		
	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number who Died.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
I. AGRICULTURE.	155	10,124	65.32	7	499	71.28	148	9,625	65.03
II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES.....	287	14,175	49.39	134	6,516	48.63	153	7,659	50.06
III. TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.....	145	8,016	55.28	81	4,281	52.85	64	3,735	58.36
IV. MANUFACTURES, MECHANICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES.....	371	18,868	50.86	171	8,547	49.98	200	10,321	51.61
V. FEMALES.....	49	1,677	34.22	24	822	34.25	25	855	34.20
ALL CLASSES. ....	1,007	52,860	52.49	417	20,665	49.56	590	32,195	54.57







TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number of given Causes.
Bakers.....	1
Bel-maker.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	14
Bleachers.....	2
Block-maker.....	1
Boat-builder.....	1
Book-binder.....	1
Boot and Shoe-makers.....	18
Cabinet-maker.....	1
Calico-printers.....	8
Carpenters.....	67
Cigar-makers.....	8
Confectioner.....	1
Coppers.....	10
Danier.....	10
Die Sinks.....	1
Dyer.....	3
Engineers.....	3
Farrier.....	1
File-makers.....	1
Gas-fitters.....	3
Harness-makers.....	3
Hatters.....	3
Iron-workers.....	24
Machinists.....	3
Mechanics.....	3
Mill-wrights.....	21





TABLE X.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.—Concluded.

## RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number of Given Causes.	Diseases and Causes of Death.																																										
		Abcess.	Accidents.	Aneurism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Bladder, Disease of.	Brain, Disease of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Morbus.	Colic.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea.	Diphtheria.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever.	Gangrene.	Heart, Disease of.	Hemorrhage.	Hernia.	Insanity.	Intemperance and Delirium Tremens.	Kidneys, Disease of.	Liver, Disease of.	Lungs, Disease of.	Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.	Murder and Homicide.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pneumonia.	Prostate, Disease of.	Rheumatism.	Stomach, Disease of.	Suicide.	Syphilis.	Tetanus.	Tuberculosis.	Tumor.		
I. AGRICULTURE.....	149	1	3	..	16	..	4	..	9	1	1	17	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	1	7	2	11	..	..	1	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	18	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	
II. PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES.	272	..	16	2	22	..	9	2	6	..	1	85	1	1	..	1	4	1	3	..	1	13	1	18	4	1	..	..	5	13	3	..	14	2	20	..	3	2	8	..	..	5	1	..
III. TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.....	141	2	5	..	15	1	8	3	..	..	..	25	3	5	1	8	1	3	..	2	1	4	..	13	1	..	..	1	12	6	..	1	10	..	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
IV. MANUFACTURES, MECHANICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES.....	359	2	20	2	88	1	12	8	13	2	3	100	..	5	..	6	1	2	1	2	15	1	36	1	1	3	2	8	4	1	2	1	16	5	36	2	2	3	7	..	..	8	..	
V. FEMALES.....	42	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	8	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
ALL CLASSES.....	903	6	45	4	61	2	33	6	83	3	5	244	4	1	10	4	17	7	7	3	5	42	4	70	7	2	5	8	48	19	3	2	27	1	77	3	8	6	13	1	1	9	2	

\* In addition to those given under the above diseases, there were as follows:

In Class I., one Farmer died from Heat; one of Asthma, and one of Hydrophobia.

In Class II., one Laborer died of Gallstones; one of Exposure to Cold; one from Heat, and one by Lightning; one Salesman of Spleen Disease; one Teacher of Septicemia.

In Class III., one Merchant died of Skin Disease; one Teamster by Lightning; one Trader of Asthma.

In Class IV., one Shoemaker died of Neglect; one Jeweler of Hip Disease; one Die Sinker of Septicemia; one Brush-maker of Tabes Mesenterica; one Machinist of Marasmus; one Manufacturer of Convulsions; one Operative of Intussusception; one tailor of Jaundice, and one of Uremia.

TABLE XI.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN RHODE ISLAND.  
IN 1878, COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION  
BY THE CENSUS OF 1875.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Population in 1875.	Births in 1878.	To population one birth in	Marriages in 1878.	To population one person married in	Deaths in 1878.	Of population one death in	Deaths in each 100 of the population.
Barrington.....	1,185	20	59.25	5	118.50	23	51.52	1.4
Bristol.....	5,829	159	36.66	51	57.15	85	68.38	1.6
Warren.....	4,005	79	50.69	48	41.72	85	47.12	2.12
<b>BRISTOL COUNTY.....</b>	<b>11,019</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>42.75</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>52.97</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>57.09</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Coventry.....	4,590	91	50.33	36	63.61	80	57.25	1.5
East Greenwich.....	3,120	52	60.00	30	52.00	40	73.00	1.2
West Greenwich.....	1,084	23	44.96	7	73.86	16	64.62	1.5
Warwick.....	11,614	284	40.89	73	79.55	152	76.41	1.4
<b>KENT COUNTY.....</b>	<b>20,348</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>60.69</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Jamestown.....	488	9	54.22	2	122.00	4	122.00	2
Little Compton.....	1,156	9	128.44	10	57.80	12	96.33	1.4
Middletown.....	1,074	32	33.56	6	89.50	13	82.61	1.2
New Shoreham.....	1,147	12	96.58	1	573.50	9	127.44	1.5
Portsmouth.....	1,803	28	67.61	5	189.30	20	94.45	1.4
Tiverton.....	2,101	67	31.36	17	61.78	18	116.76	1.5
<b>TOWNS, NEWPORT COUNTY.....</b>	<b>7,859</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>95.84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>105.41</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>NEWPORT CITY.....</b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>55.23</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>62.91</b>	<b>1.51</b>
Burrillville.....	5,249	130	40.37	34	77.19	65	79.56	1.3
Cranston.....	5,688	148	38.43	18	157.60	89	64.64	1.3
Cumberland.....	5,873	165	34.39	54	52.53	87	65.21	1.3
East Providence.....	4,336	166	26.12	19	114.10	90	48.18	2.0
Foster.....	1,543	22	70.14	42	18.37	16	96.44	1.04
Glocester.....	2,066	48	43.71	20	34.97	38	55.21	1.2
Johnston.....	4,999	135	37.03	27	92.57	46	108.68	1.2
Lincoln.....	11,565	335	34.22	54	107.04	208	55.60	1.0
North Providence.....	1,308	26	50.12	2	325.70	14	98.07	1.0
North Smithfield.....	2,797	62	45.11	28	49.95	38	73.61	1.3
Pawtucket.....	18,464	528	34.97	168	54.95	332	55.61	1.3
Scituate.....	4,101	80	51.26	40	51.26	71	57.76	1.3
Smithfield.....	2,857	74	38.61	20	71.42	30	95.33	1.0
Woonsocket.....	13,576	404	33.60	147	46.18	267	47.30	2.11
<b>TOWNS, PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....</b>	<b>84,249</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>61.67</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>59.71</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>PROVIDENCE CITY.....</b>	<b>100,675</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>49.50</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>80.62</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Charlestown.....	1,064	14	75.29	7	75.29	15	70.27	1.2
Exeter.....	1,355	23	58.91	16	42.35	17	79.71	1.5
Hopkinton.....	2,760	65	42.62	41	33.61	47	58.72	1.70
North Kingstown.....	3,505	94	37.29	29	60.41	57	61.49	1.03
South Kingstown.....	4,240	106	40.00	39	54.36	47	90.21	1.11
Richmond.....	1,739	49	35.49	15	57.86	30	57.95	1.73
Westerly.....	5,408	114	47.44	60	45.07	48	112.54	1.8
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.....</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>43.14</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>48.45</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>76.98</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>WHOLE STATE.....</b>	<b>258,239</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>38.46</b>	<b>*2,334</b>	<b>55.67</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>58.10</b>	<b>1.73</b>

\* Correction of Table I. by a corrected town return, received after the Table was in print.

## COMMENTS.

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An examination of Table XI will show that the largest proportional number of births is returned from the town of East Providence, which reports one birth to every 26.12 persons in the town; the city of Newport follows, with one birth to every 29.68; and Tiverton with one to every 31.36.

On the other hand, the smallest proportional number of births to inhabitants is returned from the town of Little Compton, where but one birth is recorded to every 128.44 persons.

It will be observed that Bristol, Kent and Washington counties vary but slightly in their proportional birth rates, while Providence and Newport counties show a considerable difference in comparison with the three counties first named. For the whole State, the birth rate is one to every 38.46.

The difference in the ratio of marriages to population is more remarkable than that of births. New Shoreham reports one person married in every 573.50 of the population; North Providence, one person married to every 325.70. While, at the other extreme, Foster reports the extraordinary ratio of one person married to every 18.37 of the permanent residents, or one to less than every five families. The ratio for the whole State is one to every 55.67 of the population.

The largest percentage of deaths during the year 1878, was in the town of Warren, which was one decedent to every 47.12 persons, or 2.12 in each 100 of the population. Next following, one in 47.30 in Woonsocket; next, one in 48.18 in East Providence, and one in 50.63 in Providence city, or 1.98 per cent. of the population. Three towns only report a death rate of more than two per cent., viz.: Warren, 2.12; Woonsocket, 2.11; East Providence, 2.08.

The minimum of mortality in any one of all the towns in the State, for the year 1878, is reported from New Shoreham, and is one death in every 127.44 persons, or but little more than three-quarters of one per cent. of the population.

The towns reporting a death rate of less than one per cent. for the year, are New Shoreham, 0.78; Jamestown, 0.82; Tiverton, 0.85; Westerly, 0.38, and Johnston, 0.92.

The death rate for the whole State, is one decedent to every 58.06 of the population, or 1.72 in each 100.

The whole number of births recorded in 1878, is 6,714; marriages, 2,324, and deaths, 4,441.

In order to ascertain more definitely and correctly the average relation of these events to the population of the several towns in the State, for a series of years, the following Table is subjoined.





TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.				PERCENTAGE.						
	1873.				1876.				1877.					1878.					
	Population in 1873.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average to population one in every	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Whole number Mar- rages, four years.	Average to population one in every		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Whole num- ber Deaths, four years.	Average to population one in every
Burlville.....	5,249	125	108	118	130	481	51.96	30	25	43	84	123	74.53	69	68	74	66	277	75.80
Craun.....	5,686	126	114	148	150	520	43.75	25	9	12	18	16	177.74	142	107	126	88	478	46.10
Cumberland.....	5,673	117	120	151	165	500	40.52	44	47	57	54	222	51.10	64	49	76	87	276	52.17
East Providence.....	4,334	86	139	125	166	516	33.61	36	31	24	19	110	78.84	61	65	55	90	271	64.00
Foster.....	1,543	24	29	18	22	98	66.36	19	30	27	42	106	28.58	12	17	19	16	64	96.44
Glocester.....	4,068	45	35	38	48	166	50.56	17	29	9	30	37	48.54	32	40	27	38	137	61.25
Glocester.....	4,990	116	114	117	135	482	41.49	18	21	36	37	102	96.00	75	53	76	46	260	73.95
Lincoln.....	11,505	863	542	853	835	1,892	33.28	54	50	47	54	205	112.82	174	165	233	208	780	49.30
North Providence.....	1,368	31	24	30	36	94	47.16	19	13	9	9	20	96.86	14	16	14	14	62	84.05
North Smithfield.....	2,707	68	61	73	62	264	43.37	32	34	24	19	118	47.30	34	31	48	38	151	73.82
Pawtucket.....	12,464	600	598	598	598	2,075	32.00	306	199	241	168	754	48.97	291	273	340	339	1,198	61.64
Providence.....	4,101	72	79	74	80	305	52.48	50	47	63	40	205	40.00	70	62	53	71	285	64.82
Smithfield.....	2,867	67	58	68	74	297	42.80	29	23	25	20	87	68.90	37	21	37	30	115	99.37
Woonsocket.....	12,576	406	414	404	404	1,664	32.65	117	166	147	147	577	41.06	289	277	328	287	1,181	46.96
TOWNS, PROV. CO.,	84,249	2,347	2,206	2,347	2,323	9,056	37.16	714	704	707	683	2,806	60.00	1,237	1,294	1,518	1,411	5,490	62.08
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	100,675	2,664	2,631	2,543	2,585	10,403	38.70	1,079	949	953	1,016	3,997	50.36	1,915	1,895	1,968	1,869	7,707	52.26
PROVIDENCE CO.,	184,924	4,911	4,840	4,790	4,908	19,459	38.08	1,793	1,653	1,660	1,699	6,905	54.35	3,242	3,099	3,456	3,400	13,197	56.05
Charlestown.....	1,064	22	12	16	14	57	73.82	4	7	10	7	28	75.28	19	17	15	15	66	63.87
Exeter.....	1,355	12	12	16	23	63	96.04	14	8	16	16	54	50.18	14	16	14	17	61	86.85
Hopkinton.....	2,760	51	75	49	65	240	46.00	44	25	36	41	150	36.80	33	51	29	47	160	69.00
North Kingstown.....	3,505	88	75	89	94	341	51.13	31	16	34	29	110	63.72	43	60	51	57	211	86.44
South Kingstown.....	4,240	86	103	83	106	378	44.88	35	18	35	37	146	58.08	85	75	72	47	279	60.78
Richmond.....	1,789	40	28	25	49	142	40.10	14	7	15	15	50	69.56	34	16	30	30	114	61.01
Westerly.....	5,408	116	82	104	114	316	68.34	80	72	69	60	281	86.45	83	67	59	48	265	84.49
WASHINGTON CO.,	20,061	410	387	375	465	1,637	48.96	226	177	209	207	819	46.98	310	320	266	261	1,147	69.96
WHOLE STATE.....	253,239	6,506	6,329	6,285	6,714	25,796	40.06	2,495	2,253	2,282	2,324	9,344	55.32	4,317	4,116	4,450	4,441	17,324	59.87

## COMMENTS.

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In Table XII will be found the number of births, marriages and deaths, in each of the towns, in each of the last four years of registration, together with the aggregate of the same in each of the towns, and in each of the counties during that period, and also a comparison of the average of these several events to the population, on the basis of the Census of 1875.

On consulting the Table, it will be seen that the proportions of the average number, for the whole period of four years, of the three classes of events, in the several towns, vary very greatly, as previously stated, in comparison with the population, but when aggregated into counties, the difference is considerably lessened, though even then they are far from uniform. While the average number of births in Woonsocket, for the period named, is one to every 32.63 of the population, the average of Jamestown is one to every 97.60.

The towns of Providence county show an average birth, for the period of four years, of one to every 37.16; the towns of Newport county, an average of one birth to every 56.08; Providence city, one in every 38.70, and Newport city, one in every 37.01.

The difference between the towns of Newport county and Newport city is quite remarkable. The average for the whole county of Newport is one in every 42.24, and for Providence county, one in 38.03.

The proportions of the average, for the same period, of the other counties are: Bristol, one in every 42.24; Kent, one in 51.40; Washington, one in 48.98. Average for the whole State, one birth in every 40.06 of the population.

The highest average marriage rate for the four years, is found in the town of Foster; that is, one person married to every 28.58 of the population. The town having the lowest average rate is Cranston, one person married to every 177.74 of the inhabitants.

The counties also vary considerably in the marriage rate. Washington county leading, with the marriage of one person to every 48.98 of the population, which is also the birth rate, or two children born to every marriage recorded. Providence county follows, with a rate of one to every 54.35; Newport county, one to 63.10; Kent county, one to 65.08, and Bristol county the smallest average, viz.: one to every 80.14 of the population. For the whole State, the mean average of the four years is one person married in every 55.32.

The highest average death rate is found in the town of Woonsocket; that is, one decedent in every 45.96 of the population, or 2.18 in each 100; next, Cranston, one in every 48.10, or 2.09 per cent.; Lincoln, one in 49.30, or 2.03 per cent. These are the only towns having a death rate reaching as high as two per cent.

Providence city shows an average rate, for the four years, of one decedent in every 52.25, or 1.91 per cent., and the town of Warren, one in every 52.50, or 1.90 per cent.

The lowest average death rate is found in Portsmouth; that is, one decedent in every 109.72 of the population, or 0.90 per cent.; next, New Shoreham, one in 109.23, or 0.91 per cent.; Smithfield, one in 99.37, or about 1.00 per cent. These are all the towns having a death rate as low as one per cent. or less.

The average death rate for the counties varies from one in every 56.05, or 1.78 per cent., in Providence county, to one in every 74.80, or 1.34 per cent., in Newport county. Newport county, towns, show only one decedent in every 89.81, or 1.10 per cent., while Newport city shows one in every 69.12, or 1.43 per cent. Providence county, towns, show one death in every 62.08, or 1.61 in each one hundred, while Providence city shows one in every 52.25, or 1.91 per cent.

The other counties show the average rate of one decedent in every 61.13, or 1.63 per cent., in Bristol county; one in every 69.96, or 1.43 per cent., in Washington county, and one in every 74.62, or 1.30 per cent., in Kent county.

For the whole State, the average of the four years is one decedent in every 59.87, or 1.67 in each 100 of the population.

For a more rapid comparison of the average percentage to the population of the births, marriages and deaths, in the different counties, for the period of four years, from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, the following synopsis is added:

	Marriages		
	Births	one person married	Deaths
	one in every	in every	one in every
Bristol County.....	42.24.....	80.14.....	61.13
Kent County .....	51.40.....	65.08.....	74.62
Newport County.....	42.24.....	63.10.....	74.80
Providence County.....	38.08.....	54.35.....	56.05
Washington County ...	48.98.....	48.98.....	69.96
Whole State.....	40.06.....	55.32.....	59.87

It may be of interest to contrast the births, on the basis of each 100 of the same, for the last four years, with the number of persons married, and with the deaths for the same period, in each of the larger divisions of the State.

In Bristol county the aggregate of births for the period named, were 1,043; number of persons married, 550; number of deaths, 721. The proportions, therefore, stand as follows: For every 100 births there were 69.13 deaths, and 26.36 marriages, or 52.72 persons married.

In Kent county, the aggregates were: births, 1,583; marriages, 645; deaths, 1,097. The proportions are as follows: For every 100 births there were 40.74 marriages, or 81.48 persons married, and 69.36 persons died.

In Newport county there were 2,073 births, 700 marriages and 1,162 deaths. The ratio for every 100 births, 33.50 marriages, or 67.00 persons married, and 56.05 persons died.

In Providence county there were 19,469 births, 6,805 marriages and 13,197 deaths. For every 100 births there were 35.00 marriages, or 70.00 persons married, and 67.78 deaths.

In Washington county there were 1,637 births, 819 marriages, and 1,147 deaths. For every 100 births there were 50 marriages, or 100 persons married, and 70 persons died.

In the whole State for the same period, there were 25,786 births; 9,344 marriages, or 18,688 persons married, and 17,324 persons died. The proportions for the whole State are, therefore, for every 100 births there were 36.21 marriages, or 72.42 persons married, and 67.02 persons died.

The following recapitulatory summary, will present the foregoing remarks more concisely and clearly:

		Persons Married.	Deaths
Bristol County.....	To every 100 births there were.....	52.72.....	and 69.13
Kent County.....	To every 100 births there were.....	81.48.....	and 69.36
Newport County.....	To every 100 births there were.....	67.00.....	and 56.05
Providence County.....	To every 100 births there were.....	70.00.....	and 67.78
Washington County.....	To every 100 births there were.....	100.00.....	and 70.00
Whole State.....	To every 100 births there were.....	72.42.....	and 67.02

TABLE XIII.

*Showing the proportions of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to the population, in the aggregate for the whole State, in each of the last ten years.*

YEARS.	BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.		
	Number.	To population one birth in	Number.	Of population one person married in	Number.	Of population one death in	Deaths in each 100 of the population.
1869.....	5,245	41.4	2,289	47.5	3,382	64.2	1.56
1870.....	5,215	41.7	2,362	46.0	3,288	67.1	1.49
1871.....	5,678	38.2	2,336	46.5	3,344	65.0	1.54
1872.....	6,143	35.4	2,537	42.9	4,247	51.2	1.96
1873.....	6,022	36.1	2,630	41.3	4,408	49.4	2.03
1874.....	6,466	39.9	2,541	50.8	4,229	61.1	1.64
1875.....	6,506	39.7	2,485	52.0	4,317	59.8	1.67
1876.....	6,329	40.8	2,253	57.3	4,116	62.7	1.59
1877.....	6,235	41.4	2,282	56.6	4,450	58.0	1.72
1878.....	6,714	38.5	2,324	55.7	4,441	58.1	1.72

## BIRTHS, 1878.

In Tables I and II, on pages 18 to 21, inclusive, will be found the general statistics in relation to births in Rhode Island during the year 1878. The whole number reported, is 6,714, which is larger by 479 than during the year 1877, and larger by more than 200, of any previous year in the history of the State.

### SEX OF THE CHILDREN BORN.

Of the 6,714 children whose births were reported in 1878, there were 3,402 males, and 3,312 females. This gives 102.7 males to each 100 females; or 50.67 males and 49.33 females in each 100 children. The following recapitulatory Table shows the numbers and sex, and the proportions of each sex of the children born in Rhode Island, in each of the last twenty-five years.

TABLE XIV.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Males.	Females.
1854.....	1,081.....	1,008.....	107.8, or.....	51.87 and 48.13 in each 100.	
1855.....	1,492.....	1,421.....	105.0, or.....	51.22 and 48.78 in each 100.	
1856.....	1,479.....	1,407.....	105.1, or.....	51.25 and 48.75 in each 100.	
1857.....	2,057.....	1,948.....	105.6, or.....	51.36 and 48.64 in each 100.	
1858.....	2,300.....	2,058.....	107.2, or.....	51.73 and 48.27 in each 100.	
1859.....	2,309.....	2,097.....	105.3, or.....	51.30 and 48.70 in each 100.	
1860.....	2,363.....	2,212.....	107.3, or.....	50.57 and 49.43 in each 100.	
1861.....	2,531.....	2,291.....	110.5, or.....	52.49 and 47.51 in each 100.	
1862.....	2,152.....	1,967.....	109.4, or.....	52.25 and 47.75 in each 100.	
1863.....	1,892.....	1,388.....	105.8, or.....	51.41 and 48.59 in each 100.	
1864.....	1,949.....	1,942.....	100.3, or.....	50.09 and 49.91 in each 100.	
1865.....	2,096.....	1,857.....	112.9, or.....	53.02 and 46.98 in each 100.	
1866.....	2,546.....	2,356.....	108.0, or.....	51.94 and 48.06 in each 100.	
1867.....	2,665.....	2,464.....	107.0, or.....	51.87 and 48.13 in each 100.	
1868.....	2,745.....	2,627.....	104.5, or.....	51.10 and 48.90 in each 100.	
1869.....	2,685.....	2,580.....	104.9, or.....	51.19 and 48.81 in each 100.	
1870.....	2,679.....	2,536.....	105.6, or.....	51.37 and 48.63 in each 100.	
1871.....	2,878.....	2,800.....	102.8, or.....	50.69 and 49.31 in each 100.	
1872.....	3,085.....	3,058.....	100.9, or.....	50.22 and 49.78 in each 100.	
1873.....	3,135.....	2,897.....	108.6, or.....	52.06 and 47.94 in each 100.	
1874.....	3,311.....	3,155.....	104.9, or.....	51.31 and 48.79 in each 100.	
1875.....	3,362.....	3,146.....	106.9, or.....	51.66 and 48.34 in each 100.	
1876.....	3,291.....	3,038.....	108.3, or.....	52.00 and 48.00 in each 100.	
1877.....	3,163.....	3,072.....	103.0, or.....	50.73 and 49.27 in each 100.	
1878.....	3,402.....	3,312.....	102.7, or.....	50.67 and 49.33 in each 100.	
25 Years.....	62,348.....	58,497.....	106.5, or.....	51.60 and 48.40 in each 100.	

## PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

The proportion of males, 102.7 to 100 females, in the births of 1878, was 3.8 in each 100 less than the average for the 25 years, inclusive. In only three of the preceding 24 years was the proportion of male children born less than in 1878.

The proportion of the sexes, in any single year, varies greatly in different portions of the State. The number and proportion in each division, in 1878, were as follows:

TABLE XV.

BIRTHS, 1878.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Providence County, Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Total.	Providence City.	Whole State.
Males.....	141	246	85	1,167	205	223	2,067	1,335	3,402
Females.....	117	204	72	1,156	260	253	2,062	1,250	3,312
Total.....	258	450	157	2,323	465	476	4,129	2,585	6,714
Males to each 100 Females..	120.5	120.6	118.0	101.0	78.8	88.1	100.2	106.8	102.7

## PROPORTION OF THE SEXES: PROVIDENCE CITY AND THE STATE.

The question of the probability "that the different conditions of existence in town and country might influence the proportions of the sexes of the children born," will be considered by comparison of the statistics of births in the city of Providence, which supplies the most essential conditions of city life, with those of the rest of the State.

The number of children born in the city of Providence, during the year 1878, was 2,585, of whom 1,335 were males, and 1,250 were females. The proportion is, therefore, 106.8 males to each 100 females, or 51.64 males and 48.36 females in each 100 children.

In the rest of the State, during the same year, the number of births were 4,129, of which 2,067 were males, and 2,062 were females, or 100.2 males to 100 females; or 50.06 males, and 49.94 females, in each 100 children born.

The following shows the proportion of the sexes of the children born, in Providence, and in the rest of the State, during the years 1877 and 1878, and also in the twenty-five years from 1854 to 1878, inclusive:

## 1877.

		Males to each			
	Males.	Females.	100 Females.	Males.	Females.
Providence City.....	1,302	1,941	104.9, or.....	51.30	and 48.30 in each 100.
Rest of the State.....	1,861	1,831	101.6, or.....	50.41	and 49.59 in each 100.

## 1878.

		Males to each			
	Males.	Females.	100 Females.	Males.	Females.
Providence City.....	1,335	1,950	106.8, or.....	51.64	and 48.36 in each 100.
Rest of the State.....	2,067	2,063	100.2, or.....	50.06	and 49.94 in each 100.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1854 TO 1878, INCLUSIVE.

		Males to each			
	Males.	Females.	100 Females.	Males.	Females.
Providence City.....	94,051	22,774	106.6, or.....	51.36	and 48.64 in each 100.
Rest of the State.....	38,297	35,723	107.2, or.....	51.74	and 48.26 in each 100.

The foregoing comparisons show that although the proportional number of male births in the city of Providence, for the years 1877 and 1878, were considerably in excess of the same in the rest of the State, for the same years, it does not hold good for the long period of twenty-five years.

The following Table shows the relative proportions of the sexes, in each division of the State, in each of the last sixteen years. This Table does not show the contrast between Providence city and the rest of the State; the statistics are for the "Whole State," and include those of the city.



TABLE XVI.

NUMBER OF MALES TO EACH 100 FEMALES.

BIRTHS.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
1863.....	120.0	98.4	97.0	101.8	111.4	108.7	105.8
1864.....	106.8	87.3	90.6	107.4	97.3	108.4	100.3
1865.....	119.3	118.2	108.8	118.9	113.8	88.1	112.9
1866.....	109.4	113.1	108.4	104.9	108.4	124.0	108.0
1867.....	115.5	98.3	117.8	106.3	104.5	120.4	107.7
1868.....	117.4	98.7	100.2	101.6	102.4	136.5	104.5
1869.....	115.7	116.7	102.7	98.0	107.5	120.6	104.9
1870.....	126.4	111.6	100.0	105.1	104.9	99.5	105.6
1871.....	131.8	97.9	132.5	100.8	95.2	113.3	102.8
1872.....	109.2	92.8	109.1	103.5	95.7	110.6	100.9
1873.....	129.2	113.0	117.9	104.5	109.0	104.7	108.6
1874.....	98.7	111.9	101.3	110.4	102.9	94.0	104.9
1875.....	95.2	103.1	97.7	104.3	109.1	134.3	106.9
1876.....	142.1	104.4	108.5	108.0	106.8	103.7	108.3
1877.....	138.7	102.4	98.5	100.3	104.9	95.3	108.0
1878.....	120.5	120.6	94.8	101.5	106.8	78.8	102.7

## BIRTHS: SEX AND SEASON.

In Table II, on page 20, will be found the number of births, as they occurred during the year 1878, arranged by the several months, and by the sexes. From it we ascertain the number of each of the sexes born during each quarter of the year, with their relative proportions, and also the aggregate and proportions of the same for the whole State.

The following Table will present a summary of the quarterly periods, number of births and proportion of the sexes, for the same:

	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Males.	Females.
1. January—March.....	837	785	106.6, or.....	51.50	and 43.50 in each 100.
2. April—June.....	778	787	98.9, or.....	49.65	and 50.35 in each 100.
3. July—September.....	890	851	103.8, or.....	50.83	and 49.17 in each 100.
4. October—December.....	907	889	102.0, or.....	50.50	and 49.50 in each 100.
Year, 1878.....	3,402	3,312	102.7, or.....	50.06	and 49.94 in each 100.

The following Table shows the number of male children born to each 100 female children, in each quarter of each of the last thirteen years:

TABLE XVII.

YEARS.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
First Quarter.....	106.6	107.9	105.7	97.7	100.4	98.3	98.8	112.4	111.6	107.3	102.4	105.5	105.7
Second Quarter.....	98.9	103.1	109.2	113.8	108.2	105.9	100.5	95.0	100.8	105.1	118.8	108.9	102.9
Third Quarter.....	103.8	97.6	108.0	106.2	105.1	109.9	101.6	99.3	101.0	101.9	103.1	110.4	113.8
Fourth Quarter.....	102.0	104.2	110.4	107.9	105.9	110.4	103.4	105.0	100.2	105.6	96.2	105.5	105.6
Whole Year..	102.7	108.0	106.3	106.9	104.9	108.6	100.9	102.8	105.6	104.9	104.5	107.7	108.0

The proportion of male to female children born during the year 1878, in the whole State, was more nearly equal, than during any one of the last thirteen years, except the year 1872. As usual, there are considerable differences between the several quarters of the year, though not so great as in the larger number of years.

For the purpose of illustrating more fully the possible influence of season upon the development or causation of sex of the children born in Rhode Island, the following Table has been continued from the Registration Report of 1877, which shows the number and sex of the children born in the State, in each quarter of the year, in the aggregate for seventeen years, from 1860 to 1876, inclusive; and also the proportion of the sexes in each quarter:

Seventeen Years.	Males to each					
	Males.	Females.	100 Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. January—March.....	10,600	10,028, or.....	105.7, or.....	51.39	and 43.61	in each 100 born.
2. April—June.....	10,730	10,085, or.....	106.8, or.....	51.65	and 43.35	in each 100 born.
3. July—September.....	11,648	11,093, or.....	105.0, or.....	51.22	and 43.78	in each 100 born.
4. October—December.....	12,285	11,530, or.....	106.5, or.....	51.58	and 43.42	in each 100 born.
Whole No. of Years.....	45,253	42,686, or.....	106.0, or.....	51.46	and 43.54	in each 100 born.

In the report for the year 1879, the number may be extended to a period of twenty years, which may, perhaps further elucidate the question, though it is not at all probable that it will materially alter the results shown in the above tabulation.

## BIRTHS AND SEASON.

As a question not merely of speculative curiosity, but of considerable importance, the influence of season upon human fruitfulness may properly receive some attention.

The following Table shows the total number of children, without regard to sex, born in the State of Rhode Island, (according to the returns,) in each quarter of each of the last nine years; and also the aggregate number and the percentage of the aggregate in each quarter for twenty-five years, from 1853 to 1877, inclusive :

TABLE XVIII.

QUARTERS.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1853 to 1877.	
										Number.	Per cent.
January—March.....	1,632	1,399	1,534	1,546	1,485	1,889	1,348	1,332	1,188	27,417	28.72
April—June.....	1,565	1,406	1,496	1,608	1,555	1,399	1,464	1,399	1,343	27,610	28.89
July—September.....	1,781	1,674	1,668	1,668	1,682	1,588	1,668	1,475	1,327	30,215	26.15
October—December....	1,796	1,756	1,641	1,686	1,744	1,658	1,668	1,573	1,462	30,822	26.24
Whole Year.....	6,714	6,235	6,329	6,508	6,466	6,023	6,143	5,078	5,315	115,564	100.00

It will be noticed upon inspection of the above Table, that the reported occurrence of births during the year 1878 has followed the general rule for the period of nine years, in the occurrence of the smaller number of these events during the first half of the year. It may be said also to be the rule for the whole period of registration. It will also be observed, that during the last nine years the numbers have almost uniformly increased regularly from the first quarter to the last. The reason is, without question, due more to defective registration than to any influence of the season.

It has been found that in those cities and sections where the returns of births are collected semi-annually, that no such disparity of numbers of births, occurring in the earlier and later months of the year, exists, although the number still holds somewhat larger for the later months.

The collector of returns, canvassing a town in the month of January of a year succeeding that in which the births occurred, will fail to find some families in which there have been births during the first months of the previous year, for the reason that they have removed

to other towns. Then, again, some parents even, from forgetfulness or heedlessness, and especially when a child dies during the first weeks or months of infancy, will fail to report to the collector when called upon. But for the later months of the year, in Rhode Island, the removal of families is very much less frequent, and the memory of heedless persons called upon in the January following has not so long a period of time to cover.

It is, however, quite possible that the circumstances of season, the modes of living, the temperature and other meteorological conditions of the colder months, may have some influence in the aptness to reproduction.

The percentages of the different quarters of the year 1878, were as follows: First quarter, 24.15; Second quarter, 23.30; Third quarter, 25.78; Fourth quarter, 26.75.

It will be seen that the percentages of the several quarters correspond very closely with the average percentages of the same quarters, for the period of twenty-five years, scarcely exceeding one-half of one per cent. in any instance.

#### PARENTAGE.

The following Table will show the parentage of the children born in the State, and the variations of the same from year to year, in each of the last six years, and also the number and variations occurring in three periods of five years each, from 1858 to 1872, inclusive:

TABLE XIX.

PARENTAGE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	5 years. 1868 to 1872.	5 years. 1863 to 1867.	5 years. 1858 to 1862.
American.....	2,887	2,665	2,538	2,727	2,708	2,751	12,214	9,712	10,609
Foreign.....	2,848	2,642	2,878	2,906	2,948	2,621	12,306	9,908	9,697
Amer. father and For. mother...	463	416	354	389	345	278	1,353	876	814
For. father and Amer. mother...	516	512	517	486	470	372	1,720	941	755
Parentage not stated.....								70	223
Total.....	6,714	6,385	6,329	6,506	6,466	6,022	27,653	21,567	22,088

In order to present the comparisons in a different and, perhaps, clearer light, the following Table of percentages is subjoined:

TABLE XX.

PARENTAGE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	5 years. 1868 to 1872.	5 years. 1863 to 1867.	5 years. 1858 to 1862.
American.....	43.00	42.74	40.84	41.90	41.80	45.68	44.17	45.18	48.50
Foreign.....	42.82	42.38	45.40	44.65	45.59	43.52	44.72	46.37	44.33
Amer. father and For. mother...	6.35	6.67	5.59	5.98	5.34	4.62	4.89	4.07	3.72
For. father and Amer. mother...	7.88	8.21	8.17	7.47	7.27	6.18	6.22	4.38	3.45
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A study of the preceding Tables will show, as might reasonably be expected, that the number of births occurring among the different classes of the population, varies very considerably in the different years.

The percentage of children of purely American parentage, in proportion to the whole number of births, had gradually declined for a series of years, until in 1876, it was only 40.84; in 1877, it had risen to 42.74; and in 1878, to 43.00 in each 100.

Of the children of purely foreign parentage, the percentage has been in excess of the purely American, for a considerable number of years, with the exceptions of 1873, 1877 and 1878.

Of the class of mixed parentage, the percentage of births has steadily increased up to the year 1878, in which there was a slight decrease. The social sentiment has evidently been increasing in the direction of the breaking down of class distinctions dependent on nativity, and the slight pause during the year 1878, will doubtless be temporary.

Table XIX shows that there were, in 1878, more foreign than American fathers, and more American than foreign mothers. Inasmuch as it is conceded that foreign mothers are more prolific on American soil than native American mothers, the natural inference would be that more American wives have foreign husbands, than *vice versa*, and such will be found to be true, when the subject of marriages is taken up.

Table XX shows a larger percentage of children born, in 1878, of purely American than purely foreign parentage. But this is true only in the proportion to the whole number of births during the year, and not in the proportion of the births to the whole population. There being a larger American than foreign population, we should

expect, all other things being equal, that there would be not only a larger number of births of American parentage, but that the percentage would be in an equal ratio with the population. Such, however, is not the fact.

By the Census of 1875, the population, according to parentage, was as follows:

American.....	134,722, or 52.17 per cent.
Foreign.....	123,517, or 47.83 per cent.

The above enumeration was in accordance with the nativity of the fathers, and for reasons stated above, slightly in favor of the foreign element. If, now, we compare the number of children born in the different classes, in 1878, with the proportion the same classes bear to the whole population, we shall find that of each 100 children born, 49.89 had American fathers, and 50.11 had foreign fathers.

In order to contrast the number and percentages of the children born in the different classes, as seen in the two preceding Tables, with the percentages according to the population, for the same number of years, the following Table is introduced:

TABLE XXI.

CHILDREN WITH	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	5 years. 1868 to 1872.	5 years. 1863 to 1867.	5 years. 1858 to 1862.
American fathers.....	49.89	49.41	46.43	47.88	47.14	50.30	49.06	49.35	32.22
Foreign fathers.....	50.11	50.59	53.57	52.12	52.86	49.70	50.94	50.75	47.78
American mothers.....	50.68	50.95	49.01	49.37	49.07	51.86	50.39	49.56	51.95
Foreign mothers.....	49.32	49.05	50.99	50.63	50.93	48.14	49.61	50.44	48.05

It will be seen that the percentage of children born of American parentage, has been almost uniformly less than the proportion of the American to the whole population, and the percentage of children born of foreign parentage, has been equally uniform in being larger than the proportion of that class to the whole population.

#### COLORED CHILDREN.

The number of births of children of colored parentage, reported for the year 1878, is 172. They are always included in the general statis-

tics of births, but having some special importance as to the survival of the race, and other questions, they have had a separate consideration. The number is larger by 4 than that of 1877. Larger by 1 than that of 1876, and larger by 16 than that of 1875.

In regard to sex, the numbers and proportions were as follows, viz.: Males, 79; females, 93; or 46.00 males and 54.00 females in each 100 births; or 85.00 males to each 100 females.

The towns reporting colored births in 1878, and the number in each, are as follows:

Bristol.....	8	East Providence.....	2	Hopkinton.....	4
East Greenwich.....	2	Johnston.....	2	North Kingstown.....	2
Warwick.....	4	Lincoln.....	1	South Kingstown.....	9
Newport City.....	27	Pawtucket.....	2	Westerly.....	2
Cranston.....	2	Charlestown.....	1	Providence City.....	104
Total.....					172.

#### NUMBER OF THE CHILD OF THE MOTHER.

The following Table will be found interesting, as showing the capacity of the females of Rhode Island for long periods and frequent repetition of productiveness. The general condition of the public health, and the physical vigor and power of endurance of any class of people, may be determined in a large measure by such statistics. In Rhode Island, however, they would be less reliable than in sections of this or of other countries, where the disposition to avoid a repetition of child-bearing, or of avoiding it entirely, was less universal. The Table shows the number of the child of the mother; that is, how many of the children born were reported as the first, second, third, &c., of their respective mothers. The statistics on this subject begin with the year 1857, and the following Table includes the children reported in 1878, as well as those in the twenty-one years from 1857 to 1877, inclusive, and also the total for twenty-two years, 1857 to 1878, inclusive:

TABLE XXII.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD OF THE MOTHER.	1878.	21 years. 1857 to 1877.	22 years. 1857 to 1878.
First.....	1,462	25,306	27,368
Second.....	1,360	21,127	22,487
Third.....	1,069	16,356	17,425
Fourth.....	886	12,202	13,026
Fifth.....	569	9,096	9,635
Sixth.....	469	6,510	6,999
Seventh.....	319	4,568	4,987
Eighth.....	238	3,078	3,316
Ninth.....	136	2,064	2,300
Tenth.....	96	1,346	1,443
Eleventh.....	54	752	806
Twelfth.....	38	460	498
Thirteenth.....	18	294	342
Fourteenth.....	8	114	122
Fifteenth.....	7	68	70
Sixteenth.....	2	31	33
Seventeenth.....	1	24	25
Eighteenth.....	1	6	7
Nineteenth.....	0	5	5
Twentieth.....	0	3	3
Twenty-first.....	1	2	3
Twenty-second.....	0	2	2
Total.....	6,714	108,639	110,653

The proportion of the first children of the mother, born in Rhode Island during the year 1878, according to the returns, was 21.77 in each 100; in 1877, it was 22.93 in each 100, and in the average for twenty-one years, 1857 to 1877, inclusive, it was 24.85 in each 100.

The proportion of second children in 1878, was 20.26 in each 100; in 1877, it was 20.98, and the average for twenty-one years, as above, it was 20.35 in each 100.

In nearly every year there are births, the record of which does not give the number of child of the mother; consequently, the above Table



does not include all the children born and recorded during the periods named.

The following Table shows what percentage of the children born in each of the last eleven years, were the first, second, &c., children of the mothers:

TABLE XXIII.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
First.....	21.77	22.98	24.11	24.37	25.54	25.97	25.39	25.86	26.41	25.23	27.24
Second .....	20.26	20.98	20.63	20.80	21.09	20.80	20.26	20.78	20.40	20.84	19.88
Third .....	18.90	16.22	16.04	14.98	15.53	15.88	15.44	16.06	15.56	15.02	13.92
Fourth.....	12.32	12.09	12.00	11.78	10.97	11.35	11.52	10.79	10.33	11.30	11.65
Fifth.....	8.77	9.07	8.42	8.81	8.56	8.25	7.96	7.86	8.12	8.39	8.01
First to Fifth.....	82.02	81.29	81.20	80.69	81.69	81.55	80.87	81.35	80.82	80.78	80.65
Sixth and over.....	17.98	18.71	18.80	19.31	18.31	18.45	19.13	18.65	19.18	19.22	19.25
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From the above Table, it will be perceived that the percentages of first and second children of the mother, born in 1878, were the smallest on record during the last eleven years, and the percentages of the third and fourth, were the largest of any one of the same number of years. It will also be noticed, that the aggregate percentages of the classes, from the first to the fifth, inclusive, of the year 1878, is larger than any other recorded during the same period of eleven years.

It will be understood that the decrease in the *percentages* of births of the first and second child of the mother, does not imply a lessened number of such births—which is not true of 1878—but a larger proportional number of third, fourth, &c., number of child. A continuance of the larger percentage of the higher number of child, for two or three years, consecutively, would indicate a healthier public sentiment, as well as improved physical stamina.

## PLURALITY BIRTHS.

The statistics of the plurality births in Rhode Island, for 1878, show that there were fifty-six cases during the year; fifty-five of twins and one of triplets. The number of children was 113, of which 74 were males, and 39 were females.

For a period of twenty-six years, viz., from 1853 to 1878, inclusive, the general statistics of births in Rhode Island are as follows:

120,691 cases of single births.....	giving 120,691 children.
1,299 cases of twin births.....	giving 2,598 children.
18 cases of triple births.....	giving 54 children.
<hr/>	
122,008 cases of child-birth.....	giving 123,343 children.

Of the whole number of cases of child-birth (122,008) in the twenty-six years, one in 93.9 produced twins, and one in 6,781 produced triplets.

Of the whole number of children born during the same period, (123,343,) according to the statistics, one in every 47 was a twin, and one in every 2,283 was a triplet.

Of the 1,317 cases of plurality births in the twenty-six years, there were 560 in which both parents were American; 642 cases in which both parents were foreign; 107 cases in which the parentage was mixed, and 8 of which the parentage was unknown.

The whole number of children born in plurality cases during the twenty-six years, was 2,652, of whom 1,328 were males, and 1,320 were females; the sex of the remaining four was not given.

#### STILL-BORN CHILDREN.

The statistics in relation to still-born children are obtained from the returns of deaths, but are not numbered with, or in any way included in, the statistics of deaths in this report.

For the reason that they occupy a somewhat anomalous position in the statistics of life and death, they are given a separate consideration.

The whole number of still-born children reported in Rhode Island for the year 1878, was 248; this is 6 more than for the year 1877, and 25 more than for 1876.

#### SUMMARY OF STILL-BORN.

The following Table shows the number and sex of the still-born children, whose births were reported in Rhode Island, during the period from June 1, 1852, to December 31, 1872, and for each of the last six years:

TABLE XXIV.

SEX.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1873.	Total.
Males.....	149	147	181	188	172	145	1,966	2,843
Females.....	99	95	92	118	105	83	1,308	1,890
Sex not stated.....							52	52
Total.....	248	242	273	306	277	228	3,321	4,785

It will be seen that the whole number of still-births reported in the State since June 1, 1852, is 4,785. Of the sex of this number, there were 2,843 males; 1,890 females, and of 52 the sex was not given. The ratio of occurrence, in regard to sex, would therefore be as follows: In each 100 children there were 60 males, and 40 females; or for every 100 females, there were 150 males.

It will be seen, also, that the proportion for the year 1878, is almost exactly the same as the average of a period of more than twenty-six years. Why there should be constantly, in every year, so large an excess of males among the still-born, is a question of difficult solution.

*Season of Still-births.*—The following summary will show the number of still-births that have been reported in Rhode Island, during a period of twenty-six years, from 1853 to 1878, inclusive, with the months and quarters in which they occurred:

## STILL-BORN—TWENTY-SIX YEARS—1853-1878. SEASON.

January..... 430	April..... 367	July..... 406	October..... 364
February..... 399	May..... 371	August..... 433	November..... 402
March..... 383	June..... 350	September..... 392	December..... 449
1st Quarter..... 1,312	2d Quarter..... 1,088	3d Quarter..... 1,231	4th Quarter..... 1,215

First six months, 2,300; second six months, 2,446; unknown, 39; total, 4,785.

## MARRIAGES, 1878.

The number of marriages reported in Rhode Island in 1878, was 2,324. This number is larger by 142 than in 1877. The number of marriages in each division of the State, in each month and quarter of the year 1878, may be found in Table III, page 22.

### SEASON.

The number and percentage of the marriages in Rhode Island, in each quarter of the year 1878, may be found in the following Table, together with the aggregate number and percentage in each quarter, for the twenty-five years previous, viz., from 1853 to 1877, inclusive:

TABLE XXV.

YEARS.		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1878.....	{ Number.....	517	570	558	679	2,324
	{ Percentage.....	22.25	24.52	24.01	29.22	100.00
25 Years. 1853-1877.....	{ Number.....	10,894	11,980	11,494	14,325	48,513
	{ Percentage.....	22.31	24.60	23.60	29.49	100.00

It will be observed that the largest percentage of marriages occurred not only in the last quarter of the year 1878, but also in the percentage of the aggregate of the last quarters for the previous twenty-five years. This rule, which has prevailed so uniformly for so lengthened a term of years, has been variously accounted for. Doubtless the approach of the colder season, and the almost universal disposition to closer companionship during its continuance, aided by the increased social proclivities and warmer manifestations of sentiment and affection during the holiday season, contribute largely to the result.

It will also be observed that the smallest number of marriages, in any one of the quarterly divisions of the year, has been uniformly in the first quarter, during the whole period of registration. Considering the ecclesiastical sentiments of a large proportion of the population in regard to the performance of the ceremony of marriage during the Lenten season, and the largely increased ratio of the previous quarter (one extreme following another), it is not at all remarkable that the percentage is so much smaller for the first quarter.

#### NATIVITY OF PERSONS MARRIED.

The following Table shows the number of marriages, according to the nativity of the parties, for each of the last eleven years, and also for the aggregate of twenty years, from 1858 to 1877, inclusive:

TABLE XXVI. •

BIRTH-PLACE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	20 years, 1858-77. Total.
United States.....	1,455	1,407	1,402	1,467	1,495	1,630	1,488	1,408	1,429	1,353	1,464	25,674
Foreign Countries.....	493	496	513	614	695	702	690	625	635	676	517	10,968
Am. groom, for. bride.....	181	177	144	191	154	138	155	157	126	99	135	2,410
For. groom, Am. bride.....	195	202	194	213	197	170	204	151	172	161	169	2,750
Not stated.....												64
Total.....	2,324	2,282	2,253	2,485	2,541	2,630	2,537	2,336	2,363	2,299	2,285	41,861

The number of marriages reported by nativity in 1878, shows an increase in those of purely American birth over the two previous years, 1876-1877, and also an increase in number in the class of American groom and foreign bride for the same time.

The number of marriages among parties of purely foreign birth has almost constantly decreased, from year to year, for the last decade; the three years last past having each a less number than any one of the first three in the ten years, and is smaller for the year 1878 than for any previous year since 1865.

The reason is obvious. The proportional number of adults of strictly foreign birth, among the so called foreign population, is rapidly decreasing; diminished by lessened immigration and by death.

The number of those in the periods of life in which the marriage relation is most frequently assumed, is fast diminishing from advancing age. The number of marriages of persons of purely foreign birth must, therefore, under the existing order of events, continue to decrease, while the number of those born of parents of foreign birth, but are of themselves of American birth, and rapidly attaining the marriageable age, are steadily increasing, and must continue to help swell the number of marriages of native citizens.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of mixed marriages, though in a somewhat irregular manner, during the whole period of the registration of the same. It is an evidence that the caste prejudice of nationality is gradually diminishing.

In the following Table are given the percentages of American, foreign and mixed marriages in several years, and in the aggregate for the twenty years, 1858 to 1877, inclusive. By *mixed* marriages are meant those where one party was of American and the other of foreign birth:

TABLE XXVII.

BIRTH PLACE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1868.	1866.	1864.	20 yrs. Total.
United States	62.60	61.66	62.23	59.04	58.84	61.60	58.65	60.06	60.50	64.08	62.21	63.33	61.33
For. Countries	21.22	21.73	22.77	24.70	27.35	26.69	27.20	26.75	26.88	22.62	25.64	25.64	26.19
Mixed.....	16.18	16.61	15.00	16.26	13.81	11.71	14.15	13.19	12.62	13.30	11.95	11.03	12.48
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the number of marriages of persons of American birth, in 1878, is not only larger than in the two previous years, but that the percentage, in comparison with all others, is larger than for any year since 1868.

It will be seen, also, that the marriages of persons of foreign birth have gradually decreased in percentage as well as in number, while the marriages of those of mixed nativity have as gradually increased in percentage.

In comparison with the average of twenty years, the percentage of marriages of persons of strictly American birth is somewhat larger; the percentage of those of mixed nationality is larger by about 30 per

cent., while the percentage of marriages of persons of strictly foreign nativity has decreased nearly 20 per cent.

#### AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.

The number of persons married in Rhode Island, during the year 1878, in the different periods of life, and the number of each sex, in each division of age, may be found in the following Table:

TABLE XXVIII.

1878.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Not stated.
Males.....	91	894	874	266	150	98	49	36	31	16	12	2	1	4
Females.....	527	988	449	175	109	64	25	13	8	4	5	....	3	4
Total.....	618	1,882	1,123	441	259	162	74	49	39	20	17	2	4	8

The curiosities of matrimonial alliances continue to be exhibited from year to year. By reference to the Registration returns the eccentricities of taste in regard to conjugal companionship are strikingly presented. For instance, three men between 55 and 60 years of age married women between 20 and 25; three of same age, married women between 25 and 30, and four of same age, married women between 30 and 35. But of greater singularity, are the instances of eleven women between the ages of 35 and 40, marrying men between 25 and 30; three between the ages of 40 and 45, marrying men between 25 and 30; one woman between 45 and 50, married a man between 25 and 30; one woman between 50 and 55, married a man between 30 and 35; and one woman between 60 and 65, married a man between 40 and 45.

The following Table shows the number of persons married in Rhode Island, including both sexes, in each division of ages, in each of the last thirteen years, from 1866 to 1878, inclusive:

TABLE XXIX.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	Not stated.
1866	698	1,981	1,025	419	213	127	81	59	25	21	12	7	.....	3	
1867	696	1,896	1,104	416	211	148	91	48	37	18	18	5	3	1	6
1868	644	1,835	1,060	432	219	133	82	61	30	29	11	8	4	.....	12
1869	642	1,814	1,051	468	227	134	79	46	35	15	11	2	3	2	2
1870	744	1,883	1,084	415	216	159	86	64	26	24	12	3	2	.....	6
1871	697	1,914	1,118	392	228	115	73	56	35	22	6	7	3	.....	6
1872	786	2,073	1,182	434	237	131	81	61	43	21	12	6	1	.....	5
1873	762	2,177	1,156	507	253	140	87	68	35	24	12	6	6	.....	2
1874	770	1,992	1,179	459	268	159	101	52	36	39	8	9	1	.....	9
1875	681	2,068	1,108	475	252	150	101	60	32	29	13	4	1	.....	6
1876	691	1,741	1,041	450	224	154	80	53	27	19	12	3	2	.....	9
1877	631	1,745	1,118	459	244	125	92	52	46	14	15	11	2	1	9
1878	618	1,832	1,123	441	259	162	74	49	39	20	17	2	4	.....	8

The number of persons married in 1878, under twenty years of age, was less than in any one of the preceding twelve years; of those between 20 and 25 years there were 87 more than in 1877, and 91 more than in 1876. The number is larger than in 1877, in the third, fifth, sixth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth divisions of age. The number between 35 and 40 is the largest, with one exception, and between 40 and 45, without exception, in the last thirteen years; and between 70 and 75 the smallest, with one exception, for the same period.

## PROPORTION OF SEX.

The following Tables will show the percentages of males and females married, in each division of ages, in each of the last nineteen years:



TABLE XXX.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 & over.	Total.
1860.....	5.0	42.8	26.9	16.3	5.7	3.3	100.00
1861.....	4.6	44.5	25.4	15.5	5.8	4.2	100.00
1862.....	4.2	37.8	27.9	18.3	5.9	5.9	100.00
1863.....	3.5	38.0	29.6	17.2	5.8	5.9	100.00
1864.....	4.3	38.8	27.3	17.9	7.4	4.3	100.00
1865.....	3.5	37.0	28.4	18.9	7.5	4.7	100.00
1866.....	5.3	40.9	27.0	16.4	6.3	4.1	100.00
1867.....	4.3	40.1	27.9	16.8	6.8	4.1	100.00
1868.....	4.1	39.9	28.2	17.1	6.1	4.6	100.00
1869.....	4.3	39.6	27.7	18.5	6.1	3.8	100.00
1870.....	4.8	40.4	28.1	16.0	6.4	4.3	100.00
1871.....	5.3	40.1	28.9	16.5	4.9	4.3	100.00
1872.....	4.3	41.3	28.2	16.6	5.2	4.4	100.00
1873.....	3.8	42.4	26.7	17.0	6.0	4.1	100.00
1874.....	4.1	40.4	27.2	17.5	6.4	4.4	100.00
1875.....	3.5	40.9	27.8	17.5	6.1	4.2	100.00
1876.....	5.1	37.5	28.6	17.9	5.6	4.3	100.00
1877.....	4.3	36.0	30.2	18.7	5.9	4.9	100.00
1878.....	3.9	38.5	29.0	18.0	6.3	4.3	100.00

MALES.

TABLE XXXI.

YEARS.		Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 & over.	Total.
FEMALES.	1860.....	25.8	44.1	17.0	9.1	2.6	1.4	100.00
	1861.....	29.6	42.0	15.3	7.8	4.1	1.3	100.00
	1862.....	24.9	41.3	16.7	11.8	4.1	1.2	100.00
	1863.....	24.9	42.6	16.9	9.8	4.1	1.7	100.00
	1864.....	24.2	48.4	17.8	10.8	2.9	1.4	100.00
	1865.....	22.6	42.3	19.1	11.0	3.5	1.5	100.00
	1866.....	24.7	42.9	17.4	11.0	2.7	1.3	100.00
	1867.....	25.4	40.5	19.3	10.0	3.4	1.4	100.00
	1868.....	24.4	40.9	18.1	11.6	3.3	1.7	100.00
	1869.....	24.1	40.5	18.7	12.1	3.4	1.2	100.00
	1870.....	26.8	39.4	17.9	10.8	3.9	1.2	100.00
	1871.....	24.6	41.9	19.1	10.1	3.1	1.2	100.00
	1872.....	26.7	40.5	18.4	9.9	3.3	1.3	100.00
	1873.....	25.3	40.8	17.5	12.0	2.7	1.7	100.00
	1874.....	26.3	38.1	19.3	11.1	3.9	1.3	100.00
	1875.....	23.9	42.1	16.8	11.8	4.0	1.4	100.00
	1876.....	25.6	39.8	17.6	12.0	3.7	1.3	100.00
	1877.....	23.4	40.4	18.8	12.1	3.6	1.7	100.00
	1878.....	22.7	40.4	19.3	12.2	3.8	1.6	100.00

The great difference between the number of males and the number of females who enter the marriage state under the age of 20 years, as shown in the above Tables, will not fail to be noticed. In the year 1878, for every 4 males married under 20 years of age, there were nearly 23 females married under the same age.

In the second division, i. e. from 20 to 25 years of age, the percentages for 1878 approximate very closely, standing about 38 males to 40 females. In the third division, i. e. from 25 to 30, they again diverge, standing for the same year at about 150 males married to each 100 females. The same proportion also holds for the division of ages from 30 to 40. After 40 years of age, the percentage of males married increases to one, two, and in some years, even three hundred per cent. above that of females.

Of all the persons married during any one of the last nineteen years, there has been no year in which there were as many as six males, above 50 years of age married, in each 100 marriages; nor any year in which there were as many as two females, above the same age, married, in each 100 marriages.

#### COLORED MARRIAGES.

There were 80 marriages of persons of color in Rhode Island during the year 1878.

The whole number is 16 larger than in 1877, and 21 larger than in 1876. It may be of interest to see what the proportion of colored persons married in 1876, 1877 and 1878, bears each year to the whole number of colored persons in the State, and also the proportions of the same compared with the proportions which the whole number of persons married bears to the whole population of the State, for the same periods of time.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Ratio of whole number of persons married to whole population of the State.	One in every	One in every	One in every
.....	55.7.....	56.6.....	57.3.....
Ratio of colored persons married to whole of colored population in the State.	.....	.....	.....
.....	39.1.....	49.0.....	53.1.....

It will be seen by the above comparisons, that the ratio of marriage to population, according to the Census of 1875, has steadily increased during the last three years, in both white and colored classes of the population, and that the increase has been much the largest in the colored population. Indeed it is doubtless true that the marriage rate of the whites, has not increased as fast as the population. A further consideration of the status of the colored population, in regard to the proportion of births, marriages and deaths, will be given in the chapter devoted to the statistics of mortality.

## DIVORCES, 1878.

The question of divorce has no direct relation to the status of the public health, but has always a place in the compilation of vital statistics, and has also an element of interest to all, from its connection with the marriage relations of the people.

The number of applications for divorce, in 1878, was 258; which was 1 more than in 1877.

The following Table shows the number of divorces granted in each county, and in the whole State, in each of the last ten years, with the proportion of marriages to each divorce granted, in each year:

TABLE XXXII.

YEARS.	Bristol County.		Kent County.		Newport County.		Providence County.		Washington County.		Whole State.	
	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.
1869 .....	10	10.6	15	12.5	6	27.7	120	12.8	11	15.5	162	14.1
1870 .....	8	27.7	18	11.8	6	26.3	152	11.3	21	9.3	200	11.8
1871 .....	5	16.8	11	17.9	4	49.7	122	13.3	18	11.4	161	14.3
1872 .....	8	10.2	13	15.7	8	22.9	149	12.6	22	8.9	200	12.7
1873 .....	6	16.2	22	9.8	8	21.9	131	14.8	6	33.7	173	13.2
1874 .....	10	8.9	20	8.0	6	29.0	190	10.0	16	11.6	242	10.5
1875 .....	2	50.0	18	8.8	7	28.4	120	14.9	11	20.5	158	15.7
1876 .....	6	14.5	15	12.8	7	20.5	148	11.1	20	8.8	190	11.3
1877 .....	7	12.0	9	16.3	7	26.0	134	12.4	21	9.9	178	12.8
1878 .....	4	26.0	11	13.3	13	12.8	156	10.9	12	17.3	196	11.9

The number of divorces granted in 1878, was 18 larger than it was in 1877; and the proportion of marriages to divorces was slightly decreased.

## DEATHS, 1878.

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The number of deaths reported in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1878, was 4,441. This number is less than that of 1877, by 9 only, and is larger than any previous year, with the exception of 1877.

The rate of mortality for the year, as already given on page 60, was one to every 58.10 of the population, according to the Census of 1875, or at the rate of 17.20 in each thousand.

By reference to Table XII, page 63, the difference between the previous three years can be readily seen. The percentage and death rate, are almost precisely what they were in 1877, but differ more with the smaller number of 1876, when the death rate was one decedent to every 62.7 of the population, or 15.9 in each one thousand.

It may be of interest to the reader, to contrast the number of deaths in the city of Providence, with those that occurred in the rest of the State, for the purpose of showing the difference in the rate of mortality, between city life under favorable circumstances, and life in villages and rural districts.

In order to bring before the eye in a more direct manner, the comparisons alluded to, the following synopsis for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, is presented:

	Population.	Number of deaths.	One death in every	In each 1,000.
1876.	Providence City.....100,675.....	1,965.....	54.00.....	18.50
	Rest of State.....157,564.....	2,251.....	70.00.....	14.98
	Whole State.....258,239.....	4,116.....	62.70.....	15.90
1877.	Providence City.....100,675.....	1,938.....	51.90.....	19.25
	Rest of State.....157,564.....	2,512.....	62.70.....	15.94
	Whole State.....258,239.....	4,450.....	58.80.....	17.20
1878.	Providence City.....100,675.....	1,989.....	50.62.....	19.89
	Rest of State.....157,564.....	2,452.....	64.26.....	15.56
	Whole State.....258,239.....	4,441.....	58.10.....	17.20

The observation has been frequently made, that the difference in mortality between the city and State, shown by the statistics of deaths as reported from the towns, could not be relied upon as entirely correct. It is believed that many of the villages of the State have quite as insalubrious surroundings as any parts of the city of Providence; and, although it is known that in the rural districts, at least, the percentage of children, in whom the mortality is largest, is much smaller than in the city, still, the rate of mortality could scarcely show so much disparity, if the whole number of deaths outside of the city, were fully reported.

There are three towns which reported a higher death rate for 1878, than the city of Providence, viz.: Warren, Woonsocket and East Providence. Doubtless the whole number of deaths in these towns were reported.

Doubtless, also, several of those towns showing a very small death rate, report the whole number of deaths, and especially the *towns* of Newport county, with a rate of only 9.5 in each one thousand. The failure to return the whole number of deaths, occurs mainly in those towns having a large manufacturing population, among which frequent removals are almost the rule, rather than exception, and where burial permits are not required. It is very certain that there will never be anything like complete returns of deaths, until burial permits are required in every town in the State.

#### SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Of the 4,441 persons, whose deaths were returned during the year 1878, 2,161 were males, and 2,280 were females; the ratio standing at 94.78 males to each 100 females, or 48.66 males, and 51.34 females in each 100 decedents.

The following Table shows the number and proportion of males and females among the decedents, and also among the children born in Rhode Island, during the ten years, 1853 to 1862, inclusive; also in each of the sixteen years from 1863 to 1878, inclusive, and for the entire period of twenty-six years:

TABLE XXXIII.

DEATHS.	10 years, 1853-1862	10,930 males	11,369 females	or	96.9 males to 100 females.
	1863	1,631 males	1,586 females	or	103.2 males to 100 females.
	1864	1,633 males	1,727 females	or	94.5 males to 100 females.
	1865	1,686 males	1,719 females	or	98.1 males to 100 females.
	1866	1,497 males	1,473 females	or	101.6 males to 100 females.
	1867	1,442 males	1,447 females	or	99.7 males to 100 females.
	1868	1,413 males	1,499 females	or	94.3 males to 100 females.
	1869	1,696 males	1,686 females	or	100.6 males to 100 females.
	1870	1,588 males	1,650 females	or	96.2 males to 100 females.
	1871	1,631 males	1,733 females	or	94.1 males to 100 females.
	1872	2,118 males	2,129 females	or	99.4 males to 100 females.
	1873	2,166 males	2,337 females	or	95.5 males to 100 females.
	1874	2,111 males	2,118 females	or	99.7 males to 100 females.
	1875	2,108 males	2,309 females	or	95.4 males to 100 females.
	1876	1,969 males	2,147 females	or	91.7 males to 100 females.
	1877	2,132 males	2,318 females	or	92.0 males to 100 females.
	1878	2,161 males	2,330 females	or	94.8 males to 100 females.
	36 years	39,392 males	41,217 females	or	96.8 males to 100 females.

TABLE XXXIV.

BIRTHS.	10 years, 1853-1862	18,377 males	17,390 females	or	106.4 males to 100 females.
	1863	1,862 males	1,788 females	or	105.8 males to 100 females.
	1864	1,949 males	1,942 females	or	100.3 males to 100 females.
	1865	2,096 males	1,857 females	or	112.9 males to 100 females.
	1866	2,546 males	2,356 females	or	108.1 males to 100 females.
	1867	2,655 males	2,464 females	or	107.7 males to 100 females.
	1868	2,745 males	2,637 females	or	104.5 males to 100 females.
	1869	2,685 males	2,560 females	or	104.9 males to 100 females.
	1870	2,679 males	2,536 females	or	105.6 males to 100 females.
	1871	2,878 males	2,800 females	or	102.8 males to 100 females.
	1872	3,065 males	3,058 females	or	100.9 males to 100 females.
	1873	3,135 males	2,887 females	or	108.6 males to 100 females.
	1874	3,311 males	3,155 females	or	104.9 males to 100 females.
	1875	3,362 males	3,146 females	or	106.9 males to 100 females.
	1876	3,291 males	3,088 females	or	106.3 males to 100 females.
	1877	3,163 males	3,072 females	or	103.0 males to 100 females.
	1878	3,402 males	3,312 females	or	102.7 males to 100 females.
	36 years	63,251 males	59,356 females	or	105.7 males to 100 females.

There were 29 more males, and 38 less females, among the decedents of 1878, than in the year 1877, and the proportion of males to females

was greater, and thereby more nearly equal as compared with the preceding year.

Among the children born there were 239 more males, and 240 more females than in 1877, the inequality of proportion being less than in the previous year, or in any previous year, with the exception of 1864 and 1872.

It will be noticed upon examination of the above Tables, that in the aggregate for the twenty-six years, and also in all of the separate years given, with two or three exceptions, there has been an excess of females among the decedents, and an excess of males among the children born.

A natural inference would be, that the male portion of the population must be largely in excess of the female portion, and annually increasing.

By reference to Table V, page 28, it will be seen, however, that by the Census of 1875, the females exceeded the males in the population of the State, by 7,119. The difference must be accounted for on the supposition of a larger proportional emigration of native males from the State.

#### SEASON AND MORTALITY.

The whole number of decedents, and the sex of the same, in each month of the year 1878, and in each division of the State, may be found in Table IV, on the 23d page.

The influence of season upon mortality, may be further illustrated by the following Table, which shows the number and percentage of deaths, in each quarter of each of the last five years, and in the aggregate for the twenty-one years, from 1853 to 1873, inclusive.



TABLE XXXV.

SEASON.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.		1853-1873.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
January—March...	1,158	25.87	986	21.08	948	23.08	1,101	26.50	977	23.10	13,784	23.12
April—June.....	968	21.81	958	21.53	942	22.89	912	21.13	1,045	24.71	12,656	21.23
July—September...	1,175	26.46	1,317	29.60	1,249	30.84	1,244	28.82	1,185	28.03	18,469	30.96
October—December	1,140	25.86	1,289	27.84	977	23.74	1,060	24.55	1,022	24.17	14,708	24.67
Total.....	4,441	100.00	4,450	100.00	4,116	100.00	4,317	100.00	4,229	100.00	59,617	100.00

It will be observed that the percentage of mortality, in 1878, was greater than that of 1877, in the first two quarters of the year, and less in the last two quarters. It was also greater in the first quarter of 1878, than in the first quarter of either of the previous four years, and greater than the average percentage of the same season, for the twenty-one years preceding 1874. The percentage of the third quarter for 1878, although following the rule of being larger than in any other quarter, was less than in the same quarter of any one of the previous four years, and also considerably less than the average of the same quarter for the twenty-one years preceding 1874.

The percentage of the fourth quarter, as will be seen, was less than the first, which is contrary to the general rule; and quite reverses the proportions of 1877, in which the last quarter had a very large percentage in excess of the first.

It may be of interest to contrast the city of Providence, which comprises about two-fifths of the entire population of the State, with the rest of the State, in regard to the influence of season upon mortality.

The following Table will present a comparison between the city and rest of the State, in relation to the mortality of each section by seasons.

It will show the number and percentage of deaths in each quarter of the year 1878, in the city, and in the rest of the State separately; and also the percentage of deaths in each quarter of the year, in the city of Providence, for twenty-four years, from 1855 to 1878, inclusive; and in the whole State, including the city, for twenty-six years, from 1853 to 1878, inclusive:

TABLE XXXVI.

SEASON.	1878.				1855-1878.		1852-1854.	
	Providence.		Rest of State.		Providence.		Whole State.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
January—March.....	541	27.19	617	25.16	7,519	23.89	18,904	23.38
April—June.....	438	21.28	545	22.22	6,909	21.98	17,461	21.53
July—September.....	520	26.14	655	26.71	9,353	29.76	24,639	30.57
October—December.....	505	25.39	635	25.91	7,683	24.42	20,146	24.22
Total.....	1,989	100.00	2,452	100.00	31,464	100.00	81,170	100.00

A contrast between the city of Providence and the rest of the State, in regard to *habits* and *modes* of life, does not present such marked differences as, perhaps, might be expected. The great proportional number, and near contiguity of the villages of Rhode Island, with their facility of access, and the frequent communication of residents therein with each other, and with the city of Providence, make the entire population more homogeneous in character than that of any other State. Then the city of Newport, and several villages large enough for incorporation into cities, and a considerable number but little less in size, present all the essential conditions of city life in their sanitary relations, as well as in the customs and modes of living of the inhabitants. Under these circumstances, it would not be expected that there would be any great difference in the percentage of mortality, in the same quarters of the year, between the city of Providence and the rest of the State, in the average of a series of years.

An examination of Table XXXVI will show that such is the fact. While there are considerable differences in some years, between the city and rest of the State, and between the city and the whole State, including the city, in the same quarters, it will be seen, that for a period of twenty-four or more years, the average percentage in the same quarters, between the city and the whole State does not in any instance reach as high as three-quarters of one per cent.

Of course the exact difference is not shown, because the death statistics of the city are merged in those of the State, but the result is sufficiently conclusive in establishing the fact that whatever difference there may be, it does not exceed one per cent. in the average of any lengthened period of time.

As before observed, for single years there may be considerable differences, as in the year 1878, in which it will be noticed that in the first quarter, the difference between the city and rest of the State was 2.03 per cent. in favor of the rest of the State, while in the remaining three quarters the difference was in favor of the city as follows:—2d quarter 0.94 per cent.; 3d quarter 0.57 per cent.; 4th quarter 0.52 per cent.

The following summary shows the order of the months in which occurred, from the largest to the smallest number of deaths in the whole State, in each of the last five years:

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
1	December... 421	September.. 454	August..... 469	August.... 471	August..... 436
2	August..... 420	August..... 450	July..... 444	September.. 419	September... 386
3	July..... 410	October.... 430	December.. 348	February... 392	April..... 384
4	January.... 400	July..... 418	March..... 341	January.... 363	July..... 363
5	March .... 396	December.. 411	September. 336	December.. 358	October..... 359
6	November.. 377	November.. 398	October.... 334	November.. 357	May..... 352
7	February.... 363	March..... 347	May..... 332	July..... 354	January..... 351
8	April..... 350	May..... 343	April..... 329	March .... 346	December.... 339
9	September.. 345	January.... 323	February... 312	October.... 345	November.... 334
10	October..... 342	April..... 310	January... 295	May..... 333	March..... 320
11	June..... 310	June..... 305	November.. 295	April..... 314	June..... 309
12	May..... 308	February... 286	June..... 281	June..... 285	February..... 306
	<hr/> 4,441	<hr/> 4,450	<hr/> 4,116	<hr/> 4,317	<hr/> 4,229

For the first time since 1864, in which year the summarising by order of months and highest mortality commenced, December takes first place. This bad eminence has almost invariably been held by August, and was in 1878 displaced by only a single death. The change of place, however, has not occurred solely from an increased number of deaths in December, but in a larger degree to a decreased number of deaths in August as compared with the year 1877. There was no largely increased mortality from any one disease in December 1878, with the exception of Pneumonia, but in August the decrease in the number of deaths from cholera infantum and diarrhoea was 40 per cent. less than in 1877.

It will be noticed that September, which took first position in 1877, fell to the ninth in order in 1878, the falling off in the deaths from cholera infantum and diarrhœa in that month as compared with the same in 1877, was more than 60 per cent. As usual, October, May and June, take low places.

The following summary taken from the report of the City Registrar of Providence for 1878, will show the number of deaths and the months in the order of highest occurrence of the same according to percentage in the city of Providence, in the aggregate of deaths for twenty-three years, from 1856 to 1878 inclusive:

TABLE XXXVII.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS. 1856-1878.	American Percentage		Foreign Percentage		Total American and Foreign.
	Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.
1. August.....	1,490	1. August.....	1,733	1. August.....	3,223
2. July.....	1,357	2. July.....	1,634	2. July.....	2,991
3. September....	1,341	3. September....	1,460	3. September....	2,801
4. January.....	1,340	4. October....	1,303	4. December....	2,531
5. December....	1,314	5. November....	1,218	5. January....	2,505
6. March.....	1,275	6. December....	1,217	6. October.....	2,466
7. April.....	1,254	7. April.....	1,186	7. April.....	2,440
8. February.....	1,235	8. January....	1,166	8. March.....	2,438
9. November....	1,215	9. March.....	1,162	9. November....	2,433
10. October.....	1,185	10. February....	1,137	10. February....	2,362
11. May.....	1,165	11. May.....	1,061	11. May.....	2,246
12. June.....	985	12. June.....	1,060	12. June.....	2,015
Total. ....	15,156	Total.....	15,317	Total.....	30,473

The above synopsis shows very clearly in the third column the order of the months in which the total deaths have occurred, from the highest to the lowest number of the same in the city for a long series of years. It does not differ materially in the order of months from a summary of the same kind for the whole State for a long period of years.

It will be noticed, however, that the two classes of parentage differ somewhat in agreement with each other, and with the monthly order of mortality in the total number of deaths.

The agreement between the two classes of parentage is complete, the one with the other for just half the months of the year. The agreement of each class of parentage with the order of total number is complete for seven months in the twelve.

#### PARENTAGE OF DECEDENTS.

The whole number of decedents reported in Rhode Island in 1878, was 4,441 of which 2,281 were of American parentage, and 2,160 were of foreign parentage. The parentage was reckoned according to the reported nativity of the fathers.

A general abstract of deaths by parentage in the several towns in the State will be found in Table I on pages 18 and 19.

There were no decedents of foreign parentage reported in 1878 from six towns in the State, and in eight towns, the number of decedents of foreign parentage were 3 or less.

There were seven towns in which the number of decedents of foreign parentage exceeded those of American. In Cranston, the numbers were equal. In Burrillville, there were twice as many of foreign parentage as of American; in Cumberland, nearly twice as many; in Lincoln, two and one-quarter times as many, and in Woonsocket nearly three times as many.

In Providence city, the decedents of foreign parentage exceeded those of American by 211, or about 123 of foreign to each 100 of American parentage.

The following Table gives the number and percentage of decedents of American and of foreign parentage, in each of the last five years, and in the aggregate for twenty years previous to 1878, or from 1858 to 1877 inclusive:

TABLE XXXVIII.

PARENTAGE.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.		1858-1877.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
American.....	2,381	51.86	2,279	51.21	2,150	52.24	2,466	57.12	2,382	54.10	38,589	57.8
Foreign.....	2,180	48.64	2,171	48.79	1,966	47.76	1,851	42.88	1,947	45.90	28,429	42.0
Total.....	4,441	100.00	4,450	100.00	4,116	100.00	4,317	100.00	4,329	100.00	67,009	100.00

It will not fail to be noticed upon examination of the above Table, that the difference in number and percentage between the decedents of American and foreign parentage has been steadily lessening. Previous to 1877, the percentage of decedents of foreign parentage had not *averaged* for the period of nineteen years as high as 42.00 per cent. It will now be seen that the foreign percentage has *averaged* more than 46.00 per cent. for the last five years and has nearly reached 49.00 per cent. during the years 1877 and 1878.

## AGE OF DECEDENTS.

A statement of the aggregate and average age, of all the reported decedents of each sex, in each town and county in the State in 1878, may be found in Table I, on pages 18 and 19.

It will there be seen that the average age of all the male decedents in 1878, was 29.02 years, and the average age of all the female decedents, was 31.11 years.

The average age of all the male decedents in 1877, was 29.25 years, and of female decedents, 31.56 years. The highest average age of male decedents, in any town in the State in 1878, was 62.00 years, in New Shoreham; the lowest average age of male decedents in same year, was 11.33 years, in Middletown. The highest average age of female decedents in 1878, was 83.00 years, in Jamestown, and the lowest average of females, was 7.25 years, in North Providence. The averages for single years in towns having a small population, have very little value as indicating the relative longevity of the inhabitants.

When the deaths are few in number, they may happen in the same year to be of elderly people of one sex, and of a youthful age in the

other. And in the different years the decedents may be of advanced age in both sexes in one year, and of earlier age in another year. As in Jamestown in 1878, there was one female decedent only, aged 83 years, and three male decedents whose average age was 57 years, while in the same town in 1877, the average age of male decedents was 5 years, there being but one death among the males, and the average age of female decedents in 1876, was 16 years, there being two female decedents. But when aggregated in counties, and in towns of large population the averages from year to year do not very widely differ.

In the city of Providence, the average age of male decedents, in 1878, was 24.22 years, the average age of female decedents 27.88 years. The average age of total male and female decedents in the city was 26.09 years.

The following Table shows the average age of the decedents, in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last five years, and also in the aggregate of each of four periods of five years each, comprising the twenty years from 1858 to 1877, inclusive:

TABLE XXXIX.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873-1877. 5 years.	1868-1872. 5 years.	1863-1867. 5 years.	1858-1862. 5 years.
Bristol County .....	29.06	32.19	39.53	29.90	33.09	33.61	35.12	34.78	35.56
Kent County.....	33.66	35.78	39.39	35.77	32.06	36.30	34.77	35.81	32.15
Newport County.....	39.06	43.96	39.17	45.94	43.94	40.68	40.04	33.54	35.01
Providence Co., Towns.	30.96	28.16	31.69	30.19	28.66	28.46	25.26	29.16	28.44
Providence City.....	26.09	27.74	28.41	28.57	26.90	27.19	25.45	28.50	25.73
Washington County....	42.34	43.68	43.09	37.17	40.78	41.14	39.67	30.67	34.21
Whole State.....	30.09	30.45	32.37	31.27	29.86	30.28	31.66	30.75	29.42

As will be seen by Table XXXIX, the average age of the total decedents of the State, in 1878, was not only less than the average in 1877, but was less than in either of the three preceding years, and also less than the average for the previous twenty years. The difference, however, in the average age of total decedents, in any one year with another, or with any period of years, has not exceeded the limits of the last three years.

In the counties, as previously remarked, the differences, for obvious reasons, are quite considerable, although less than in most years.

#### PERCENTAGES OF DECEDENTS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

In Table V, on pages 24 to 29, inclusive, will be found the number of deaths in 1878, in each town and each county, of each sex, and in each period of life, with the percentage of the whole number of deaths in each division, to the population of the same.

The following Table shows the percentages of decedents in each division of ages in each of the last ten years, and in the aggregate for two periods: one of ten years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31st, 1862, inclusive; the other of ten years, from 1863 to 1872, inclusive:

TABLE XL.

PERIODS OF LIFE.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	10 yrs. 1853- 1862.	10 yrs. 1863- 1872.
Under 1 year....	16.6	17.4	19.5	20.8	19.9	19.3	22.8	18.8	20.0	17.8	18.0	17.6
1 and under 2....	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.8	7.8	9.2	8.0	6.1	7.2	8.1	7.8	9.9
2 and under 5....	10.8	9.5	7.0	7.0	9.4	8.1	5.5	6.7	6.2	8.6	7.9	9.6
Total under 5....	35.0	35.0	33.9	34.6	37.1	36.6	36.3	31.6	33.4	34.7	33.7	37.0
5 and under 10...	6.2	6.2	4.2	4.0	5.7	5.3	2.7	3.3	3.3	5.7	4.6	5.0
10 and under 20...	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.9	6.5	5.5	6.6	6.9	6.2	5.8
20 and under 30...	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	8.7	9.1	9.9	10.2	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.5
30 and under 40...	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	6.9	7.8	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.8	8.1	8.7
40 and under 50...	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.5
50 and under 60...	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.7	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.3	6.7
60 and under 70...	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.6	7.8	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.3	6.9
70 and under 80...	8.8	9.5	9.8	8.4	8.1	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.1	8.1	8.4	7.3
80 and under 90...	4.8	4.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.6
90 and over.....	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table XXXIX, it was shown that the average age of the total decedents in Rhode Island, in 1878, was less than in either of the previous three years. The lessened average age in any year, is usually owing to the larger decedence of childhood and youth.



As compared with the previous year, the slightly lessened rate of mortality in 1878, was not owing to a smaller number of deaths among children of five years and under, as usual, but principally, as will be seen in Table XL, to an increased mortality between the ages of 10 and 20.

The results of a single year, however, or of two or three years, have little value in arriving at definite conclusions. The occurrence of one or more epidemics in one year, affecting children chiefly, and the occurrence in another year of epidemics affecting adults chiefly, or all ages alike, would make great differences in the ratio of mortality in the different periods of life, in short terms of years. But in periods of twenty years, or more, the results may be considered as reasonably conclusive.

It will be seen by the preceding Table, that the average percentage of mortality of children of five years of age and under, in Rhode Island, for a period of sixteen years, has not exceeded 36 per cent. This is a low rate as compared with the statistics of some other States, in which the rate is stated to be as high as from 40 to 42 per cent.

The different localities of the State also present marked differences in the percentage of mortality in the different divisions of age, as well as in the average age.

In the strictly rural districts, where the proportion of children to the adult population is much less than in the larger villages and cities, where the most of those in the child-bearing periods of life gravitate, the average age is not only larger for a series of years, but the percentage of mortality in the earlier years of life is relatively much smaller.

In order to show concisely the differences alluded to in the above remarks, the following representative sections of the State are presented, and the percentages of decedents, in 1878, in the different periods of life in those towns, are contrasted; and in the city of Providence a contrast of the same, between the different general classes of the population.

It is understood the percentages are the ratios of the number of decedents in each of the divisions of age, compared with the whole number of decedents, in the respective towns, and not with the population.

1878.		Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 & over.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
State of Rhode Island,	Males.....	9.3.....	18.6.....	5.3.....	10.2.....	14.6-41.7
	Females.....	7.3.....	16.4.....	7.0.....	12.6.....	15.3-51.3
Total.....		16.6	35.0	12.3	22.8	29.9
Jamestown.....		00.0	00.0	00.0	25.0	73.0
New Shoreham.....		11.0	11.0	00.0	11.0	78.0
Foster.....		06.0	06.0	00.0	25.0	69.0
Warren.....		10.6	35.3	20.0	21.0	23.7
Woonsocket.....		27.5	41.8	10.8	23.7	33.7
City of Providence,	Am. Parentage.....	8.45.....	16.44.....	5.60.....	8.60.....	12.88-41.72
	For. Parentage.....	10.31.....	23.58.....	7.12.....	14.33.....	10.25-55.28
Total Percentage.						
Providence.....		18.76	40.02	12.72	22.93	24.13

The above summary will serve to show how greatly the percentages differ in the different towns in the different divisions of age; and in the city of Providence, the difference in the percentages of the two principal classes of the population.

In the town of Jamestown it will be seen that there were no deaths in 1878, of persons under twenty years of age, and that, therefore, the percentage would necessarily be large in the later periods of life.

The difference of percentage under one year of age, varies from .00 in the town of Jamestown, to 27.5 in the town of Woonsocket.

Under five years of age the average percentage to whole number of decedents, in the whole State, was 35.0 per cent., and which was the same as in 1877; under one year of age, 16.6 per cent. or 0.8 per cent. less than in 1877.

The high death rate of 41.8 per cent. of persons under five years of age in Woonsocket, leads all others, in 1878, although less by 1.19 per cent. than in 1877. The percentage of Providence city, 40.2 per cent., is considerably larger than in 1877.

The difference between Providence and Woonsocket, in the percentage of decedents under one year of age, in 1878, is quite remarkable, that is, Woonsocket, 27.5 per cent.; Providence, 18.76 per cent., or 8.74 per cent. less.

In both towns more than one-half of all the deaths was of persons not over twenty years of age, and more than four-fifths of that proportion, of persons under five years of age. The difference in the percentages of the decedents under five years of age, of American parentage and of foreign parentage, in the city of Providence, will be noticed. This difference, 7.14 per cent., in 1878, is less than in either of the two preceding years.

Of decedents 50 years of age, and over, the percentage varies from 23.7 in Warren and Woonsocket, to 78.0 per cent. in New Shoreham.

#### COLORED DECEDENTS.

Considerable public interest has been manifested in the question, whether the colored race was self-sustaining, in regard to population, in the colder latitudes of America. A comparison of the births and deaths among this class of people, for a long series of years, in the different States, will be of value in obtaining correct conclusions.

In the State of Rhode Island there is a large proportional number of colored people, as compared with other Eastern States, and the statistics in regard to births, marriages and deaths among them, have, for obvious reasons, been reported separately for a considerable number of years.

The number of deaths among the colored population, in 1878, was 156, or four less than in 1877.

*Sex.*—Of the 156 colored decedents, 63 were males and 93 females.

*Season.*—These 156 deaths were in the different months, as follows:

Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.
January.....	15	April.....	17	July.....	19	October.....	16
February.....	11	May.....	9	August.....	12	November.....	8
March.....	12	June.....	9	September.....	8	December.....	20
1st Quarter.....	38	2d Quarter.....	35	3d Quarter.....	39	4th Quarter.....	44

First six months, 73; second six months, 83. Total, 156.

*Age.*—The average age of the colored decedents in Rhode Island, in 1878, was as follows:

	Providence City.	Rest of State.	Whole State.
Colored Males.....	16.83 years.	38.21 years.	21.66 years.
Colored Females.....	31.07 years.	38.46 years.	31.97 years.

## SUMMARY OF COLORED POPULATION.

The number of births, marriages and deaths among the colored population of Rhode Island, in the several divisions of the State, in 1878, is given in the following Table, compared with the colored population in each division, as found by the State census of 1875:

TABLE XLI.

COUNTIES.	Colored Population, 1875.	BIRTHS, 1878.		MARRIAGES, 1878.		DEATHS, 1878.	
		Number.	To population one birth in	Number.	Of population one person married in	Number.	Of population one death in
Bristol County.....	249	8	31.1	..	..	6	41.5
Kent County.....	365	6	60.8	4	45.6	7	32.1
Newport County.....	1,021	27	37.8	10	51.0	17	60.0
Providence County, Towns.....	423	9	47.0	5	42.3	9	47.0
Providence City.....	3,487	104	33.5	54	32.3	106	32.9
Washington County.....	726	18	40.9	7	51.8	11	66.0
Whole State.....	6,271	172	36.4	80	39.2	156	40.2

In 1877, the proportions among the colored population were as follows: One birth in 37.3; one person married in 49.0; one death in 39.2.

The difference between the white and colored population, in the vital statistics of the year 1878, was as follows:

Whites..... One child born in 38.5; one person married in 56.1; one death in 53.8.  
Colored..... One child born in 36.4; one person married in 39.2; one death in 40.2

In regard to births and marriages, the numbers are larger in proportion to the population, among the colored than among the whites; and there was also a larger proportion of deaths among the former than among the latter.

The following summary shows the number of births, marriages and deaths among the colored population of Rhode Island in each of the last eighteen years, from 1861 to 1878, inclusive:

## COLORED POPULATION.

1861.....	97 births.....	30 marriages.....	109 deaths.....
1862.....	96 births.....	28 marriages.....	90 deaths.....
1863.....	73 births.....	68 marriages.....	104 deaths.....
1864.....	69 births.....	35 marriages.....	121 deaths.....
1865.....	87 births.....	51 marriages.....	129 deaths.....
1866.....	124 births.....	65 marriages.....	123 deaths.....
1867.....	144 births.....	61 marriages.....	105 deaths.....
1868.....	147 births.....	84 marriages.....	111 deaths.....
1869.....	136 births.....	70 marriages.....	133 deaths.....
1870.....	158 births.....	70 marriages.....	128 deaths.....
1871.....	146 births.....	64 marriages.....	116 deaths.....
1872.....	171 births.....	76 marriages.....	184 deaths.....
1873.....	163 births.....	69 marriages.....	160 deaths.....
1874.....	170 births.....	80 marriages.....	151 deaths.....
1875.....	156 births.....	76 marriages.....	169 deaths.....
1876.....	170 births.....	59 marriages.....	156 deaths.....
1877.....	166 births.....	64 marriages.....	160 deaths.....
1878.....	172 births.....	80 marriages.....	156 deaths.....
Total.....	2,447 births.....	1,125 marriages.....	2,405 deaths.....

There were more births, more marriages and a less number of deaths in 1878 than in 1877; the number of births was 16 more than the number of deaths.

The circumstances favorable to the promotion of the physical health and vigor of the colored race, are believed to be, at least, quite as ample in Rhode Island, as in any other Northern or Eastern State. When we find that in a period of eighteen years, as seen in the synopsis above, the excess of births over the deaths, is only 42, and have full knowledge of the fact, that the State is having accession annually to the number of colored people by immigration, and that accession largely in the periods of life between 20 and 40 years, and of both sexes, we must conclude, however reluctantly, that the race is not self sustaining in this latitude.

There is always a tendency to reduce the number of facts relating to the colored population, by omitting to mark all the colored persons as colored. This source of error is constant, though constant care is taken to prevent it.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1878.

The statistics of the causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1878, will be found in Tables VI, VII and VIII. The whole number of deaths, as previously stated, was 4,441. The number of which the cause of death was reported, was 4,231, and the number of which the cause was not stated, was 210. The number from unknown causes was 18 more than in 1877.

The following Table shows the number of deaths in 1878, in each larger division of the State, and the number and percentage in each division, of which the cause was unknown:

TABLE XLII.

1878.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
Number of Deaths.....	193	288	76	223	1,411	1,999	261	4,441
Cause not stated.....	6	39	2	32	103	16	12	210
One in.....	32.1	74.0	38.0	7.0	13.7	194.2	21.7	21.1

The returns of deaths, and especially the returns of the *causes* of deaths, are manifestly more incomplete than any other of the vital statistics of the State. That the *cause* of death in one out of every 21 decedents in the State, should be returned as unknown, is positive evidence that there is a defect in the Registration law, as well as proof that there is neglect of duty on the part of those who should observe the law as it stands. The remedy is in the enactment of a law for the State, such as is provided by municipal ordinance in the city of Providence, that is, the requirement of burial permits, and the pre-require-

ment of return of death, and *cause* of death when known. There is no reason why there should not be as many deaths in Providence city from causes unknown, as in other parts of the State, when as will be seen by Table XLII, the proportion for the whole State, including the city, is one in every 21.1, or nearly six times larger, and for the rest of the State, excluding the city, the proportion of deaths from unknown causes is one in 12.6 or about ten to every one returned from the city. A comparison of the returns of causes of death unknown in 1878, with those of 1877, show no improvement in respect to accuracy.

The following Table will present comparisons of one year with another for a considerable period of time.

TABLE XLIII.

*Showing the proportion of Deaths reported, with cause "unknown," in each Division of the State, and in the whole State, in each of the last sixteen years, from 1863 to 1878, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
1863, One in.....	16.5	11.2	25.5	6.9	46.7	24.7	14.7
1864, One in.....	57.0	12.6	11.6	8.5	45.7	47.6	16.1
1865, One in.....	64.8	27.4	13.4	8.2	55.0	32.9	16.4
1866, One in .....	163.0	11.4	22.4	9.5	45.0	23.3	17.3
1867, One in.....	.....	13.6	34.5	7.4	64.0	14.3	14.8
1868, One in.....	33.2	5.0	20.3	5.2	46.2	10.1	10.1
1869, One in.....	41.2	5.8	52.8	5.3	83.6	16.1	11.3
1870, One in.....	.....	19.3	28.6	11.8	90.2	26.9	23.6
1871, One in.....	151.0	81.2	7.9	8.4	83.6	9.8	13.0
1872, One in.....	13.3	5.8	10.0	6.8	72.8	9.8	11.3
1873, One in.....	.....	16.0	25.4	9.8	102.5	27.5	20.3
1874, One in.....	54.0	15.2	14.0	17.2	73.7	21.2	27.8
1875, One in.....	55.0	7.4	15.6	13.7	91.2	11.9	20.9
1876, One in.....	11.5	7.9	18.5	9.9	124.3	22.8	19.3
1877, One in.....	.....	17.7	9.7	11.9	323.0	16.0	23.2
1878, One in.....	32.1	74.0	9.0	13.7	124.2	21.7	21.1

It will be seen by the above Table, that great disparities in the number of deaths from unknown causes, are reported from year to year, from the different divisions of the State, and in the average of the whole State. For the whole State, the variation has been from one in every 10.1, in 1868, to one in every 27.8, in 1874.

In Bristol county, the variations have been from one in every 11.5, in 1876, to a complete return of the cause of every death in the county, in four of the sixteen years. Bristol county is the only one in the State that has reported the cause of every death in any year.

The variations in Kent county have been very considerable, that is, from one in every 5.0, in 1868, to one in 81.2, in 1871. Newport county, including the city of Newport, has varied from one in 7.9, in 1871, to one in 52.8, in 1869.

The difference between Newport county towns, and Newport city, as shown in Table XLII, is seemingly evidence of neglect somewhere. It is hardly probable that one in every seven deaths in Newport city, was from cause unknown.

In Providence county towns the largest proportion was in 1868, *i. e.* one in 5.2; the smallest in 1874, *i. e.*, one in 17.2. Providence city shows a variation from one in every 45.0, in 1866, to one in 323.0, in 1877. The small percentage of reported deaths from unknown causes in the city of Providence, is conclusive evidence of the efficiency of a law properly enforced, requiring certificates of cause of death, when known, and permission for burial or removal of the dead.

In Washington county, the proportions have varied from one in 9.8, in 1871 and 1872, to one in every 47.6, in 1864.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following Table gives the number of deaths in Rhode Island, from each of thirteen principal causes, showing the order in regard to number, in each of the last three years, and also in the aggregate of deaths for twenty-three years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31st, 1875:



TABLE XLIV.

*Showing the order in regard to number of deaths from thirteen principal causes of death.*

1878.	1877.	1876.	June 1st, 1852, to Dec. 31st, 1875—23 yrs. 7 mos.
Whole Number....4,441	Whole Number....4,450	Whole Number....4,116	Whole Number....68,833
Consumption..... 676	Consumption..... 661	Consumption..... 665	Consumption..... 11,801
Diphtheria..... 435	Diphtheria..... 492	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 389	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 3,871
Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 317	Cholera Infantum. 250	Cholera Infantum. 250	Old Age..... 3,709
Old Age..... 222	Pneumonia and Conges. of Lungs 226	Old Age..... 241	Cholera Infantum. 3,493
Cholera Infantum. 168	Old Age... 213	Heart, Diseases of. 166	Scarlatina... 3,208
Heart, Diseases of. 166	Heart, Diseases of. 182	Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 165	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 2,692
Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 150	Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 181	Diphtheria..... 159	Heart, Diseases of. 2,481
Accidents (all kinds)..... 122	Cancer (all kinds). 135	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 126	Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 2,233
Cancer (all kinds). 119	Fevers, Typhoid, &c..... 134	Accidents (all kinds).. 114	Dysentery..... 1,975
Convulsions and Fits..... 112	Accidents (all kinds)..... 132	Cancer (all kinds). 106	Accidents (all kinds)..... 2,103
Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 102	Croup..... 95	Croup..... 102	Convulsions and Fits..... 1,457
Croup..... 93	Convulsions and Fits..... 83	Convulsions and Fits..... 89	Croup..... 1,396
Scarlatina..... 86	Scarlatina..... 62	Scarlatina..... 80	Hydrocephalus.... 1,064

It will be seen by the above Table, that consumption still retains its bad preëminence as a cause of death in Rhode Island, and with an increased number of victims. There were 15 more deaths from consumption in 1878 than in 1877, and 21 more than in 1876. Previous to 1875 the number had never reached 600. With the exception of consumption, no disease or cause of death has invariably held the same place in the order of greatest number, in a series of years.

The various degrees of change of place will be observed in the columns presented above.

For the first time in these Reports, diphtheria took second place, in 1877. It holds the same position, in 1878, but with a lessened number. Pneumonia, which ranks next to consumption in the long period, takes third position in 1878. Old age follows, in 1878, as in the long period. Cholera infantum occupies a lower rank than in 1877, with a reduction of mortality of about 33. per cent. Scarlatina, which ranks fifth in the long series of years, has dropped in each of the three last years to the lowest place.

Fevers, of various forms, diseases of the heart, apoplexy and croup, have changed their respective positions from year to year, but not to any large degree.

The next Table shows the whole number, sex, parentage and ages of the decedents, and the locality and season of deaths in Rhode Island, in 1878, from sixteen of the principal causes of death.

TABLE XLV.

Showing the Deaths in Rhode Island, in 1878, from Sixteen Principal Causes.

	Accidents.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Brain, Diseases of.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Dysentery.	Reverra, &c.	Heart, Diseases of.	Whooping Cough.	Old Age.	Pneumonia and Congestion of Lungs.	Scarlatina.		
Whole Number.....	122	188	139	119	168	676	93	53	435	40	150	166	54	222	317	86
{ Males.....	89	104	75	38	96	296	45	28	224	14	68	88	26	84	143	41
	33	84	64	81	72	380	48	25	211	26	82	78	28	138	174	45
{ American.....	50	145	73	79	73	296	43	26	201	25	77	109	30	172	176	35
	72	43	66	40	95	380	50	27	234	15	73	57	24	50	141	51
{ PAR'AGE. SEX.	January.....	17	19	10	10	1	60	13	64	1	7	12	4	14	48	6
	February.....	9	14	14	6	..	42	12	30	1	1	13	5	20	46	3
	March.....	4	25	10	13	2	65	4	1	50	1	8	3	22	41	3
	April.....	8	13	13	6	..	50	9	1	40	2	5	3	26	36	3
	May.....	8	13	17	6	..	74	..	1	27	2	6	1	19	20	5
	June.....	14	15	15	10	6	62	3	1	34	..	10	1	11	11	6
	July.....	14	10	16	10	69	43	3	13	7	9	10	8	11	11	14
	August.....	7	15	3	12	49	65	3	14	25	9	18	12	17	10	6
	September.....	14	11	8	15	25	58	1	23	4	27	13	7	22	13	4
	October.....	7	13	11	9	10	42	11	47	6	20	7	4	17	15	16
	November.....	7	17	8	9	4	53	14	48	1	21	21	3	21	26	6
	December.....	13	18	14	13	2	62	20	34	1	18	22	3	22	40	14



## REMARKS.

In the consideration of the causes of death, in 1878, in the following pages, they will be taken up in the alphabetical order in which they appear in the preceding Table.

Other causes of death, however, and from diseases especially, may be commented upon, in connection therewith, or separately, as they may appear to be similar in some respects, or present a high degree of fatality.

## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths from accidental causes, of all kinds, reported in Rhode Island, in 1878, was 122. This number is 10 less than in 1877, and 6 more than in 1876.

Of these 122 deaths, 11 were from burns and scalds; 44 by drowning; 13 from falls; 6 from poisoning; 7 from railroad accidents, and 41 from various accidents too numerous to specify.

## APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

There were 188 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, reported in Rhode Island, in 1878, which were 7 more than in 1877, and 23 more than in 1876.

The following Table will give a synopsis of the several relations of these causes, for the last fourteen years:

TABLE XLVI.

*Showing the whole number and percentage of the Deaths in the State, from Apoplexy and Paralysis combined; and also the sex and parentage of the Decedents from these causes, and the number of the same in each of the Counties from 1865 to 1878, inclusive:*

YEARS.	Whole number of Deaths.	APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.											
		Number from Apo- plexy and Paralysis.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
1865.....	3,405	100	2.93	52	48	81	19	9	8	14	23	36	8
1866.....	2,970	92	3.09	46	46	80	12	8	5	17	24	29	9
1867.....	2,880	124	4.29	59	65	101	23	9	9	13	35	49	9
1868.....	2,912	111	3.81	56	55	86	25	9	6	19	27	46	4
1869.....	3,382	117	3.46	55	62	92	25	12	13	18	30	42	6
1870.....	3,238	180	4.32	68	62	105	25	14	10	10	39	32	5
1871.....	3,344	156	4.66	73	83	113	43	10	17	15	40	61	13
1872.....	4,247	125	2.97	62	63	96	29	17	9	10	27	32	10
1873.....	4,408	134	3.04	59	75	109	25	9	8	17	26	57	17
1874.....	4,229	156	3.69	84	72	120	35	14	10	16	42	59	15
1875.....	4,317	166	3.61	79	87	133	33	7	13	17	46	73	3
1876.....	4,116	165	4.01	79	86	130	35	13	11	13	45	68	13
1877.....	4,450	181	4.07	87	94	123	58	10	10	16	52	74	19
1878.....	4,441	188	4.23	104	84	145	43	12	16	21	58	66	13
Total.....	52,343	1,945	3.60	945	982	1,514	431	153	145	216	504	774	153

It will, perhaps, be noticed, that in calculating the percentages of the different causes of death, as found in the several Tables under the heading "Causes of Death," the computations are made on the basis of the whole number of deaths, and not on the number of *named causes* of death. Attention may be called to the fact, however, which will explain what otherwise might be thought to be discrepancies between the percentages of the text, and the percentages of the Tables. The

percentages of the text, calculated for the several divisions of the State, are based, when not otherwise stated, on the proportion to the whole number of specified causes.

The method of computation upon the basis of the whole number of deaths, was begun many years ago, with the beginning of the present forms of tabulation, and a change now would destroy the uniformity of results.

The number of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, was larger, in 1878, than in any preceding year, and the proportion to the whole number of deaths, 4.23 per cent., has been exceeded in only three of the preceding thirteen years.

The various changes from year to year, in the numbers of the sexes, the parentages, and in the different divisions of the State, as shown in Table XLVI, are of considerable interest. The footing up of each column of sex shows a slightly larger number of females, and a glance at the columns of parentage, will show the great difference between the two classes. While the deaths in both classes, from these causes, have increased in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, the decedents of American parentage have been in much the larger proportion, in comparison with the whole American population. Of the whole number of decedents, 1,945, in the last fourteen years, 1,514 were of American parentage, and 431 of foreign parentage, or 77.8 American, and 22.2 foreign parentage.

The mortality from apoplexy and paralysis, in 1878, in relation to season, was as follows:

First Quarter, 58.....Second Quarter, 46.....Third Quarter, 36.....Fourth Quarter, 48

Percentages:

First Quarter, 30.85.....Second Quarter, 24.47.....Third Quarter, 19.15.....Fourth Quarter, 25.43

TABLE XLVII.

*Showing the ages of Decedents from Apoplexy and Paralysis in each of the last fourteen years :*

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.							
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over. Not stated.
1865. ....		3	5	6	19	30	28	19....
1866. ....	1	1	7	16	9	34	27	7....
1867. ....	2		6	6	15	36	40	17....
1868. ....	2	3	8	11	16	27	31	16 2
1869. ....	1	1	5	12	20	28	34	15 1
1870. ....	4	1	10	9	12	33	41	20....
1871. ....	3	4	7	14	21	46	45	15 1
1872. ....	1	4	5	17	20	26	41	11....
1873. ....	2	3	4	14	22	35	37	16 1
1874. ....	1	2	9	9	30	39	40	25 1
1875. ....	6	2	8	19	23	40	45	22 1
1876. ....	4	4	4	13	25	43	49	33....
1877. ....	1	2	9	12	24	50	61	22....
1878. ....	4	2	7	14	41	40	53	26 1
Total. ....	22	22	80	172	297	430	571	254 8

Apoplexy is not a disease to be often expected in the earlier periods of life. Paralysis resulting from other causes sometimes occurs, and is occasionally fatal. Hence as the two diseases are taken together in the above Table, there are some recorded cases under 20 years of age. The largest number in every year, with scarcely an exception, is between the ages of 70 and 80. Above the age of 50 years, the number of decedents from apoplexy and paralysis increases rapidly in the ratio of mortality. More than 80 per cent. of all the deaths from these causes, are of persons above 50 years of age.

#### BRAIN, DISEASES OF.

In Table XLV, under the head of "Diseases of the Brain," are included all those reported as "Cerebral Meningitis," "Cerebritis," "Congestion," "Inflammation," and "Diseases of the Brain."



The number of decedents from these several causes, grouped under the head of "Diseases of the Brain," in 1878, was 139, which was 16 less than in 1877, and 5 less than in 1876. The proportion to the whole number of deaths from given causes, was 3.30 per cent. Of the 139 decedents, 75 were males, and 64 were females; 73 were of American parentage, and 66 of foreign parentage.

The deaths in the different seasons of the year were as follows:

First Quarter.....	34	Second Quarter.....	45
Third Quarter.....	27	Fourth Quarter.....	38
Total.....		139	

In relation to the periods of life, 60 of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, or more than 43.0 per cent. of the whole.

#### CANCER.

The number of deaths reported as having been caused by cancer, in 1878, was 119. This number is 16 less than in 1877; 13 more than in 1876, and is nearly 2.82 per cent. of the whole of the known causes of death in 1878.

As in the preceding topic the several varieties are grouped under one head.

In Tables VI and VII, pages 30 and 35, they are reported as follows: Cancer, various, 75; of the breast, 11; of stomach, 15; of uterus, 18.

Of the whole number of decedents (119) 38 were males and 81 were females; 79 were of American, and 40 were of foreign, parentage.

The large proportional number of females, nearly 70.0 per cent., though not so large as in 1877, when it was 78.52 per cent., is still indicative of the greater liability of the female sex to this dread disease. Cancer of the breast, in females, and cancer of the uterus, constitute nearly 25.0 per cent. of the whole number.

If season has any influence on mortality from cancer, it is from extremes of heat and cold, acting upon an exhausted organism.

In 1878, the deaths from cancer, in the several seasons of the year, were as follows:

First Quarter.....	29	Second Quarter.....	22
Third Quarter.....	37	Fourth Quarter.....	31
Total.....		119	

It will be seen that about 55.0 per cent. of deaths, occurred in the first and third quarters.

Of the whole number of deaths (119) from cancer, in 1878, 4 only were of persons under 30 years of age, and 27 only of persons under 50 years of age, 92 having attained the age of 50 and over.

In relation to locality, the deaths from cancer seem to be nearly evenly distributed in the several divisions of the State, in proportion to the population, the ratio being somewhat less than one to every two thousand of the inhabitants. In Newport county, in 1878, the ratio, however, was only about one in every twenty-seven hundred of the inhabitants.

#### CHILD-BIRTH.

Deaths from child-birth and concomitant diseases, have heretofore been considered in the alphabetical list of causes of death, probably not so much from the number of deaths, as from their relation to other circumstances.

The number reported in 1878, was 43; 15 of which were from the immediate effects of child-birth alone; 11 from puerperal convulsions, and 17 from puerperal fever.

Of the whole number, 23 were of American, and 20 of foreign, parentage.

In the different seasons of the year they occurred as follows:

First Quarter, 13.....	Second Quarter, 9.....	Third Quarter, 11.....	Fourth Quarter, 10
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Of the decedents, 4 were under 20 years of age, 18 between 20 and 30, 17 between 30 and 40, and the remaining 4 over 40 years of age.

#### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The number of deaths reported in 1878, from cholera infantum, was 168, which is 91 less than in 1877, and also less than in any year since 1869. It is 223 less than in 1872, and 150 less than in 1875. The diminution is quite remarkable. The number of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, was also much smaller in 1878, than for several previous years.

The percentage of deaths from cholera infantum, in 1878, was 3.97, as against 6.08, in 1877.

Of the 168 decedents, 96 were males and 72 females; 73 were of American, and 95 of foreign, parentage; 122 were under the age of

one year, 34 were between 1 and 2 years of age, and 12 were between 2 and 5.

In regard to season, one death was reported in January, 2 in March, 6 in June, 143, or about 85.0 per cent., in the months of July, August and September, and 16 during the rest of the year.

The distribution of deaths from cholera infantum was very unequal in the different divisions of the State. The number in Bristol county, with a population of 11,019, was 7; in Newport county, with a population of 20,887, it was also 7, so that there were nearly twice as many in proportion to the population, in Bristol county as in Newport county. The proportions have, in almost every year, been largely favorable to Newport county, although in 1876 they were largely in favor of Bristol county. In Newport county, *towns*, deaths from cholera infantum are very infrequent. But one was reported from those towns in each of the years 1877 and 1878, in a population of 7,859, by the Census of 1875. This remarkable exemption cannot be accounted for wholly on the ground of the small number of children under five years of age. Taking a whole county, Washington county shows the smallest percentage, that is, one death from cholera infantum to about each 4,000 of the population. Kent county reports one death to about each 1,850, and Providence county one to each 1,360. Providence city one to each 1,418.

In relation to the whole number of deaths from known causes, in 1878, in the different sections of the State, the proportions in the order of the highest percentage, stand as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Providence County, Towns.....	4.90	Newport City.....	3.14
Kent County.....	4.42	Bristol County.....	2.70
Providence City.....	3.60	Washington County .....	2.00
Newport County, Towns.....		1.35 per cent.	

The following Table shows the whole number of reported deaths from cholera infantum; the sex and parentage of the decedents, in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last fourteen years:

TABLE XLVIII.

YEARS.	CHOLERA INFANTUM.									
	Number of Deaths.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.				
		Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.
1865.....	145	63	82	61	84	17	7	14	48	59
1866.....	110	67	43	50	60	1	7	8	32	47
1867.....	117	64	53	62	55	4	3	7	45	48
1868.....	154	85	69	66	88	13	4	12	44	70
1869.....	151	81	70	79	72	6	15	6	48	65
1870.....	213	106	107	95	118	15	15	13	69	96
1871.....	172	85	87	82	90	14	12	12	59	69
1872.....	291	125	166	167	224	16	16	21	157	151
1873.....	265	148	137	165	120	17	14	16	120	96
1874.....	265	140	125	115	150	4	12	5	84	134
1875.....	318	156	162	155	163	20	16	20	106	136
1876.....	260	131	119	105	145	5	12	29	68	124
1877.....	259	139	120	96	163	12	13	9	96	122
1878.....	168	90	72	73	95	7	14	7	64	71
Total, 14 years.....	2,998	1,556	1,442	1,371	1,627	151	160	179	1,049	1,273

It will be seen by the above Table, that there have been 2,998 deaths from cholera infantum, reported in Rhode Island, during the last fourteen years, of which 1,556 were males, and 1,442 were females; or 108 males to each 100 females; or 51.90 males and 48.10 females in each 100.

Of the whole number of decedents, 1,371 were of American, and 1,627 of foreign, parentage; or 45.73 per cent. of American, and 54.27 per cent. of foreign; or 118.7 foreign to each 100 of American parentage.

It will be noticed that in Bristol county, and Providence city, there was a falling off from 1877 of nearly 60.0 per cent.

## CONSUMPTION.

The number of deaths from consumption, reported in Rhode Island, in 1878, was 676; 15 more than in 1877, and 21 more than in 1876. The number is the largest ever reported in the State, but the proportion to the whole number of deaths from known causes, 15.98 per cent., is smaller than the average of the last 19 years, which is 16.96 per cent.

Of the 676 decedents from consumption, the sex and parentage were as follows: In regard to sex, 296 were males, and 380 were females; the proportion standing 43.80 males, and 56.20 females, in each 100; or 128.71 females to each 100 males.

In regard to parentage, 296 were of American, and 380 of foreign, parentage; the proportions, 43.80 American, and 56.20 foreign, in each 100; or 128.71 foreign to each 100 of American parentage.

In regard to season, the largest number of deaths occurred in the second quarterly division of the year, and the smallest number in the fourth, as will be seen by the following summary:

First Quarter, 167.....Second Quarter, 186.....Third Quarter, 166.....Fourth Quarter, 157

The largest number in any one month, was 74 in May; the next largest, 65, in each of the months March and August. In a series of years, the month of May stands first in the order of greatest mortality from consumption.

The smallest number in any month, in 1878, was 42, in each of the months February and October.

No age is exempt from this great destroyer of life. Childhood has no immunity, old age is not spared. Its greatest ravages, however, are in the period of life between 20 and 40 years of age. Of the 676 decedents in 1878, 214, or about 32.0 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 30, and 139, or about 21.0 per cent., were between 30 and 40. Thus we find about 53.0 per cent., or more than one-half of all the mortality from consumption, is of persons in these two decennial periods of life.

In order to show more concisely the relation of age to mortality, the following synopsis is presented:

Ages.	No. of Deaths
Under 10 years of age.....	27
Between 10 and 20 years.....	88
Between 20 and 30 years.....	214
Between 30 and 40 years.....	120
Between 40 and 50 years.....	78
Between 50 and 70 years.....	101
Over 70 years.....	34
Total.....	679

In regard to the distribution of mortality from consumption, in 1878, in the different sections of the State, the same remark may be made as in the case of other diseases, that no reliable data can be obtained from the reports of a single year. In the case of consumption, however, the returns are more uniform than in most other maladies. The largest proportion to known causes of all deaths in same section, was 18.88 per cent., reported from Washington county; the smallest proportion, 11.69 per cent., from Newport county. For the whole State the ratio is 15.98 per cent.

The subject of proportions, in their different relations, will be further considered in comments on the next Table.

The following Table shows the total deaths from all reported *known* causes, with the number and percentage of deaths from consumption, in each of the larger divisions of the State, and in the whole State, in each of the last nineteen years, and in the aggregate for the whole period, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive:

TABLE XLIX.—CONSUMPTION.—Number and Percentage of Known Causes.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total 19 yrs.
<b>BRISTOL COUNTY.</b>																				
Total Deaths.....	146	161	119	109	168	190	162	144	129	165	146	150	184	173	159	162	148	201	197	8,008
Consumption.....	23	25	17	17	20	20	81	18	21	26	26	16	23	16	18	21	19	27	23	407
Percentage.....	15.75	15.53	14.29	15.59	11.90	10.52	19.18	12.50	16.28	15.76	17.81	10.67	12.50	9.24	11.32	12.97	12.83	13.43	12.30	13.42
<b>KENT COUNTY.</b>																				
Total Deaths.....	202	272	235	205	255	238	198	214	168	265	238	281	248	241	252	263	209	251	249	4,484
Consumption.....	41	52	51	46	46	41	41	56	38	50	46	63	38	42	32	43	28	42	41	832
Percentage.....	20.29	19.12	21.70	22.43	18.04	17.22	20.70	26.17	22.62	18.86	19.33	22.42	13.30	17.43	12.69	16.35	13.89	16.73	16.47	18.55
<b>NEWPORT COUNTY.</b>																				
Total Deaths.....	279	344	274	491	372	336	342	302	289	259	271	214	262	366	221	277	280	243	265	5,687
Consumption.....	50	74	41	57	48	51	52	47	43	40	37	23	29	44	26	41	45	33	31	812
Percentage.....	17.92	21.51	14.97	11.60	12.90	15.15	15.18	15.56	14.88	15.44	13.66	10.75	11.06	12.02	11.77	14.80	16.07	13.58	11.69	14.28
<b>PROV. CO., TOWNS.</b>																				
Total Deaths.....	690	688	702	807	870	990	883	902	779	912	964	989	1,331	1,389	1,217	1,230	1,110	1,391	1,308	19,152
Consumption.....	138	148	174	162	146	190	171	210	158	180	172	195	221	197	139	201	211	222	229	3,464
Percentage.....	20.00	21.51	24.78	20.07	16.78	19.19	19.36	23.28	20.29	19.74	17.84	19.72	16.73	14.18	11.42	16.34	19.01	15.96	17.51	18.09

TABLE XLIX.—CONSUMPTION.—Number and Percentage of Known Causes.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total 19 yrs.
PROVIDENCE CITY.																				
Total Deaths.....	958	1,013	884	1,188	1,253	1,189	1,013	945	1,086	1,240	1,249	1,239	1,581	1,725	1,965	1,894	1,850	1,932	1,973	26,177
Consumption.....	217	184	191	208	197	191	200	189	214	210	238	195	242	280	270	297	284	294	305	4,356
Percentage.....	22.65	18.16	21.60	17.50	15.72	16.06	19.74	20.00	19.71	16.95	19.06	15.74	15.81	13.83	13.74	15.68	15.35	15.22	15.46	16.64
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																				
Total Deaths.....	223	247	189	190	233	255	201	187	173	241	233	222	265	292	263	284	306	240	249	4,493
Consumption.....	84	40	36	20	41	54	28	39	38	43	56	35	49	51	44	47	68	43	47	818
Percentage.....	15.24	16.20	19.05	10.52	17.51	21.16	13.93	20.86	21.96	17.84	24.04	15.76	18.49	17.47	16.73	16.55	22.22	17.91	18.88	18.09
WHOLE STATE.																				
Total Deaths.....	2,498	2,725	2,403	2,990	3,151	3,198	2,790	2,604	2,624	3,082	3,101	3,065	3,871	4,186	4,077	4,110	3,908	4,258	4,331	62,996
Consumption.....	508	523	510	510	498	547	523	559	513	549	575	527	597	580	529	650	655	661	676	10,684
Percentage.....	20.14	19.19	21.22	17.05	15.81	16.95	18.68	20.74	19.51	17.81	18.52	17.03	15.41	13.86	12.96	15.79	16.78	15.52	15.98	16.96



An examination of Table XLIX, will well repay the time and attention of the reader, by the interesting facts which it discloses.

It presents the only method of studying with advantage and conclusiveness, the characteristics of consumption in relation to locality, and to proportion to all known causes of death in each of the several counties, and in the whole State, in each year, and in the average of a long series of years.

It is only by the averages of a long series of years, that reliable data and definite conclusions can be established.

By the above Table, comparisons can be made in a variety of ways, which will be suggested to the reader.

In Bristol county, we see that the percentages have varied from 9.24 in 1873, to 17.81 in 1870, the percentage of 1878 being 12.30, and the mean average of nineteen years, 13.42, showing the largest exemption from this disease of any section of the State.

In Kent county, the extremes of variation were 12.69 per cent. in 1874, and 26.17 per cent. in 1867. The last is the largest percentage on record in any part of the State, and is quite remarkable. The percentage of 1878 is 16.47, and for the long period the average is 18.55.

Newport county, like Bristol, shows a noticeable comparative freedom from consumption, in proportion to whole number of deaths from all known causes.

The extremes are 10.75 per cent. in 1871, and 21.51 in 1861. It will be seen, also, that the percentages from year to year, have been slightly less uniform than in Bristol county. In 1878, the percentage was 11.69, and the mean average for the long period 14.28.

Providence county, towns, show a variation from 11.42 per cent. in 1874, to 24.78 in 1862. The percentage of 1878, was 17.51, and for the long period 18.09.

Providence city shows a smaller percentage than the county towns. The extremes were 13.33 per cent. in 1873, and 22.65 per cent. in 1860. In 1878, 15.46, and the long period average 16.64 per cent.

In Washington county, the variations were from 10.52 per cent. in 1863, to 24.04 in 1870. In 1878, 18.88 per cent., and average of the long series of years 18.09.

It will be noticed that Providence county towns, and Washington county, have the same mean average for nineteen years.

In the whole State, the difference of percentage in the different years, was from 12.96 in 1874, to 21.22 in 1862. For 1878, the percentage was 15.98, and for the long period 16.96.

It will be understood that the increased or lessened percentages, in the different years, as presented in Table LIII, do not show the actual difference in the number of deaths from consumption, but the proportion to the *total deaths* from all *known* causes. For instance, there were 510 deaths from consumption in the whole State, in each of the years 1862 and 1863, but the percentages were 21.22 and 17.05, respectively. The smaller percentage of 1863 was owing to the occurrence of nearly 600 more deaths in 1863, from all diseases, than occurred in 1862. While the real number of deaths from consumption does not vary greatly one year with another, the occurrence in any year of a sweeping epidemic, or any disease in unusual numbers, attended with large fatality, would greatly reduce the percentage of mortality from consumption for that year. But taking the average percentage of a long period of years, equalizes the irregularities of single years, and affords a basis for definite conclusions.

It may be of interest to compare the whole number of deaths from consumption, in the last nineteen years, in the different divisions of the State, with the number of inhabitants of the same divisions, for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of deaths from that cause in proportion to the population. If the population of all sections increased with equal ratio, such comparison would show the relative liability of the inhabitants of each section to the disease, with quite full accuracy. But as it is, an average of the semi-decennial enumerations may be taken, which will afford such an approximation to exactness, as to make the comparisons sufficiently correct.

It will be remembered, however, that the annexation of outlying territory to the city of Providence, during the period taken, will make a slight difference between the computed and the real percentages of Providence county and the city, and *only* a slight difference.

For the purpose indicated, the following summary has been prepared with considerable labor. The computations for 1878, are on the basis of the population by the Census of 1875.

#### CONSUMPTION—PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION.

1878.

	Total Deaths.	To population one in every	
Bristol County. ....	23.....	482.....	or 2.08 in each 1,000
Kent County.....	41.....	496.....	or 2.02 in each 1,000
Newport County.....	31.....	706.....	or 1.41 in each 1,000
Providence County, Towns.....	229.....	370.....	or 2.72 in each 1,000
Providence City.....	305.....	330.....	or 3.08 in each 1,000
Washington County.....	47.....	427.....	or 2.34 in each 1,000

## 1860-1878.

## NINETEEN YEARS, INCLUSIVE.

	Yearly average to population one in every	Yearly Average. No. of deaths.	
Bristol County.....	442.....	21.4.....	or 2.26 in each 1,000
Kent County.....	408.....	43.8.....	or 2.48 in each 1,000
Newport County.....	492.....	42.7.....	or 2.08 in each 1,000
Providence County, Towns.....	408.....	182.3.....	or 2.48 in each 1,000
Providence City.....	349.....	229.0.....	or 2.87 in each 1,000
Washington County.....	453.....	42.0.....	or 2.21 in each 1,000

The variations between single years, and the average of a series of years, are very clearly shown in the above Tables. It will be seen that in all the divisions, except Providence city, Providence county towns, and Washington county, the percentages of 1878 were smaller than the averages of the long period. But the number of deaths in each, was but slightly diminished, if at all, and in Providence city there was the largest number ever recorded. The proportion of deaths from consumption to the whole population in the city, was, however, much smaller in 1878, than in some other previous years. In 1863, there was one death from that cause in every 244 of the population of the city, or 4.09 in each 1,000; and in 1870, the proportion was one in every 289.5, or 3.45 in each 1,000.

It will be noticed that the liability to consumption in the several divisions of the State, has prevailed in the order of largest percentage as follows, viz.: Providence city; Providence county towns, and Kent county, alike; Bristol county; Washington county, and lastly, and in liability much the least, Newport county.

## CROUP AND DIPHTHERIA.

These two diseases, similar in many respects, have been considered together in these reports since 1858. The contrast is made for the purpose of showing their various relations, the same as with other diseases, and not from any suspicion of identity, croup being primarily, by general belief, a local disease, and diphtheria a constitutional disease.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and the sex of the decedents in Rhode Island, from croup and from diphtheria, in each of the seven years, from 1858 to 1864, inclusive:

TABLE L.

YEARS.	CROUP.			DIPHTHERIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1858.....	35	34	69	1	5	6
1859.....	37	31	58	10	10	20
1860.....	27	30	57	24	43	67
1861.....	32	26	58	66	74	140
1862.....	34	39	73	31	50	81
1863.....	51	46	97	73	82	155
1864.....	48	57	105	67	93	160
Seven Years.....	264	253	517	272	357	629

There were no returns of death from diphtheria previous to the year 1858. In that year there were six deaths reported from that cause. From that time the disease rapidly rose to a prominent place in the list of causes of death. It will be noticed that the above Table gives only the *number* and *sex* of decedents from diphtheria and croup, for seven years previous to 1865.

The following Table gives the number, the sex and the *parentage*, of the decedents from croup and from diphtheria, in Rhode Island, in each of the last fourteen years, from 1865 to 1878, inclusive:

TABLE LI.

YEARS.	CROUP.					DIPHtheria.				
	Number of Deaths.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		Number of Deaths.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.	
		Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.		Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.
1865.....	94	44	50	82	62	82	41	41	62	20
1866.....	58	26	27	22	31	64	26	38	36	28
1867.....	50	25	25	21	29	31	14	17	19	12
1868.....	30	18	17	14	16	20	8	12	11	9
1869.....	41	19	22	14	27	33	18	15	19	14
1870.....	53	29	24	25	28	33	17	16	18	15
1871.....	72	39	33	31	41	57	28	24	29	28
1872.....	66	37	29	17	49	48	24	24	35	13
1873.....	68	30	38	35	33	45	24	21	35	10
1874.....	65	39	26	38	27	59	30	29	37	22
1875.....	96	53	43	43	53	38	17	16	18	15
1876.....	102	50	52	42	60	159	77	82	69	90
1877.....	96	48	47	34	61	492	239	253	233	259
1878.....	98	45	43	43	50	435	224	211	201	234
Totals, 14 years.....	978	497	481	411	567	1,591	732	809	822	769

During the eighteen years previous to the beginning of the year 1876, there had been reported in Rhode Island 1,205 deaths from croup, and 1,134 deaths from diphtheria. Croup had constantly, in every year, a larger mortality than diphtheria. By the above Table, we can see how marked the change during the subsequent three years. While the mortality from croup was increased nearly 0.50 per cent. annually above the average of the preceding eighteen years, that of diphtheria was increased by an average of about 575.0 per cent. annually, or within 48 of as many deaths in three years, as in the previous eighteen years, and bounding in the second year, to the second place in the list of causes of death, in the order of the greatest number. At the end of the year 1878, the whole number of deaths from croup, for the previous twenty-one years, was 1,495, and of diphtheria 2,220, a difference of 725 in the greater mortality from diphtheria.

## SEX AND PARENTAGE.

It will be noticed that the difference in the number of the sex of the decedents from croup has been less in each of the last three years, than in the largest number of previous years, and that in diphtheria the inequality of the sexes has been less during the last fourteen years than during the earlier period of its existence in the State.

For the whole period of twenty-one years, the percentage of mortality from croup, in the sexes was, in each 100, 50.90 males, and 49.10 females.

In diphtheria the percentage of mortality for the same period, in the different sexes, was 47.48 males, and 52.52 females, in each 100 decedents.

The following summary will show in a more concise form the percentage of deaths in the sexes from croup and diphtheria, and also the parentage of the same decedents in the last fourteen years.

## IN EACH 100 DECEDENTS.

1865-1878.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.	Total.
Croup.....	50.82 .....	49.18 .....	100.00...	42.02...	57.98 .....	100.00
Diphtheria.....	49.15 .....	50.85 ..	100.00 .....	51.66 .....	48.34 .....	100.00

In regard to the parentage of the decedents, it will be seen, that although the foreign population in the State is considerably less than the American, the decedents from croup are in large excess of foreign parentage, and the decedents from diphtheria are in excess of American parentage.

When we consider the numerical relations of the two classes of population, it will however be found, that there is a slight excess of *percentage* of mortality from diphtheria of foreign parentage.

## SEASON AND MORTALITY.

The influence of season in regard to mortality from croup and diphtheria, may be seen in the following Table, where they may also be compared with scarlatina, to which they bear resemblance in some respects. The Table will give the whole number of deaths in the periods named, and the average monthly and quarterly percentages of deaths, from each disease:

TABLE LII.

MONTHS.	CROUP. 1853-1878.		DIPHTHERIA. 1858-1878.		SCARLATINA. 1853-1878.	
	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.
January.....	218	12.21	201	9.05	401	11.65
February.....	186	10.66	143	6.45	383	11.13
March.....	145	8.31	163	7.34	355	10.31
First Quarter.....	544	31.18	507	22.84	1,139	33.09
April.....	123	7.05	163	7.56	292	8.48
May.....	89	5.11	140	6.31	317	9.21
June.....	88	4.75	134	6.04	310	9.01
Second Quarter.....	295	16.91	442	19.91	919	26.70
July.....	57	3.26	106	4.77	208	6.02
August.....	53	3.04	139	5.81	159	4.64
September.....	112	6.42	195	8.79	156	4.53
Third Quarter.....	222	12.72	430	19.37	523	15.19
October.....	186	10.66	234	12.79	311	6.13
November.....	232	13.29	291	13.11	272	7.91
December.....	266	15.24	266	11.96	373	10.98
Fourth Quarter.....	684	39.19	841	37.88	861	25.02
Totals.....	1,745	100.00	2,230	100.00	3,448	100.00

It will be observed that the above statistics of croup and scarlet fever are for the whole period of twenty-six years, from 1853 to 1878, inclusive, while those of diphtheria are only for the period of twenty-one years, from 1858 to 1878, inclusive, the year 1858 being the first in which deaths from diphtheria were reported.

It will be interesting to study the above Table, in relation to the season of greatest mortality, in each of the diseases placed in comparison.

For instance, in the case of croup, we see that the average percentage of a period of twenty-six years, regularly diminishes from the beginning of the year, until August, in which month we find the minimum percentage, and then as regularly increases through the remainder of the year, the highest percentage being found in December.

In scarlatina, the percentages diminish in an almost equally uniform manner until September, in which the lowest percentage is found, and the only break in the regularity of diminution during the nine months, occurring in April. The percentages, then, with entire regularity, increase each month until January, in which is found the maximum.

In diphtheria, for the period of twenty-one years, the percentages diminish, though somewhat irregularly, from and including December, through the first half of the year, and reaching the minimum in July: then increasing quite regularly until November, in which month is found the highest percentage.

It will be noticed that diphtheria anticipates both croup and scarlatina, in the time of reaching the lowest percentage, by one month in the case of croup, and by two months in the case of scarlatina.

But aside from the similarity of the three diseases, in the diminution of mortality and of prevalence also, as the months of the warmer season advance, there are decided differences in the relative percentages of the several quarterly divisions of the year.

The following summary will present very concisely the differences in the percentages of mortality, from the different diseases, in each of the quarterly periods, as above computed, and by other modes of comparison. It will be kept in mind that the percentages of diphtheria are for a period of five years less than either of the others, but it is hardly probable that a more extended period would materially change the results, as to its own percentage of mortality in the different seasons:

Percentages.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First 4 mos.	Second 4 mos.	Third 4 mos.	First 6 mos.	Second 6 mos.
Croup.....	31.18.....	16.91.....	12.73.....	39.19.....	38.29.....	16.16.....	45.62.....	48.08.....	51.32.....
Diphtheria.....	22.84.....	19.91.....	19.37.....	37.68.....	30.40.....	22.94.....	46.66.....	42.75.....	57.35.....
Scarlatina.....	33.09.....	26.70.....	15.19.....	25.02.....	41.28.....	29.17.....	29.55.....	59.79.....	40.21.....

These contrasts show very decidedly the variations of the three diseases, in the ratio of mortality, in the different seasons of the year. It will be noticed that in croup and diphtheria, the largest mortality



is in the last third and last half of the year, and in scarlatina the reverse is the rule, the greater number of deaths occurring in the first third and first half of the year, or more than 0.41 per cent. in the first third, and nearly 0.60 per cent. in the first half of the year.

Diphtheria prevailed much more largely than ever before known, as an epidemic, in Providence city, and in some of the towns in Providence county and Kent county, in the years 1877 and 1878. It was also more or less prevalent, during the same time, in all parts of the State.

It may be of interest to contrast the number and percentage of mortality, from diphtheria, in the different divisions of the State, for the years 1877 and 1878.

## DIPHTHERIA.

1877-1878.

	Deaths from <i>known causes.</i>		Deaths from Diphtheria.		Per cent.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Bristol County.....	201	187	12	21	5.97	11.28
Kent County.....	251	249	44	29	17.58	11.64
Towns, Newport County.....	75	74	—	8	—	4.06
Newport City.....	168	191	2	20	1.19	10.47
Towns, Providence County..	1,391	1,308	122	106	8.77	8.11
Providence City...	1,982	1,973	226	245	15.27	12.42
Washington County.....	240	249	17	11	7.06	4.42
Whole State.....	4,268	4,281	492	435	11.56	10.28

It will be seen that in Newport city and county towns, and in Bristol county, diphtheria prevailed more largely, or at least the mortality was greater, in 1878, than in 1877. In all the other divisions the mortality was less. In the whole State, the mortality was about one and one-quarter per cent. less in 1878 than in 1877.

The following Table will show the statistics of scarlatina for each of the last twenty-four years, from 1855 to 1878, inclusive, the whole number of deaths in the State, the number, and percentage and sex of the decedents from scarlatina, and the number from scarlatina in each division of the State. It also shows, from 1865 to 1878, inclusive, the parentage of the decedents from scarlatina:

TABLE LIII.

YEARS.	Whole Number of Deaths.		SCARLATINA.												
			Scarlatina.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						
					Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.	
1855..	1,846	71	3.8	41	30					23		1	6	43	
1856.....	2,042	208	10.2	109	99					3	1	3	57	144	
1857.....	2,325	147	6.3	69	78						20	47	47	33	1
1858.....	2,616	234	8.9	118	116					5	11	75	61	72	10
1859.....	2,270	71	3.1	34	37					5	2	4	14	45	1
1860.....	2,686	64	2.4	31	33					4	3	7	17	17	16
1861.....	2,927	57	1.9	24	33					2	2	7	9	23	9
1862.....	2,591	47	1.8	25	22					3	4	3	19	14	4
1863.....	3,207	91	2.8	40	51					1		23	34	33	19
1864.....	3,360	266	8.0	120	146					1	19	19	80	141	6
1865.....	3,405	255	7.5	130	125	134	121	23	17			3	86	106	3
1866.....	2,970	28	0.9	15	13	12	16	5				8	12	3	
1867.....	2,889	14	0.5	6	8	10	4	1				1	2	10	
1868.....	2,912	93	3.2	47	46	33	61	2	3			3	34	50	1
1869.....	3,382	296	8.4	126	160	123	158	17	23			12	72	138	24
1870.....	3,238	75	2.3	37	38	28	47	1	6			3	22	35	8
1871.....	3,344	66	1.9	41	25	31	35	1	3			1	37	21	13
1872.....	4,247	53	1.2	22	31	23	31		1			4	27	19	2
1873.....	4,403	287	6.5	124	163	163	124	4	2			42	80	132	27
1874.....	4,229	462	10.9	231	231	176	236	27	17			1	133	266	16
1875.....	4,317	185	4.3	85	100	121	64	8	30			3	35	94	15
1876.....	4,116	80	1.9	34	46	42	38	3	2			7	21	35	12
1877.....	4,450	62	1.4	26	36	29	33	14	4			3	21	13	8
1878.....	4,441	86	1.9	41	45	35	51	3	5			3	14	57	4
Totals, 24 years..	78,213	3,288	4.2	1,576	1,712	963	1,069	165	175			263	220	1,550	126

## DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of deaths reported in Rhode Island, in 1878, from diseases of the heart, was 166. This is the same number reported in 1876, and 16 less than in 1877. The percentage of diseases of the heart in relation to the whole number of deaths is 3.73, and to the whole number of given causes 3.92.

The following Table shows, for each of the fourteen years, 1865 to 1878, inclusive, the whole number of deaths in the State, the number and percentage from diseases of the heart, the sex and parentage of the decedents from diseases of the heart, and the number in each division of the State:

TABLE LIV.

YEARS.	Whole number of Deaths.	DISEASES OF THE HEART.											
		Diseases of the Heart.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
Per cent.	Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.			
1865.....	3,405	98	2.88	51	47	65	33	6	5	8	27	47	5
1866.....	2,970	115	3.87	58	57	90	25	7	8	10	41	40	9
1867.....	2,889	114	3.94	67	47	81	33	4	9	7	37	49	8
1868.....	2,912	116	3.96	58	58	79	37	5	8	12	35	52	4
1869.....	3,382	128	3.78	75	53	79	49	2	13	11	36	62	4
1870.....	3,226	117	3.61	77	40	77	40	4	10	8	35	59	1
1871.....	3,344	144	4.30	78	66	91	53	4	7	8	42	77	6
1872.....	4,247	189	4.45	104	85	119	70	5	9	10	59	93	13
1873.....	4,408	189	4.29	83	106	122	67	4	11	14	48	101	11
1874.....	4,229	214	5.06	109	105	150	64	6	6	28	50	106	18
1875.....	4,317	186	4.31	84	102	113	73	2	13	22	49	88	12
1876.....	4,116	166	4.03	86	80	109	57	9	11	10	38	86	12
1877.....	4,450	182	4.09	94	88	110	72	8	7	9	57	93	13
1878.....	4,441	166	3.73	88	78	109	57	5	11	15	38	83	14
Total.....	52,348	2,124	3.91	1,112	1,012	1,394	730	66	128	162	592	1,096	130

The statistics of diseases of the heart in relation to sex and parentage, present some interesting facts, not anticipated by the average individual. Of the 2,124 decedents from this cause, in the last fourteen years, 1,112 were males, and 1,012 were females; or 52.36 males, and 47.64 females in each 100; or 109.8 males to each 100 females.

The greatest and most unexpected difference in relation to diseases of the heart, is found in parentage. Of the whole number of decedents stated, 1,394 were of American, and 730 were of foreign parentage; or 65.63 per cent. of American, and 34.37 per cent. of foreign parentage, in each 100 decedents. The proportion of about 191 of American to each 100 of foreign parentage, in the decedents from this cause, is quite worthy of note.

The following Table shows the number of decedents from diseases of the heart, in each divisional period of life, in each of the last fourteen years:

TABLE LV.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1865.....	14	4	6	7	22	17	19	9	...
1866.....	18	8	14	17	10	23	21	4	...
1867.....	11	11	10	13	22	16	27	4	...
1868.....	15	5	13	11	14	28	25	5	...
1869.....	21	4	14	18	20	22	21	7	1
1870.....	19	6	11	13	20	21	23	3	1
1871.....	9	12	10	19	23	26	28	6	1
1872.....	27	12	22	19	31	36	29	13	...
1873.....	19	11	28	18	25	35	42	9	2
1874.....	20	16	26	21	27	50	40	12	2
1875.....	14	16	25	20	32	29	41	9	...
1876.....	14	10	15	19	20	38	39	10	1
1877.....	15	11	20	18	27	45	33	13	...
1878.....	16	8	18	16	26	26	35	11	...
Total, 14 years.....	232	134	232	229	319	432	433	115	8

## PNEUMONIA AND CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

The following Table shows, for each of the last fourteen years, the whole number of deaths reported in Rhode Island, the number and

the percentage, with the sex and the parentage of the decedents from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, and the number in each year, in each division of the State:

TABLE LVI.

YEARS.	PNEUMONIA AND CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.												
	Whole Number of Deaths.	Pneumonia, &c.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
1865.....	3,405	175	5.1	80	95	110	65	8	11	21	49	74	12
1866.....	2,970	193	6.5	94	99	127	66	13	17	13	59	81	10
1867.....	2,889	172	5.9	68	104	103	60	8	12	12	56	68	16
1868.....	2,912	191	6.6	99	92	120	71	9	5	16	54	92	15
1869.....	3,382	190	5.6	104	86	110	80	7	10	10	63	88	12
1870.....	3,238	182	5.6	102	80	96	86	6	12	15	55	73	16
1871.....	3,344	218	6.5	104	114	129	89	12	21	11	68	85	21
1872.....	4,247	229	5.4	119	110	125	104	11	1	9	74	120	14
1873.....	4,403	284	5.3	127	107	143	91	11	9	10	65	123	16
1874.....	4,229	250	5.9	118	132	143	107	6	13	7	78	136	15
1875.....	4,317	400	9.3	199	201	243	157	14	27	25	105	196	31
1876.....	4,116	339	8.2	164	175	162	177	13	23	16	97	163	27
1877.....	4,450	226	5.1	104	122	127	99	10	7	14	81	98	16
1878.....	4,441	317	7.1	143	174	176	141	10	11	13	110	140	28
Total.....	52,343	3,316	6.3	1,625	1,691	1,914	1,402	138	179	197	1,009	1,544	249

The whole number of deaths from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, reported in Rhode Island, in 1878, was 317, an increase of 91 above that of 1877, and less by 2 than that of 1876. The average of the last fourteen years, is 237. The number in 1877, *i. e.*, 226, as will be seen, was less than the average for the long period, and that too, as against the increase of population. The percentage of mortality from these causes in 1878, was 7.10, or four-fifths of one per cent. above the average 6.30, of fourteen years.

The preponderance of females, among the decedents from inflammation of the lungs in 1878, is quite unusual. The proportion is

121.7 females to each 100 males, and nearly reaches the average excess of female decedents in consumption. For the period of fourteen years, the average proportion is 104 females to each 100 males; or 51 females and 49 males in each 100 decedents from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs. The liability to attacks of acute diseases of the lungs, seems to be nearly equally divided between the sexes, the difference being in favor of the male sex, which, from the presumed greater exposure to the usual exciting causes, would be expected to suffer the most. It is possible, however, that the better physical stamina of the male sex, may result in a larger proportional number of recoveries.

In regard to parentage, the proportion of the decedents is quite unequal. Of the 3,316, whose deaths were reported during the last fourteen years, 1,914 were of American, and 1,402 were of foreign parentage; or 57.72 of American, and 42.28 of foreign, in each 100 decedents; or 136.52 of American to each 100 of foreign parentage.

The following Table shows, for each of the last fourteen years, the number of decedents in Rhode Island, from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, in each division of ages:

TABLE LVII.

YEARS.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1865.....	65	4	2	.....	14	11	15	17	21	21	5	....
1866.....	57	4	4	5	12	10	14	21	25	32	9	....
1867.....	57	9	2	3	10	11	13	16	25	13	12	1
1868.....	70	4	3	3	15	8	16	13	19	27	13	...
1869.....	64	11	1	2	11	12	9	24	25	16	11	....
1870.....	84	6	5	4	6	7	8	14	20	19	8	1
1871.....	71	7	2	7	10	17	16	16	35	17	19	1
1872.....	83	5	1	7	17	20	19	22	24	19	11	1
1873.....	105	4	8	3	10	14	16	17	24	23	10	....
1874.....	76	9	4	6	17	17	25	21	40	27	8	...
1875.....	120	9	3	8	22	30	35	39	61	43	24	2
1876.....	116	5	4	3	20	20	32	35	48	30	17	....
1877.....	79	2	.....	7	15	15	24	27	22	24	9	2
1878.....	115	9	4	10	14	17	28	20	42	45	13	...
Total.....	1162	88	43	68	193	209	270	306	431	365	173	8

It will be observed, upon examination of Table LVII, that pneumonia and congestion of the lungs are largely most fatal in the very earliest, and in the most advanced periods of life.

Of the 3,316 decedents in the last fourteen years, more than one-third were under five years of age, and of the remainder, nearly one-half were above the age of sixty years, notwithstanding the greatly lessened number of persons liable to disease, at the advanced age of 60 and over. During fifty-five of the most active years of life, the mortality from the acute diseases of the lungs, scarcely exceeds 0.33 per cent. of the whole.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of deaths in Rhode Island, in 1878, reported under the general title of "Fevers," was 150. This is 16 more than in 1877, and 24 more than in 1876. The number includes all reported under the following specific terms: "Bilious," 2; "Gastric," 3; "Remittent," 1; "Typhoid or Typhus," 134; "Fever," 10. It is probable that nearly, if not quite all fevers occurring in Rhode Island, are essentially typhoid, the type being modified by a variety of circumstances. Of course the term is not designed to cover all febrile states, dependent on a variety of acute and chronic inflammations.

The following Table shows, for each of the last fourteen years, the whole number of deaths in the State, the number and the percentage, and the sex and the parentage of the decedents from fevers, and the number in each division of the State.

TABLE LVIII.

YEARS.	TYPHOID FEVER.												
	Whole Number of Deaths.	Typhoid Fever.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	American.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.
1865.....	3,406	229	6.4	114	115	149	80	8	17	22	22	79	21
1866.....	2,970	150	5.0	73	77	82	68	7	5	32	54	45	7
1867.....	2,849	119	4.1	60	59	84	35	9	10	17	47	31	5
1868.....	2,912	84	2.9	45	39	57	27	4	5	7	30	23	13
1869.....	3,382	101	3.0	53	48	79	22	7	7	1	37	31	16
1870.....	3,238	153	4.7	66	87	80	73	5	11	14	57	49	17
1871.....	3,344	125	3.7	60	65	69	56	2	8	10	41	51	13
1872.....	4,247	179	4.2	87	92	91	88	4	12	6	73	65	17
1873.....	4,403	172	3.9	73	99	113	59	4	9	9	61	56	23
1874.....	4,229	117	2.8	57	60	56	61	1	10	3	37	58	5
1875.....	4,317	147	3.4	73	74	90	57	1	4	6	49	69	18
1876.....	4,116	126	3.0	65	61	71	55	5	9	13	44	33	22
1877.....	4,450	134	3.0	63	71	65	69	8	10	8	52	44	12
1878.....	4,441	150	3.4	68	82	77	73	13	15	7	62	58	14
Total.....	52,343	1,986	3.1	957	1,029	1,163	823	78	132	155	728	694	213

The proportion of deaths from typhoid fever, to the whole number, in 1878, was 3.4 per cent., which is slightly larger than the average of fourteen years, which is 3.1 per cent. Of the *sex* of the decedents, in 1878, 68 were males, and 82 were females; or 45.3 males, and 54.7 females in each 100; or 79.4 males to each 100 females.

For the period of fourteen years, the average proportion is 48.18 males, and 51.82 females in each 100 decedents; or 88.48 males to each 100 females.

In respect to the *parentage* of decedents, the differences in 1878 are less than in respect to sex.

The proportions are 50.13 of American, and 49.87 of foreign, parentage, in each 100 decedents. These proportions are very nearly equal, and differ very largely from the average of fourteen years, which



are 58.55 of American parentage, and 41.45 of foreign parentage, in each 100; or 141.31 of American, to each 100 of foreign, parentage.

The following Table shows the number of decedents from fevers, in each division of ages, in each of the last fourteen years, in the State of Rhode Island:

TABLE LIX.

TYPHOID FEVER.		PERIODS OF LIFE.										
YEARS.		Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1865.....		35	18	46	54	30	14	18	7	5	2	...
1866.....		23	10	21	26	21	16	9	14	10	...	...
1867.....		17	6	23	33	12	11	8	4	2	2	1
1868.....		10	7	10	21	8	8	10	4	5	...	...
1869.....		10	8	14	28	9	7	9	8	6	2	...
1870.....		15	13	28	39	16	20	7	7	6	1	...
1871.....		13	10	20	28	18	16	9	4	5	2	...
1872.....		17	18	34	54	20	9	12	11	3	1	...
1873.....		27	12	34	31	25	13	13	7	8	2	...
1874.....		10	14	26	32	9	5	10	3	6	2	...
1875.....		23	14	19	43	18	10	10	6	4	...	...
1876.....		21	10	15	24	14	9	6	16	6	3	2
1877.....		22	13	13	36	20	8	5	7	2	2	1
1878.....		17	16	27	47	13	11	12	2	3	2	...
Total, 14 years.....		260	169	330	496	233	157	138	100	71	21	4

It was remarked on a previous page, that the mortality from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, was greatest in the very earliest, and in the most advanced periods of life. It is now seen that typhoid fever is more a disease of the middle periods of life, or that, at least, the mortality is greatest between the ages of 15 and 40; more than one-half of the whole number of deaths from typhoid fever, occurring in that more active part of life.

## COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

The following Table shows the percentage of total mortality from several prominent causes, as reported in 1878, in the whole State, and in the several counties of the State; and also the percentages of the same causes in the whole State, in 1876 and 1877:

TABLE LX.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole State, 1878.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County, Towns.	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State, 1877.	Whole State, 1876.
Accidents (all kinds).....	2.80	2.14	2.41	4.05	3.08	3.52	2.64	2.00	3.10	2.94
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	4.45	6.42	6.43	13.52	5.76	4.43	3.35	6.08	4.25	4.22
Brain, Diseases of.....	3.23	0.54	4.32	2.70	4.71	3.43	3.45	0.80	3.68	3.73
Cancer.....	2.82	2.67	4.42	2.70	3.14	2.83	2.43	4.02	3.17	2.23
Cholera Infantum.....	3.97	3.74	5.62	1.85	3.14	4.80	3.60	2.01	6.08	6.61
Consumption.....	15.98	12.30	16.47	18.51	10.99	17.51	15.46	18.88	15.32	16.72
Convulsions and Fits.....	2.65	2.67	2.41	4.05	1.57	2.52	2.94	1.61	1.95	2.22
Croup.....	2.20	7.49	1.21	.....	3.67	1.91	1.98	2.01	2.23	2.61
Debility.....	1.91	.....	0.40	.....	1.57	2.91	1.83	1.21	4.65	2.58
Diarrhoea.....	1.25	1.60	1.21	.....	1.05	1.30	1.42	.....	2.11	1.65
Diphtheria.....	10.23	11.23	11.64	4.05	10.47	8.11	12.42	4.42	11.56	4.97
Dysentery.....	.95	1.07	2.01	.....	.....	1.30	0.55	2.01	1.22	1.26
Fevers.....	3.94	6.96	5.22	6.75	1.05	4.74	2.84	5.62	3.53	3.58
Heart, Diseases of.....	3.92	2.67	4.42	8.10	4.71	2.91	4.21	5.63	4.23	4.25
Hooping Cough.....	1.23	.....	0.40	.....	.....	0.63	2.18	0.40	0.75	1.23
Hydrocephalus.....	1.65	3.21	0.80	.....	1.57	1.53	1.98	.....	1.29	1.74
Kidneys, Diseases of.....	1.89	2.14	1.21	1.35	1.05	1.61	2.33	0.80	1.57	1.23
Liver, Diseases of.....	1.06	3.74	0.40	4.05	.52	1.07	0.86	0.80	1.06	1.13
Marasmus.....	1.30	1.60	.....	.....	1.05	0.77	1.98	0.40	0.90	1.13
Pneumonia and Congestion of Lungs.....	7.49	5.35	4.42	4.05	7.85	8.41	7.10	11.94	5.31	8.60
Scarlatina.....	2.03	1.60	2.01	4.05	.....	1.07	2.89	1.61	1.46	2.05

It will be understood that the percentages of the preceding Table are calculated on the basis of the whole number of deaths from *specified causes*, in the whole State, and in the several divisions of the State in which the deaths from the several named causes occurred.

The great variations in the percentages of deaths from the same diseases, in the different sections of the State, in the year 1878, and also the variations of one year from another, in the percentages of mortality from the different causes of death in the whole State, in the last three years, are very clearly shown in the above Table.

It should not be forgotten, however, in an examination of the Table, that the percentages are for named causes of deaths reported, as before remarked, and *not in proportion to population*. For instance, in Newport county towns, where but an exceedingly small proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in mechanical industries at all hazardous to life, the percentage of mortality from accidents of all kinds, in 1878, is 4.05, while in Providence county towns, where the population is very largely engaged in manufacturing and other pursuits, where life is exposed to danger, the percentage of the same causes of death is only 3.52. The reason of the larger per cent. in Newport county towns, is not from the large proportion of accidents to the population, but to the small number of deaths. The number of deaths from accidents was only 3, the whole number of deaths from known causes 74, therefore the percentage 4.05. Now if we reckon the proportion of deaths from accident, *to the population*, we shall find that it is less in Newport county towns, than in Providence county towns; that is, as one in every 2,619, in the first, to one in every 1,831 in the last division.

The same may be said of the mortality from apoplexy and paralysis, the percentage of which is greatly in excess, in Newport county towns, of any other division of the State, solely from the fact of the small proportion of deaths to population, from all other causes.

In regard to the general results, for the whole State, in the comparison of one year with another, there will be found some causes of death showing a considerable disparity of percentages, and some maintaining in all the years, an approximately fixed ratio.

In the first class, we shall find cholera infantum, ranging from 3.97 per cent., in 1878, to 6.41 per cent., in 1876.

Diphtheria, showing a percentage of 10.28, in 1878; 11.56, in 1877, and 4.07 per cent., in 1876.

Hooping cough, pneumonia and scarlet fever, show considerable differences in percentage of mortality in the different years.

In the second class, are found apoplexy and paralysis, consumption, fevers of all kinds, diseases of the heart, diseases of the liver, &c.

The comparative results in the different divisions of the State, in 1878, show very marked disparity. Apoplexy and paralysis, as before alluded to, have a remarkably large percentage in Newport county towns, that is, 13.52; more than three times as large as the average of the whole State, which is 4.45, while Providence city has a percentage of only 3.35.

Of diseases of the brain, Bristol county shows only 0.54 per cent., while Kent county reports a proportion of 4.82 per cent.; more than nine times larger than Bristol county.

Cholera infantum ranges from 1.35 per cent., in Newport county towns, to 5.62 per cent., in Kent county.

The smallest percentage from consumption was in Newport city, 10.99; the largest was in Washington county, 18.88. The average of the whole State was 15.98 per cent.

The percentage from croup varied from 0.00, in Newport county towns, and 1.21 in Kent county, to 7.49 in Bristol county.

Diphtheria was more evenly distributed, in 1878, than in 1877, with a less number of deaths. Newport county towns, returning no deaths from that cause in 1877, show a percentage of 4.05, in 1878; and Newport city, which returned only 1.19 per cent. mortality from diphtheria, in 1877, returns 10.47 per cent., in 1878. Providence city reports the largest percentage, 12.42; about one-fifth less than the previous year.

The percentage of deaths from fevers of all kinds, was very small in Newport city, 1.05; and very large in Newport county towns, 6.75; and Bristol county, 6.96. The average of the State is 3.94 per cent.

Diseases of the heart were also largely fatal in Newport county towns, 8.10 per cent; the State average being 3.92 per cent.

The percentage of pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, always a large factor in the mortality of the State, was especially such in 1878, with a percentage of 7.49; though less somewhat than in 1876, when it was 8.69 per cent. The percentages in the different divisions varied from 4.05 per cent., in Newport county towns, to 11.24 per cent., in Washington county.

These comparisons are already sufficiently extended to direct the attention of the reader to the almost endless relations, that causes of death bear to each other, in the same and in different years, and different localities; and if sufficient interest is felt, the subject can be pursued to a very great length.

## RESULTS OF REGISTRATION.

The preceding statistics, compiled from the Registration Returns of the State, for the year 1878, with observations, comparisons and comments on the same, prepared by the Secretary, will present not only the most comprehensive report of the social and sanitary condition of the State during that year, having relation to the objects for which the State Board of Health was established, but will also afford a very good sanitary history of the births and deaths, in their various relations, for more than a quarter of a century. The value of averages in vital statistics, for long periods of time, has been often alluded to in the preceding pages, and need not be repeated here. In the preceding Tables, may be found a mine of study and speculation in regard to conclusions, which the comparisons of the results of many years registration seem to warrant.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

In this State the town councils of the several towns, and the boards of aldermen in the cities of Providence and Newport, are by General Statutes constituted the local boards of health in their respective towns and cities; unless the said town councils and boards of aldermen appoint a special board of health; and the clerks of the town councils and boards of aldermen, are by law clerks of the local boards of health unless relieved by special municipal ordinance.

Clerks of local boards of health, in whatever locality, must, from their official position, have more or less knowledge of the prevalence of diseases affecting considerable numbers of persons in their several localities, and especially if those diseases are dangerous to life; or result in serious disability at, and during the time of occurrence, or for a more lengthened period of time. They also, especially in the country towns, would most probably be informed of the existence of any generally suspected *source* of disease, within the limits of their own towns, or of any *source* of temporary or prolonged ill health, and also of the presence of any disease among animals affecting large numbers, whether incidental to the locality or epidemic by contagion or infection, and especially if attended with considerable fatality.

It would seem quite reasonable, or rather, it would seem quite essential, that it should be the duty of the clerks of the said local boards of health, to report, in the interests of public health, the occurrence and the continued existence of any of the circumstances above named,

to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, to the end that the Board, if deemed desirable, might investigate the causes of the prevailing diseases, or presumed source of general ill health, with the purpose of the prevention, removal or restriction of the same, as far as possible.

In furtherance of this object, it is the design of the Secretary to ask of the Honorable the General Assembly the enactment of a law by which it shall be made the duty of clerks of local boards of health, to give information to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, upon inquiry, of such facts and circumstances as shall have come to their knowledge.

In this way there may be afforded the Board some valuable opportunities for complying with that section of the act by which it was established, which provides as follows:

"The Board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State."

Such a law as proposed, would doubtless commend itself to the good judgment of the legislators, as being just to the public and the State, and also necessary to the best efficiency of the Board of Health. The service required of clerks of the local boards, would ordinarily require not more than five minutes of time, and if extended information was desired, full compensation for such extended service would be offered. It is not designed, however, that such clerks of town councils or local boards of health, shall be *required* to make personal efforts to obtain a knowledge not already in their possession, but to give such information in reply, as the facts and circumstances already known will warrant.

#### REPORTS OF PREVALENT DISEASES.

The attempt to obtain from the several towns of the State monthly reports of the diseases of importance, prevailing in them during the months reported, with the average degree of severity of the same, and in those attended with fatal results, the estimated percentage of mortality; and also reports of the general amount of sickness of all kinds,

compared with corresponding months of preceding years, has been successful to some extent, but not to so great an extent as has been desired.

The physicians who have been called upon to give uncompensated service to the State, are practitioners whose time is valuable to themselves, and to whom any leisure hours they may have from their arduous professional duties, seem to be needed for such recreation and repose, as a needful preservation of good health would demand. Under such circumstances it has not been surprising that some who promised to do what they could, in advancing the sanitary interests of the State, have found the prompt and regular labor required in the monthly reports, somewhat irksome and distasteful, and so have from lack of energy or inclination, or from forgetfulness, or feeling of needed repose, dropped out of the ranks of regular correspondents and cease to be heard from.

This experience is, however, that of all associations or individuals, who have desired continuous service for lengthened periods of time without compensation, depending for the continuance of the labor, on the interest and enthusiasm of the correspondent in the work engaged.

And this has especially been the experience of boards of health, sanitary associations, and private individuals, engaged in collecting from whatever source they may, such bits of information, narrative of circumstances and accounts of facts, as shall serve their purpose.

The experience of the Secretary has, however, not been at all disheartening, but rather a stimulant and incentive to further effort, and especially as the better class of original correspondents still remain, and comprise also a majority of all, and their circuits of labor include all important portions of the State.

It is a question now whether for the period of time, too much was attempted to be accomplished by the comprehensive series of questions proposed to correspondents for the year 1879. The best methods of ascertaining the diseases incident to localities, and from thence seek their causes, will become more and more apparent, as the attempts to obtain a record and report of the same are prolonged, and the difficulties noted.

Such changes will be made in the questions proposed, and such methods of reply suggested, as from time to time may seem to be best adapted to the circumstances and the occasion.

The following circular to regular correspondents, was issued early in the year:

## (CIRCULAR D)

## FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*To the Correspondents of the Board :*

1. What diseases of importance have prevailed in your section during the preceding month? Please give names in the order of greatest prevalence, in first column of blank "Return of diseases."

2. Please state in second column of blank return, the average degree of severity, the sign + signifying a severe form, the sign — an average, and the sign — a mild form.

3. What has been the approximate ratio of deaths to whole number of cases of each disease?

4. What has been the average amount of sickness of all kinds in your section, in proportion to the population, during the month reported, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1878? For increase use sign +, for average or same amount sign — and for decrease sign — in column 4.

5. Please state percentage of increase in column 5.

6. Please state percentage of decrease in column 6.

7. What has been the proportion of deaths from all diseases, compared with the same, during the corresponding month of the previous year, taking into account the increase or decrease of population, if any?

8. What disease or diseases, if any, unusual in your section, or at the period of the year reported, prevailed during the month?

9. What was the degree of severity of the same?

10. What was the percentage of mortality of the same?

11. What diseases were notably few in number, or absent, that usually are notably prevalent during the period reported?

12. What diseases among animals, if any, were prevalent during the month?

13. What the degree of severity, of any disease prevailing among animals, if any?

14. What the percentage of deaths from any disease among animals, if any?

15. Has the average of falling water from snow or rainfall been greater or less during the month, than the average for the corresponding months of previous years?

16. Has the average temperature of the atmosphere for the month, been higher or lower than the average of same month?

17. Has the temperature been more steady, or more fluctuating than usual?

18. Has the range of fluctuation been greater or less than usual?

19. Has there been an excess, or unusual diminution of moisture in the atmosphere during the month?

20. Has there been any unusual absence, or excess of moisture in the soil?

21. Please state the number of diseases, believed to be caused primarily by some deleterious agent, condition or circumstance, the number of cases of each set down in numerals, in the column following the name of the cause. For instance, Alcohol in some form, Coffee, Opium, Over-work, physical or mental, Occupation, Scrofula, Tea, Tobacco, etc. (See blank return partly filled.)



22. Please state number of deaths during the month from accident, and cause or kind, as from explosion of gas, kerosene, naptha, or from whatever cause. Particulars are desirable. Kind of accident given in columns 4, 5 and 6 of RETURN and number of deaths in column 7.

23. Please also give number of cases of evident poisoning from any cause whatever. Name of poison in columns 4 and 5, number of cases in column 6, and number of deaths in column 7.

24. Please report any facts, that have come to your knowledge in regard to the communicability of diseases, the origin of infection, by what means conveyed, how long contagion had probably been dormant, mode of invasion, progress, etc.

25. Please also give your opinion, in regard to the manner in which infection acts to produce disease, or the various modes in which different kinds of infection act to produce each its specific form of disease.

26. Please also give notice of any source of disease known to you, which is removable, and any suggestions that occur to you, as a means of preventing sickness.

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Any facts or suggestions coming under any questions in relation to the cause or prevention of disease, will be favorably received, and will go into the next report of the State Board of Health, with such comments and conclusions as the facts seem to warrant, and with the names of the authors unless otherwise ordered.

Physicians receiving this circular, and not having heretofore signified their willingness to act as regular correspondents, will confer a favor on the Board, and also the public at large, by filling up the blank RETURN for the month of January. Those who do so will have their names entered on the list of regular correspondents, and postage stamps will be forwarded them, for payment of postage on RETURN for January, together with stamped envelopes and blank RETURNS for *future* reports. Any additional postage incurred by sending to the Board extended remarks concerning any topic, immediately or remotely connected with sanitary science, will be refunded at once by the Secretary.

Questions not having blank spaces on the RETURN for reply, may be answered on any unoccupied space, or on a separate sheet of paper, each reply having a numeral prefixed, corresponding to the number of the question replied to.

Please keep this circular in your journal or ledger for future reference.

The object of the preceding questions will be apparent by brief explanations, if it does not appear upon their face. "To make investigations into the causes of disease," the diseases must first be found, and the places in which they occur. To ascertain "the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health," as the law directs, the diseases or departures from normal health, that occur or have their origin, or development, or advancement in the localities, or under the conditions and circumstances conducive to the same, must first be made known; and to be made known,

for sanitary purposes, there must be a *report of the kinds of diseases*, prevailing at different periods of the year, in all the different localities in the State, and the conditions and circumstances under which they occur. For instance, if in a certain village, there occurred among families using water from the same well or different wells, the water in which was derived from the same pond, stream or other source, and members of these different families should have attacks of dysentery, diarrhœa, or some other disease dangerous to life, or dyspepsia or some other obscure but disabling complaints, affecting a considerable number in a similar way, and it should be found that these diseases occurred when the streams and wells were low, and were the severest when the water was lowest, and other persons in the same vicinity not using the same water, were not affected in the same way, it would afford presumable evidence that some impurity in the water, more concentrated by there being less water to dilute it, was the cause of the peculiar kinds of disease. The causes of disease in different localities, are, and will be found to be quite different, but they are doubtless, in a considerable proportion removable, and their presence can only be found as indicated above, by reporting diseases as well as deaths, and as far as possible, the circumstances surrounding the persons sick, and the regularity of occurrence, under the same circumstances.

It will be understood, that the degree of temperature and moisture of the atmosphere, the condition of the soil, the rainfall, not alone as furnishing a dry or humid soil, but as affecting vegetation, the disorganization and putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances, may all have influences indirectly, if not directly, in producing or modifying causes of disease, which may be largely avoided if known. But a multitude of observations must be made, a multitude of events and circumstances having relation to, or resulting in decided and definite disease, must be recorded and compared, to arrive at one definite conclusion, or produce a single fact; and only by a single fact brought to light here, and another there, and others elsewhere, can sanitary science be put on a firm basis, and the laws governing human health be established.

#### RETURNS OF DISEASES.

The blank "Return of Diseases," furnished regular correspondents, for reporting prevalent diseases and various attendant circumstances, in their several localities, monthly, in reply, in part, to the series of questions already presented, was as follows:

FORM OF BLANK

RETURN OF DISEASES.

## RETURN OF DISEASES, &amp;c.

In the ..... and surrounding territory, for the month of ....., 1879.

1. Diseases of importance prevailing during the month, numbered in order of greatest prevalence.	2. Degree of severity.	3. Ratio of mortality.	4. Comparative amount of general sickness.	5. Ratio of increased sickness.	6. Ratio of decreased sickness.	7. Ratio of whole number of deaths to whole number of cases of sickness.	8. Unusual diseases prevalent during the month.	9. Degree of severity.	10. Ratio of mortality.
	+ Severe. Average. - Mild.	per cent.	+ Increased. Average. Decreased.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.			per cent.
1. Pneumonia or congestion of lungs,						.08			
2. Diphtheria,		.08	22. Accidents,			No.	Dysentery,	+	.06
3. Scarlet Fever,		.15	death from,			No.	Diarrhoea,	-	.00
4. Rheumatism, Acute,		.04	Kinda.			No.			
			23. Poisoning,			No. Deaths.			
			Causes,			2			
			Wall paper,			0			
			Lead,			1			
			Other Poisons.		Paris Green,				

## RETURN OF DISEASES, &amp;c.—Continued.

11. Usual diseases not prevalent during the month.	12. Diseases of animals prevalent.	13. Degree of severity.	14. Ratio of mortality.	Meteorology, and presumable causes of diseases.	For increase use sign +, for average —, for decrease —.
		per cent.			
1. Acute Catarrh,	Hog Cholera,	+	.50	15. Snow or rainfall greater or less,	+
2. Influenza,	Pleuro Pneumonia,	—	.50	16. Mean Temperature higher or lower than average,	—
3. Acute Bronchitis,				17. More or less fluctuating,	+
				18. Range of fluctuation greater or less,	+
				19. Humidity of atmosphere greater or less,	—
				20. Humidity of soil greater or less,	—
				21. Presumable cause of disease,	No. of cases.
				Alcohol,	2
				Coffee,	
				Opium,	2
				Overwork, physical,	
				" " mental,	
				Occupation,	
				Scrofula,	
				Tea,	
				Tobacco,	
				Vice,	1
				Other causes.	

N. B.—This return is filled in part, to show the mode of filling. See names of diseases in columns 1, 8, 11, 12, and 23. See also signs and decimals in columns 2, 3, &c.

FOR LOCALITY.—If this return is from a city, fill up with city of ..... If from compact towns, like Pawtucket and Woonsocket, fill up with town of ..... If from village, fill up with village of .....

It will be observed on examination, that the spaces on the "*Return*" and the numbered headings of the same, correspond with the numbers of the questions on Circular D., to which reference might at any time be made if desired.

There having been some delay in preparing and printing the blank "*Returns of diseases*," the following circular, presenting explanations, and some additional suggestions, was forwarded to correspondents with the Circular D. and the blank "*Returns*."

### (CIRCULAR E.)

#### OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21st, 1879.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Herewith I send a series of questions, and blank for reply in such manner as will give you the least possible trouble in the way of statement. It will be seen that Circular D. refers to the month of January only, but the delay in printing has carried the time so far along, that if you can make reply for January and February on the same sheet please do so, designating the respective months by abbreviations or in such manner as you may suggest.

These replies of course can only be *general* and *approximate*, but coming from all parts of the State, and from reliable persons, will afford a very good estimate, not only of the general amount of sickness, the kinds most prevalent, the general degree of severity and mortality, but, after a sufficient period of time, the relation which the different circumstances bear to the condition of the public health. No advantage will be taken of correspondents, in regard to any communication they may be disposed to make, and no physician's practice can in any way be inquired into. I shall take pleasure in sending you a copy of the Annual Report of the Board, now nearly through the press.

Enclosed please find stamped envelope for *Return*.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. FISHER, *Sec.*

Tabulated summaries of the monthly reports will be found in the following pages.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during  
JANUARY, 1879.*

TOWNS.	Bronch- itis.	Degree of severity.	Croup.	Degree of severity.	Diarrhoea.	Degree of severity.	Diphtheria.	Degree of severity.	Hooping Cough.	Degree of severity.	Catarrhal Influenza.	Degree of severity.	Pneumo- nia and Pleurisy.	Degree of severity.	Rhuma- tism.	Degree of severity.	Scarla- tina.	Degree of severity.	Pharyngi- tis, Quinsey.	Degree of severity.	Diseases of Brain.	Degree of severity.	Humidity of atmo- sphere.	Temper- ature.	Pluctua- tions.
Barrington*.....	1 s.		5 m.				3 s.				2 s.		5 m.		4 a.				1 m.					3 s.	a.
Bristol.....	4 s.		1 s.				3 s.				2 s.		5 m.		3 m.									3 s.	a.
Warren.....	1 s.		4 m.				3 s.				2 s.		5 m.		2 a.									3 s.	a.
Coventry.....	3 m.		4 m.								1 s.		2 s.		2 a.				3 s.					3 s.	a.
East Greenwich.....	5 m.										3 s.		1 s.		6 s.				2 m.					3 s.	a.
West Greenwich.....	1 m.										3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Warwick.....	3 a.		4				5 s.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.		4 a.							3 s.	a.
Little Compton.....	2 a.						3 m.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Middletown.....	2 a.						3 m.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Portsmouth.....	3 s.						3 m.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Tiverton.....	2 a.						3 s.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Newport City.....	2 a.						3 s.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Burrillville.....	2 a.						5 s.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Cranston.....	4 a.						5 s.				3 s.		1 s.		5 s.									3 s.	a.
Cumberland.....	3 a.						4 m.				1 s.		3 s.		5 m.									3 s.	a.
East Providence.....	4 a.		5 a.				5 m.				1 s.		3 s.		4 m.									3 s.	a.
Foster.....	3 a.						5 m.				2 a.		1 s.		4 m.									3 s.	a.
Glocester.....	3 a.						5 m.				2 a.		1 s.		4 m.									3 s.	a.
Johnston.....	3 a.						5 m.				1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Lincoln.....	1 s.						5 m.				1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
North Providence.....	4 a.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
North Smithfield.....	4 a.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Pawtucket.....	3 a.		5 a.								1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Scituate.....	3 a.		5 a.								1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Smithfield.....	4 a.		5 a.								1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Woonsocket.....	4 a.						5 a.				1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Providence City.....	3 s.		4 a.				6 a.		3 a.		1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Charlestown.....	4 s.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Exeter.....	5 m.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Hopkinton.....	5 m.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
North Kingstown.....	5 a.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
South Kingstown.....	4 s.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Richmond.....	5 m.										1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.
Westerly.....	4 a.						2 m.				1 s.		4 s.		6 m.									3 s.	a.

\* N. B.—Figure 1, indicates the disease affecting the largest number of persons. Fig. 2, the next largest number, and so on. The letters following the figures denote the degree of severity, s, signifying severe, a, average, and m, mild. The letters in the meteorological columns indicate as follows: g, greater, i, less or lower, a, average, h, higher. They show the relative temperature, humidity, and frequency of change compared with the average of corresponding months of previous years.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

FEBRUARY, 1879.

TOWNS.	Bronchitis.	Deg. of severity.	Diphtheria.	Deg. of severity.	Hoopling Cough.	Deg. of severity.	Catarrhal Influenza.	Deg. of severity.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Deg. of severity.	Rheumatism.	Deg. of severity.	Scarlatina.	Deg. of severity.	Pharyngitis and Quinsy.	Deg. of severity.	Mumps.	Deg. of severity.	Krysipelas.	Deg. of severity.	Humidity of atmosphere.	Temperature.	Fluctuations.
Barrington*	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Bristol	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Warren	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
East Greenwich	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
West Greenwich	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Warwick	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Little Compton	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Middletown	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Portsmouth	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Tiverton	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Burrillville	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Cranston	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Cumberland	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
East Providence	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Foster	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Glocester	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Johnston	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Lincoln	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
North Providence	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
North Smithfield	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Pawtucket	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Providence	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Salisbury	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Smithfield	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Woonsocket	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Providence City	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Charlestown	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Exeter	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Hopkinton	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
North Kingstown	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
South Kingstown	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Richmond	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1
Westerly	8	m.					1	m.	1	m.	4	m.	4	m.	3	m.	4	m.	4	m.	1	m.	1

\* For explanation see foot note page 157.



## MARCH AND APRIL.

The reports of prevailing acute diseases, not contagious or infectious, in the different towns, for the months of March and April, were so uniform in the statement, that it was difficult to say, which, among the four or five most prominent diseases prevalent, affected the largest number of persons, and the range of diseases was so limited, that it has seemed unnecessary to present the returns in tabular form for those months.

The names of the acute diseases prevailing during those months are given, with the understanding that all, not contagious or infectious, were uniformly above the average degree of severity, and were very evenly distributed throughout the State. They were as follows, and with slight variations, were in the degree of greatest prevalence, in the order in which they are here given, viz: Inflammation of the throat, acute catarrh, acute bronchitis, inflammation and congestion of the lungs, and rheumatism; croup and inflammation and congestion of the brain were reported, but were of less prevalence.

The contagious or infectious diseases, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and mumps, were reported in quite limited numbers and generally of mild form, during the months above named, from only a few towns in the State.

These reports, if *faithfully* and *fully* made out in regular monthly periods, will afford facilities for studying the spread of the contagious and infectious diseases, in regard to the mode of transportation or travel, that is, whether they are communicated from one town to another in a direct line of travel as a rule, where communication is frequent and uninterrupted; or whether their mode of travel is by leaping over portions of territory as it were, and reappearing in towns or places at a distance, and not contiguous with those where they had prevailed at a time immediately preceding. If it should be found that any one of the contagious or infectious diseases which is in any important degree fatal to life, moved in any regular and straightforward path, it would be a fact of great value, as affording to those who were seemingly in its line of travel, an opportunity at least to prepare for its approach and presence, if it did not indeed afford the possibility of arresting its progress altogether. It is only by collecting a

great number of observations, and a comparison of them when so collected, that the nature and characteristics of all diseases, whether transmissible or not, can be ascertained. And it is also by a great number of observations made in any town or section, and reported from time to time, that it can be determined, with any degree of accuracy, what diseases that town or section is especially liable to, and what means may be taken for their prevention or restriction.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

MAY, 1879.

TOWNS.	Brain.	Nasal Passages.	Throat.	Bronchial Passages.	Lungs.	Rheumatism.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Hoopling Cough.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Measles.	Krystalia.	Degree of severity.	Neuritis and nerve dis-	Humidity of atmosphere and soil.	Average temperature.	Fluctuations.
Warren*	4 s.	3 m.	3 m.	2 m.	2 a.	1 m.	1 m.											71	90
East Greenwich	1 a.	1 a.	4 m.	2 a.	2 a.	2 a.	2 a.											71	90
Little Compton	1 a.	1 a.	2 a.	1 a.	2 a.	2 a.	2 a.											71	90
Riverton			4 m.	2 m.	1 a.	1 a.	1 a.											71	90
Burrillville	3 a.	3 a.	2 m.	2 m.	1 a.	1 a.	1 a.											71	90
Cumberland	1 a.	1 a.	2 m.	2 m.	1 a.	1 a.	1 a.											71	90
Poeter	1 a.	1 a.	2 m.	2 m.	1 a.	1 a.	1 a.											71	90
Glocester	3 a.	3 a.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.											71	90
Johnston	3 a.	3 a.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.											71	90
Lincoln	1 m.	1 m.	4 m.	3 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.											71	90
North Smithfield	2 m.	2 m.	3 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	1 m.											71	90
Pawtucket	1 a.	1 a.	3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Scituate	1 a.	1 a.	3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Smithfield	5 s.	5 s.	3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Woonsocket			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Providence City			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Charlestown			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Exeter			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Roxbury			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
North Kingstown			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
South Kingstown			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Richmond			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90
Westerly			3 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.	2 m.											71	90

\* For explanation see foot note, page 157. The fluctuations during May were not only more frequent, but also greater in range of temperature.

*Tubulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

JUNE, 1879.

TOWNS.	Nasal Passages.	Throat.	Bronchial Passages.	Lungs.	Croup.	Rheumatism.	Diphtheria.	Hooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Neuritis and nerve de-	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Degree of severity.	Humidity of atmosphere and soil.	Average temperature.	Fluctuations.
East Greenwich*																	
Warwick.		4 a.		6 m.		3 a.	1 m.	4 a.	2 a.	5 m.							
Little Compton.		1 m.	2 m.			3 a.	1 a.		2 m.								
Tiverton		3 s.	3 a.			1 s.	1 a.			2 a.							
Newport City.		2 s.	2 a.	1 m.		2 a.				3 m.			4 m.				
Cumberland		1 m.	2 m.	4 s.		2 a.				3 m.							
Glocester.		1 m.	1 s.	2 m.	4 a.	3 m.											
Johnston.		1 m.	1 s.	2 m.		3 m.											
Lincoln.			1 s.	2 m.		3 m.				4 m.							
North Providence		2 a.	1 a.	2 a.		3 m.	1 m.		3 a.								
North Smithfield.			1 a.	2 a.		3 a.											
Pawtucket.		1 a.	1 a.	2 m.	3 a.	4 a.											
Scituate.			1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.											
Smithfield.			1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.											
Woonsocket.	2 m.		1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.											
Providence City.	1 m.		1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.			4 a.	3 a.							
Rockington.			1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.											
East Greenwich.			1 m.	2 m.	3 a.	3 a.											
Westerly.		5 a.	2 m.	3 m.	3 m.	1 a.	6 m.	4 m.									

\* For explanation see foot note page 157. During June the range of temperature was less, with frequent fluctuations.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

JULY, 1879.

TOWNS.	Nasal Passages.	Degree of severity.	Throat.	Degree of severity.	Bronchial Passages.	Degree of severity.	Lungs.	Degree of severity.	Diphtheria.	Degree of severity.	Hoopling Cough.	Degree of severity.	Scarlet Fever.	Degree of severity.	Typhoid Fever.	Degree of severity.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Degree of severity.	Cholera Infantum.	Degree of severity.	(Cholera Morbus.	Degree of severity.	Humidity of atmosphere and soil.	Average temperature.	Fluctuations.
East Greenwich*			5 m.						3 a.				2 m.	1 s.	2 a.	2 a.	4 m.		2 s.	4 m.					
Little Compton			4 s.						1 m.																
Portsmouth					2 a.				1 m.																
Tiverton			2 m.		3 m.				5 a.				4 m.		1 a.	1 a.	1 a.	3 s.		3 s.	4 a.				
Burrillville																									
Cranston																									
Cumberland			2 a.																						
East Providence			4 m.																						
Foster																									
Glocester																									
Johnston																									
Lincoln			5 a.		2		3 a.		5 a.				4 a.		1 a.	1 a.	1 a.	2 s.		3 s.	3 s.				
North Providence																									
North Smithfield					2 m.								4 a.		1 m.	1 m.	1 m.	3 s.		3 s.	3 s.				
Pawtucket	3 a.																								
Scituate													4 m.		1 a.	2 m.	1 a.	3 s.		5 a.	3 s.				
Smithfield			5 a.		2 m.		3 a.								4 m.	1 a.	1 a.	1 a.	4 s.		3 s.	3 s.			
Woonsocket					4 m.																				
Providence City	3 a.								7 a.		6 a.		5 a.		3 a.	1 a.	1 a.	2 a.		2 a.	1 a.				
Westerly									4 m.						3 m.	2 a.	2 a.	1 a.		1 a.	5 a.				

\* For explanation see foot note page 157. The extremes of temperature were less in July than the average of years.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

August, 1879.

TOWNS.	Bronchial Passages.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Krysipela.	Rheumatism.	Humidity of soil and atmosphere.	Average temperature.	Fluctuations.
East Greenwich.	4 m.			1 a.	3 m.	3 a.	3 a.		5 m.	22	71	22
Warwick.		2 a.			1 m.	1 m.	2 m.	4 m.		22	71	22
Little Compton.		3 a.	4 a.		3 a.	3 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Portsmouth.					1 m.	2 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Tiverton.	4 a.				1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Cranton.			5 m.	4 m.	2 a.	1 a.	3 a.		3 m.	22	71	22
Cumberland.					2 a.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
East Providence.	4 m.			5 a.	1 m.	2 a.	1 a.			22	71	22
Providence.	3 m.				1 m.	1 a.	3 m.			22	71	22
Foster.					1 m.	1 a.	3 m.			22	71	22
Glocester.				4 m.	1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Johnston.					1 m.	1 a.	3 a.		4 a.	22	71	22
Lincoln.			5 m.	4 a.	1 a.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
North Providence.					1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
North Smithfield.					1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Pawtucket.		5 m.			1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Scituate.				3 m.	1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Smithfield.	5 m.			3 m.	1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Woonsocket.					1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Providence City.	4 m.	8 m.	5 a.	6 m.	2 a.	1 a.	3 a.		7 m.	22	71	22
South Kingstown.	2 m.			5 m.	1 m.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22
Westerly.		6 a.	4 a.	5 a.	2 a.	1 a.	3 a.			22	71	22

\* For explanation see see foot note page 107. The variations of temperature in August were less in degree, fluctuations frequent.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

SEPTEMBER, 1879.

TOWNS.	Throat.	Bronchial Passages.	Lungs.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera Infantum.	Rheumatism.	Degree of severity.	Humidity of soil.	Average Temperature.	Fluctuations.
Bristol* . . . . .	3 m.													e
Warren . . . . .	4 a.				8 m.	8 m.	2 m.	2 m.	5 m.	4 m.			4 p.	a
East Greenwich . . . . .			6 a.	8 m.	1 m.	1 m.	3 m.	4 m.					4 p.	a
Warwick . . . . .	6 m.			3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	5 m.					4 p.	a
Little Compton . . . . .					3 m.	3 m.	3 m.	4 m.					4 p.	a
Portsmouth . . . . .				4 m.	1 a.	3 m.	3 m.	1 m.					4 p.	a
Tiverton . . . . .			3 a.	3 m.	6 m.	4 a.	3 m.	2 m.					4 p.	a
Cumberland . . . . .		4 m.	5 a.	4 a.		3 m.	3 m.	2 m.					4 p.	a
East Providence . . . . .		3 m.	3 m.	4 a.		3 m.	1 m.	2 m.					4 p.	a
Foster . . . . .		2 m.			1 a.	1 a.		2 m.					4 p.	a
Gloicester . . . . .			5 m.	1 m.	2 a.	3 a.		4 m.					4 p.	a
Johnston . . . . .		4 m.	3 s.	3 m.	2 a.	3 a.	2 a.	1 m.					4 p.	a
Lincoln . . . . .		3 m.	5 a.	3 m.	2 a.	1 m.	1 a.	2 m.					4 p.	a
North Providence . . . . .		3 m.	5 a.	3 m.	2 a.	4 m.		2 m.					4 p.	a
Pawtucket . . . . .		4 m.	3 a.	2 a.	1 s.			1 m.					4 p.	a
Scituate . . . . .	3 a.	7 m.	6 a.	5 m.	4 m.	1 m.	1 m.	2 m.					4 p.	a
Providence City . . . . .	6 a.			3 a.	1 s.			2 m.					4 p.	a
Charlestown . . . . .				3 a.	5 m.	1 m.	1 m.	2 m.					4 p.	a
Hopkinton . . . . .				3 a.	3 a.			2 m.					4 p.	a
North Kingstown . . . . .				3 a.	3 a.			2 m.					4 p.	a
South Kingstown . . . . .				3 a.	3 a.			2 m.					4 p.	a
Richmond . . . . .				6 m.	5 s.	4 m.	2 m.	1 m.					4 p.	a
Westerly . . . . .		7 a.					2 s.	1 a.					4 p.	a

\* For explanation see foot note page 157. Temperature unusually uniform through the month.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

OCTOBER, 1879.

TOWNS.

Towns.	Throat.	Bronchial passages.	Lungs.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Rheumatism.	Degree of severity.	Croup.	Degree of severity.	Humidity of soil and atmosphere.	Average Temperature.	Fluctuations.
Bristol*	2 a.	4 a.				1 m.	3 m.					1	4	p
Warren	3 a.					1 a.	2 s.					1	4	p
East Greenwich.			6 a.	3 m.	3 m.	1 m.	4 m.					1	4	p
Warwick.		4 m.		3 m.				2				1	4	p
Little Compton.		2 a.	1 a.			1 m.	2 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Portsmouth.						4 a.	2 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Tiverton.				3 a.	1 a.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Cumberland.	1 a.	2 a.	2 a.	1 m.	5 m.	4 a.	4 a.	3 m.				1	4	p
East Providence.	3 a.	3 m.	2 m.	1 m.	4 a.	1 m.	1 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Foster.	3 m.					3 m.	1 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Glocester.			4 a.	2 m.	1 a.	3 m.	1 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Johnston.			1 a.		5 m.		4 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Lincoln.	2 m.	4 a.	2 a.			1 m.	3 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
North Providence.	4 a.	4 a.	2 a.			1 m.	2 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Pawtucket.	5 a.	4 a.	3 a.			1 m.	2 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Scituate.	4 a.	3 m.	3 a.	2 a.	1 a.	1 m.	1 m.	4 a.				1	4	p
Providence City.	4 a.	5 a.	3 a.	4 m.	3 m.	2 m.	1 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Charlestown.		3 a.		4 m.	3 m.	2 m.	3 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Hopkinton.		3 a.		3 a.	3 m.	1 m.	3 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
South Kingstown.		3 a.		3 a.	3 m.	1 m.	3 m.	3 m.				1	4	p
Westerly.	4 a.	5 a.		4 a.	3 a.	3 m.	1 a.	3 m.				1	4	p

\*For explanation see foot note page 157. Temperature quite uniform for the month.



Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during

NOVEMBER, 1879.

TOWNS.	Nasal Passages.	Throat.	Bronchial Passages.	Lungs.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhea.	Rheumatism.	Hoopl'g Cough.	Deg. of severity.	Meades.	Deg. of severity.	Humidity of atmosphere.	Average temperature.	Fluctuations.
Barrington*.	1 m.		3 m.	3 a.		4 a.			5 m.						47	92
Bristol.	1 s.		2 a.	3 a.		5 a.			4 m.						47	92
Warren.	2 a.	3 a.	2 a.	3 a.		5 a.			4 m.						47	92
Coventry.		4 m.	1 m.	1 a.		4 a.			3 a.						47	92
East Greenwich.		4 a.	5 m.	2 m.	3 m.	2 a.		4 m.	3 m.						47	92
Warwick.		2 m.	2 a.	1 s.		1 a.			3 m.	3 a.					47	92
Little Compton.		4 s.	1 m.	1 m.											47	92
Middletown.		2 m.	1 a.	1 m.					3 m.						47	92
Portsmouth.		3 a.	1 a.	2 m.					4 m.						47	92
Tiverton.		2 m.	1 m.	3 m.					4 m.						47	92
Newport City.		1 a.	2 m.	3 m.	5 a.	1 a.			5 m.						47	92
Burrillville.		4 a.	2 m.	3 m.	6 a.	3 a.			4 m.	7 a.					47	92
Cranston.		2 a.	1 a.	3 m.	4 a.				5 m.						47	92
Cumberland.		2 a.	2 m.	3 m.	4 a.				4 m.						47	92
East Providence.	5 m.	1 m.	2 m.	2 m.					4 m.						47	92
Foster.		1 m.	2 m.	2 m.					4 m.						47	92
Glocester.		5 a.	4 a.	3 a.	4 a.	1 s.			6 a.						47	92
Johnston.		1 a.	4 a.	3 a.	3 a.	7 s.			6 a.	2 a.					47	92
Lincoln.		5 a.	4 a.	2 a.	4 a.	3 s.			5 m.	5 m.					47	92
North Providence.		3 a.	3 a.	3 a.	3 a.	2 a.			4 m.	5 m.					47	92
North Smithfield.			3 a.	3 a.	3 a.	2 a.			4 m.	5 m.					47	92
Pawtucket.			3 a.	3 a.	3 a.	2 a.			4 m.	5 m.					47	92
Scituate.		5 a.	3 a.	3 a.	3 a.	2 a.			4 m.	5 m.					47	92
Smithfield.		1 a.	3 a.	4 m.	4 m.	1 m.			3 m.	8 m.					47	92
Woonsocket.		5 a.	4 a.	3 a.	3 a.	4 m.			3 m.						47	92
Providence City.		5 a.	4 a.	3 a.	3 a.	4 m.			3 m.						47	92
Charlestown.		5 a.	4 a.	3 a.	3 a.	4 m.			3 m.						47	92
Exeter.		8 m.	4 m.	3 m.	4 a.	3 m.			3 m.						47	92
Hopkinton.			4 m.	3 m.	4 a.	3 m.			3 m.						47	92
South Kingstown.			4 m.	3 m.	4 a.	3 m.			3 m.						47	92
Richmond.			4 m.	3 m.	4 a.	3 m.			3 m.						47	92
Westerly.		6 a.	5 a.	1 a.	2 a.	3 m.			3 m.	7 a.					47	92

\* For explanation see foot note page 157. Small range of temperature during the month.

*Tabulated Summary of Reports of acute diseases prevailing in the several towns during*

DECEMBER, 1879.

TOWNS.	Naval Para- gase.	Degree of re- verity.	Throat.	Degree of re- verity.	Bronchial Pneumonia.	Degree of re- verity.	Lungs.	Degree of re- verity.	Diphtheria.	Degree of re- verity.	Scarlet Fever.	Degree of re- verity.	Typhoid Fe- ver.	Degree of re- verity.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Rheumatism.	Degree of re- verity.	Measles.	Degree of re- verity.	Brain.	Degree of re- verity.	Hoooping Cough.	Degree of re- verity.	Average hu- midity of air.	Aver. Temp- erature.	Fluctuations.
Barrington*.....																										
Bristol.....																										
Warren.....	2 a.																									
Coventry.....																										
East Greenwich.....																										
West Greenwich.....																										
Warwick.....																										
Little Compton.....	3 m.																									
Middletown.....																										
Portsmouth.....																										
Tiverton.....																										
Newport City.....	3 a.																									
Barfieldville.....	3 a.																									
Cranston.....	1 a.																									
Cumberland.....																										
East Providence.....																										
Foster.....																										
Glocester.....	3 a.																									
Johnston.....																										
Lincoln.....																										
North Providence.....	1 a.																									
North Smithfield.....																										
Pawtucket.....																										
Scituate.....																										
Smithfield.....																										
Woonsocket.....	1 a.																									
Providence City.....																										
Cranston.....																										
East Greenwich.....																										
Hopkinton.....																										
North Kingstown.....																										
South Kingstown.....																										
Richmond.....																										
Westerly.....																										

For explanation see first note page 167. Range of temperature about an average.

For explanation see front inside page 167. Range of temperature about an average.

It will be seen that the tabulated summaries of the monthly reports do not give the results of observations under all the headings and in all the divisions of the "Return of Diseases." It may be said in regard to that omission, that many of the observations desired of correspondents were for the purpose of private sanitary study and comparison, and had the specific object in view of endeavoring to ascertain what relations existed between certain diseases, not only with each other, but also with the attendant conditions of degree of moisture and warmth, and the conditions and circumstances peculiar to localities. Not having been designed primarily for a public report, they have not been introduced into the tabulated summary of diseases.

It may be observed here, and an examination of the monthly summaries will show, that, taking the record of the year 1879 as the rule, the meteorological conditions of the several towns for the same periods of time are quite uniform throughout the state. And the uniformity having continued so steadily through the twelve months of the year, would seem to settle the question, presumably at least, that such observations made at some central point, or at two or three points, which might cover the possible differences between the conditions of the inland towns and those upon the bay and sea-shore, would answer for all practical purposes for all the towns in the state.

And it should also be further stated, that correspondents have largely neglected to fill the blanks in the "Return of Diseases," which are not introduced into the tabulated monthly summaries, and the result has been that their value for the purpose designed has fallen very short of that which was earnestly hoped and desired. For the reason that a general disposition has been manifested on the part of correspondents to pass over the conditions alluded to in their monthly reports, it will be the intention hereafter to leave such returns out altogether and very probably, from other reasons already stated, the monthly reports may only require an account of the diseases most prevalent.

As the end of the year approached, it seemed quite desirable that a general report, embodying several special features not forming any part of the monthly returns, should be obtained from the several correspondents of the Board.

With that object in view, the following circular, which will sufficiently explain itself, was forwarded to each correspondent.

## (CIRCULAR F.)

## FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*To the Correspondents of the Board :*

In addition, and supplementary to, the *monthly* returns from correspondents, the Secretary greatly desires a comprehensive report, embodying not only the status of the public health during the year 1879, but also a description of such topographical and industrial features, conditions and circumstances, as appertain to each of the several towns, or smaller areas, and which may possibly or presumably have relation to the production of disease. The following questions and suggestions are offered, as indicating the general plan upon which such report may be based, but subject to such modifications and extensions as each correspondent may deem necessary, to more fully represent the peculiar circumstances of his locality.

The whole or portions of these reports will form a part of the Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health, and will also be kept on file for future reference. They should be sent to the Secretary of the Board as soon after January 1, 1880, as they can be conveniently, and in any case not later than January 31st. If the stamp on the enclosed envelope be insufficient to cover postage on any extended consideration of the topics suggested, or of any questions connected with sanitary science, the additional postage will be immediately refunded on receipt of papers. The reports may be more conveniently divided into classes.

## CLASS I.

1. Name of city or town, and circuit.
2. What has been the proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in your town or circuit during the year 1879, compared with previous years? Greater, or less? and if either, how much? Approximate estimation.
3. What has been the proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory compared with previous years? Estimated.
4. What epidemics have prevailed in your section during the year 1879? Name them in their order of occurrence as to dates, if any, and length of continuance; and state the degree of severity, and the localities in which they were prevalent.
5. What endemic diseases, if any, have prevailed in your circuit during the year 1879? and what the localities in which they occurred?
6. What, in your opinion, is the cause, or the several causes, of the endemics mentioned, if any?

7. What diseases not strictly endemic or epidemic, but of more universal occurrence, have prevailed in the course of the year, to an unusually large extent in your circuit?
8. What diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality?
9. Which of the following zymotic diseases, viz: Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Hooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Small Pox, have not occurred in your circuit during the year?
10. Which of the above named diseases, if any, have occurred sporadically? and what the localities of the occurrence?
11. What circumstances have occurred within your observation or knowledge; that seemed to indicate that Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever had been taken, or communicated from one person to another? A full history of known facts in detail should be given, if any. Such history need not be confined to the year 1879. State on separate sheet.
12. What localities in your circuit do you consider peculiarly unhealthy? giving names and geographical position, and the diseases most prevalent, whether endemic or otherwise, and what you consider the causes of the peculiar unhealthiness.
13. To what extent does Opium or Arsenic eating prevail in your circuit? Please give estimated number of persons using the same, if any are known, and also your opinion in regard to the prevalence of the private use of any other deleterious drug.
14. What is the method of scavenging the streets, and removal of excreta, and house refuse and garbage in the more densely populated portions of your town? and what the facilities of drainage, natural and artificial of the same?

In addition to Class I, it is quite important that the topography of the towns should be sketched and reported as a means of discovering what connection, if any, certain diseases have with the special natural features, hydrographic and geologic, and especially the constituents and conditions of the surface soil, or deeperearthy strata, and also as a means of ascertaining the probable source of water supply for drinking purposes, which plays so important a part in the production of disease. The following directions will suggest the points and kind of information sought:

## CLASS II.

- A. Describe the streams of water of size sufficient to operate small mills, as well as larger, giving names, length in the town, source, direction, what dams upon them, permanence of size or volume, and variations during the year, with the kind of mills, if any, and number of each for which they furnish power; and into what streams they empty, or where they pass out of the town.
- B. Describe the ranges of hills, with their location in the town; the known or estimated elevation; the direction they run; whether sides are sloping or abrupt; estimated or exact area of each; whether the underlying rock crops out largely over the whole area, or is largely covered with soil; character of surface soil, whether principally sand, gravel or loam, whether retentive of moisture or not; character of sub-soil, whether largely of clay, lime, gravel or otherwise; proportion of woodland and open land, and average condition of vegetation, as to luxuriance of growth.
- C. Describe the location, and give the area, known or estimated, of the swamps, water-soaked boggy land, ponds and reservoirs of ten acres or more: their condition during the latter part of summer, or during a long dearth of rain-fall; their proximity to villages, and names of same. Smaller water pens should be described if they have any peculiarly unsanitary connections, as for instance, if they are the receptacles of drainage from slaughter houses, tan yards, large cattle or hog yards, etc.
- D. Describe the location of all the larger valleys, their direction, area or general width and length, how watered, slope of sides, and character of soil, same as for the hills.
- E. Describe the location of the large plains, and elevated plateaus; their general characteristics of surface and soil, as in the preceding suggestions.
- F. Give the estimated depth of the wells in each of the previously described topographical sections, and especially in the villages, with the probable source of water in the wells of each of the named villages, whether from river, pond, swamp or surface drainage. State also, so far as known, whether water in any given locality is soft, hard, or contains impurities, and kind of impurities, if known.
- G. Describe the geological strata of different sections of the town, if there is any marked variation, giving location, position, extent, dip, direction and character of the underlying rock formations, and such other strata as may be known. This last (Letter G.) of suggested descriptions, while very desirable, is not urged, and is left at the option of the correspondent.

It is hoped that no one of the other descriptions will be neglected, but if correspondents having a large township to describe, cannot go over the whole town in one report, it is suggested that the descriptions be quite thorough of such part as is taken, and the remainder left for another report. Or if the party, to whom this circular is sent, will inform the Secretary what portion of the town he will take, the Secretary will endeavor to find some other intelligent person or persons to take the remainder.

Any one desiring to make a map of his town or circuit, or any smaller locality for approved purposes, will have the assistance of the Board in the execution and defraying of the expenses of the same.

Correspondents will not necessarily follow in detail the order of arrangement presented above, but may choose, each his own method of presentation, only not failing to ascertain and communicate the desired information.

Any one receiving this circular, and feeling disposed to comply with the wishes of the Secretary, in reporting upon either or both of the classes named, will be supplied with stamped envelope for the same, by giving name and P. O. address upon the accompanying postal card, and return by mail.

Replies to questions under Class I, may be given in the spaces between the same, when affording sufficient room, otherwise on a separate sheet prefaced by a number corresponding to the number of the question.

CHAS. H. FISHER,

Dec. 13, 1879.

*Sec. of the Board.*

#### REPLIES TO CIRCULAR F.

The following reports from the several cities, towns and villages of the state, will give a good representation of the general status of the public health for 1879, the presence or absence of epidemics and endemics in the several locations, and also remarks upon various topics of interest to every citizen having the welfare of the communities of the state at heart.

#### WARREN AND EASTERN PART OF BARRINGTON.

1. Proportionate amount of sickness less than in ordinary years.
4. No general epidemics have prevailed.
5. Catarrhal Tonsillitis and Follicular Pharyngitis have seemed to have been endemic.

6. The causes are believed to be filth, poor drainage, and bad ventilation of the packed tenements, in the locality where they occurred.
8. Pneumonia has been attended with unusual fatality.
9. Hooping Cough, Measles and Small Pox have not prevailed. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever in small extent.
10. Typhoid Fever has prevailed more largely in North Warren, which is proverbially unhealthy, and all zymotic diseases have larger prevalence there than elsewhere in the town.
13. A few Opium eaters. None of Arsenic.
14. Surface drainage by gutters. The main streets are well cared for. Elsewhere in the town, scavenging is not looked after very attentively.

G. L. CHURCH.

#### ANSWER TO QUESTION 11, CLASS I.

There occurred in the family of Henry Manchester, about three years since, the following cases of Typhoid Fever, viz: A son-in-law of H. M. was sick and died in Providence, and was attended by the wife of Henry Manchester. She returned to Warren, and in about seven days was taken with the same disease, and died a few days after. Then in about the average period of time for contagious diseases to be developed, a son of H. M. was sick of the same disease, and died after about the same period of sickness. Then in about the same length of time, another son was attacked and died of the same disease. The three persons named were in good health previous to this fatal sickness.

I had a similar experience with the contagion with Diphtheria in my own family, about two years since. My daughter-in-law had the disease lightly, and communicated it to her son, about eighteen months old, who died. The child gave it to his father, who had the disease quite severely, but recovered. One son about three years old, who was kept separate from the family, escaped the disease.

OBADIAH CHACE.

#### IN REPLY TO NO. 11.

I have known Scarlet Fever to be communicated from one person to another. Some years since, a nurse in my circuit went into the country to take the care of a person sick with Scarlet Fever; the patient died in a week or so. The nurse came back to her home, which was in the chambers of a house in this town. A little girl, living below stairs in the same house, went up stairs, and sat in the lap of the nurse most of the evening after she came home. In two or three days the little girl came down with Scarlet Fever, and died in one week. No other cases in town.

Several years since, the Scarlet Fever prevailed quite extensively in Bristol, four miles from this town. Quite a number died from the disease. A man in my circuit, living in Barrington, was at Bristol at work; took the disease from one of the boarders, and came home. He held his little girl, three or four



years old, in his lap nearly all of the first evening. She took the Scarlet Fever and died in a week. The Scarlet Fever was not and did not prevail in Barrington in that year.

It seems to me that these cases were communicated from person to person.

OTIS BULLOCK.

#### IN REPLY TO NO. 11.

A servant, aged eighteen, employed in family, where a year and a half ago, a fatal case of Scarlet Fever had occurred, was directed to renovate the room where the patient had remained during the fever, the room having remained nearly untouched since. She removed and shook carpets, cleansed the room and thoroughly overhauled it. Within two weeks she was attacked with the fever. She passed through safely the general course of the fever. Symptoms prominent and desquamation general over the whole surface; recovered.

Two years ago, we had an epidemic of Scarlet Fever, commencing with severe types and attended by many deaths. In one family, four children in north part of town (Warren Manufacturing Co.'s land) and two in another; proved fatal, while a large number of families lost one member.

I think that here the spread was infectious rather than contagious, as cases cropped up very remote from each other, and no immediate communication being known, or at least, in general. Reports are circulated at present of cases here and there, without much foundation. By inquiry, they generally are found to be Follicular Pharyngitis or Tonsillitis of a peculiar character. C.

#### COVENTRY.—CIRCUIT: COVENTRY, SOUTH FOSTER, AND WEST GREENWICH.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds during the year 1879, has been greater by about one-eighth.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, has been less, if anything.
4. Rheumatism, Acute, Articular, throughout the year; and during summer especially Bilious Fevers, Slow. The former on low lands, and the latter on high land among farmers mostly, and often very *obstinate cases*.
5. Asthma and Typhoid Dysentery, have seemed endemic. Asthma chiefly on high land, in farming districts. Typho-Dysentery on flats and in villages where lodgings were unventilated and water bad.
7. Rheumatism and Bilious Fevers, have prevailed more extensively than usual.
8. A large percentage from Scarlet fever, (and old age).
9. Small Pox; have not had a single case.
10. Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever, have occurred sporadically, in various sections of the town.

11. Last March I attended five cases of Scarlet Fever in one house; two cases of malignant form. The house was soon vacated and another family took possession. Six months later I attended two cases of Scarlet fever in same house, one quite severe. History was: the children had seen no strangers; had not been away from home; but two (2) weeks before, found some old paper, rags, etc., which the other family left in a small room. They played with the same several hours, and, and in my opinion took the Scarlet Fever from those old clothes and rags.
12. Coventry Centre, and immediate vicinity, I consider very unhealthful. Situate on low land and surrounded by shallow ponds and newly made reservoirs. Most prevalent disease at all seasons in 1879, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.  
F. B. SMITH.
13. Opium eaters (consumers), five in number.
14. Drainage very good where needed. This is in the main a farming community.

#### EAST GREENWICH AND PARTS OF WARWICK AND NORTH KINGSTOWN.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds during the year 1879, compared with previous years, has been about an average, but below rather than above.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, has been slightly below the average.
4. The following epidemics have prevailed during the year 1879: Catarrhal Influenza in the first quarter; Rheumatism and Pneumonia in latter part of winter and spring—not very severe; Whooping Cough in summer and fall; Typhoid Fever late summer and fall; Scarlet Fever and Mumps fall and winter; some Diphtheria in December.
5. No endemics proper. Rheumatism, Pneumonia and Typhoid Fever—attributed to the season, the weather, and in the last named, to some faulty drainage or impurity of drinking water in localities.
6. As stated above, but not certainly known.
7. The diseases not strictly endemic or epidemic, which have prevailed in the course of the year, to an unusually large extent in this circuit are Mumps, Whooping Cough and Typhoid Fever.
8. The diseases attended with an unusual fatality have been organic diseases of the heart in Syncope—dying suddenly.
9. No Small-Pox or Measles.
10. No zymotic diseases have occurred sporadically not traceable to some source of infection.
12. There are no localities in this vicinity which can be considered peculiarly unhealthy. There is more sickness proportionally among the factory villages, and we attribute this to the occupation and mode of living, rather than to natural features of locality.

13. Some cases are known where morphine is used habitually in great quantity—*as, say 1 ounce per week*—but not many and no other drug than opium and its preparations.

14. The methods of scavenging the streets, and removal of excretæ, and house refuse and garbage are no other than surface drainage, and offal removed by carts from gutters and privy-vaults—not regularly; vaults and cess-pools not made tight; natural drainage very good.

J. H. ELDRIDGE.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

##### (A.)

East Greenwich and parts of Warwick and North Kingstown adjoining are watered by two streams—Mascachug and Green's or Hunt's River.

The first rising from three sources in that part of Warwick known as Cowesett, which run in a southerly or southeasterly direction, unite and empty into Greenwich Cove at Mascachug. On this stream are two dams for reservoirs for a print works. There are no extensive marshes or swamps, and the brooks and ponds are often nearly dry in the late summer and fall.

The second is a larger stream, rising in that part of North Kingstown called Scrabbletown, and in that part of East Greenwich called Frenchtown, from many sources which unite at Davisville, and running easterly, empty in Narragansett Bay at Greene's Cove or Potowomut. On this river and its branches are many dams and ponds for mill purposes. At Davisville, is a large marshy pond of many acres, and another at Potowomut Factory less marshy and not so large. This river is never dry, and is not so liable to sudden freshets as the first. The mills upon the smaller branches are saw and grist mills; at Davisville a woollen mill and at Potowomut a cotton mill.

##### (B.)

East Greenwich and the adjacent parts of Warwick and North Kingstown are bounded on the east by waters of Narragansett Bay. At the village and for two miles and a half to the north, in the borders of Warwick the land rises somewhat abruptly from the water, until it reaches at a distance of half a mile from the shore, an elevation of one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. This ridge runs north and south from the Drum Rock on the north, above the village of Apponaug, to the cliffs half a mile west of Greenwich. Near the shore the soil is sandy; on the ridge gravely, with rock and loose stone, and the western slope of this ridge is very much covered with wood and brush, cedar predominating. Potowomut, lying between Greenwich Cove and Greene's River, about two thousand acres in extent, with a sandy soil and smooth surface, with a general elevation of about thirty feet above high water.

That part of North Kingstown lying south of Green's River and on the bay is known as Quidnesset, having a rougher surface; a clayey soil, with much rock and loose stone and wood and brush.

##### (C.)

The only extensive bog or swamp within the district, is the pond, so called, at

**Davis' Mills.** This is some one hundred acres in extent, and portions of it so drained in latter part of the summer, as to be mown.

There are no unsanitary connections with this bog, except the swarms of mosquitoes which infest the neighborhood and which are bred in this marsh.

(D.)

The valleys are not extensive—merely the water courses of small streams which intersect the country as you go in a westerly course; alternate ridge and valley, not alluvial bottoms, but bushy, swampy ravines.

(E.)

The only plains of any considerable extent are Potowomut and that part of Quidnesset lying near the shore, and not more than twenty-five or thirty feet above the surface of tide water. The soil is sandy, gravelly sub-soil.

(F.)

The average depth of the wells in the village of East Greenwich, where permanent supply of water has been reached, is about twenty-five (25) feet.

The springs which supply these wells come through seams in the rock which lie about fifteen feet below the surface, dipping toward the northeast at an angle of about 25° and intersected with open seams running in the course of the ledge, and with cross-seams at right-angles.

All springs above the rock are soon dried up. The water, when uncontaminated, is pure and soft and good for all purposes. Many wells have been found, on examination, to be contaminated. The water holding much organic matter in solution, not always apparent to the senses, and only detected by chemical examination. Many wells not carefully examined, and supposed to be good, are very probably badly contaminated by surface drainage. The drainage of the impurity being privy vaults and cess-pools which are purposely made open so that the water may drain off. The rock lying so near the surface and intersected as it is with seams, affords an easy means of conveyance from these reservoirs of filth.

These remarks apply to the wells in the village of East Greenwich especially. The wells in the remoter part of the town and vicinity present nothing peculiar.

J. H. E.

BURRILLVILLE.

In making a return for the past year (1879) for this locality, I can say, we have been remarkably free from epidemics of all kinds until about the first of November, when an epidemic of Hooping Cough broke out with considerable severity, causing several deaths among children under one year of age, and the cough, in some cases of older children, still continues. During the months of August, September and October, even into December, there were isolated cases of Typhoid Fever, showing a slight tendency to ulcerations about the throat (perhaps Diphtheritic), severe enough to cause some slight bleeding from pharynx. Some of these cases occurred in isolated localities where the drainage was exceptionally good, being on a high hill which sloped in all directions away from the house. In

this place, eight persons in one family were sick at one time; the father, aged about seventy-five years, and seven children, ages varying from seven to twenty years; all surviving, but making a slow recovery; two having bed-sores; another, partial loss of use of the lower limbs, which gradually subsided. It could not be traced to lack of ventilation, as the house was old, and the wind had free passage through the cracks, especially in the upper part of the house, which was unfinished and occupied by the children as sleeping apartments.

There have been no other cases of interest occurring in my locality.

H. J. BRUCE.

VALLEY FALLS, PARTS OF CUMBERLAND, LINCOLN AND PAWTUCKET.

2. The amount of general sickness during 1879 was less by one-sixth than the previous year.
3. The proportion of deaths very nearly the same.
4. A mild epidemic of diarrhæa in October. unusual from the lateness of the season, presumably caused by atmospheric changes. Also an epidemic of Hooping Cough, continuing through the fall months.
5. No endemic diseases.
7. No disease has assumed special prominence, either by its extent or severity.
8. No diseases attended with unusual fatality.
9. No cases of Small Pox.
10. Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles and Scarlet Fever have occurred to a limited extent, scattered indiscriminately through the communities.
11. In three instances two members of the same family have had Scarlet Fever. Two of these families sent the children to the same Kindergarten school. One child in each family came down with the disease within a week of the other, and was followed in about ten days by a younger child, who did not attend the school. There was no known instance of exposure to the disease in the first cases, nor did other members of the school contract the disease. In the other cases, four or five in number, there was no evidence to ascribe it to contagion. It would seem that the evidence in all these cases is of a rather negative character. Among the cases of Typhoid Fever there is no reason whatever to ascribe them to contagion. One case, and one only, occurred in a large factory boarding-house. All the cases were remote from each other.
12. The village of Valley Falls is exceptionally healthy, and no part of it noted for disease or mortality.
13. Only three or four persons are known to me to be habitual Opium eaters, and only one is suspected of eating Arsenic. The use of snuff, either by "dipping," or "rushing," is in quite extensive use among the female factory operatives. I have no knowledge of the private use of any other drug.

14. The streets in Valley Falls are provided with open paved gutters, which carry of the surface water, together with excreta, the detritus of the street, and refuse matter. Whatever accumulates in the gutters is removed in carts fall and spring. The contents of privy-vaults and cess-pools are removed in close carts, and whatever is valuable is utilized for fertilizing purposes. Most of the streets are graded in such a manner as to carry off the surface water, and obviate the dangers of stagnant pools.

G. B. HAINES.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

##### (A.)

The Blackstone river passes through the western part of the village, running in a southeasterly course, and for about six miles forming the boundary of the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln. On this river, within the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln, are situated the mills of the Manville Company, Albion Company, Ashton Company, Lonsdale Company and Valley Falls Company, and near it the Berkeley Company, all engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. These are all extensive works, and too well known to require any description. The volume of water is sufficient to furnish them power. The flow of water during droughts is very small, and is largely held back during a free flow in the reservoirs above the several dams. The water is of inferior purity, due to the large number of manufacturing establishments situated on its banks.

The Abbott Run river passes through the easterly part of Valley Falls village, and empties into the Blackstone. On this stream are a number of cotton factories of less extent. The volume of water varies greatly at different seasons of the year. Often the water in the summer is insufficient to carry the machinery of the mills. The water in this stream is of exceptional purity, and has been utilized by the town of Pawtucket as a source of water supply.

Carpenter's pond, of only about an acre in extent, is situated also in the easterly part of Cumberland and the westerly part of Attleboro'. A small stream flows from this pond into the Blackstone river.

##### (B.)

The larger part of the town of Cumberland is comprised in the territory lying between the Abbott Run river on the east and the Blackstone on the west. This is composed of a swell of land somewhat undulating and irregular, and rising at its highest elevation to a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet. It is no where precipitous. It is chiefly devoted to agriculture and grazing, and is of a fair degree of fertility. The forest trees are found on only a small proportion of the land—not more than an eighth, and they are fast disappearing. The underlying rock rarely crops out. Large boulders are found scattered over a great extent of the more elevated parts. The sub-soil is gravelly and porous.

##### (C.)

There are perhaps two or three hundred acres of low land on the borders of the Blackstone river. In the spring, during high water, these lands are submerged, but admit of cultivation during the summer. These lands are situated

from half a mile to two miles above the village of Valley Falls. The low lands on the Abbott Run river are very limited in extent. There are no stagnant pools of filthy water.

(D.)

The valleys follow the course of the streams. They are of small extent and usually cultivated.

(E.)

There are no large plains near this vicinity.

(F.)

The village is supplied with water for culinary and drinking purposes by wells, and for other purposes by cisterns. The wells vary in depth from twenty-five to eighty feet. The water probably filters into the wells from the surface. It is universally of good quality and very palatable. It contains very little organic or mineral impurities. It is not, however, so well adapted for washing and laundry purposes as cistern water.

(G.)

The only geological feature peculiar to this locality is an extensive underlying coal formation. This crops out in a few places. Several attempts have been made to mine it, but the quality of the coal is so poor as to prove worthless for fuel. The Blackstone Coal Mining Company are now engaged in mining it, to be used for foundry facing, for which purpose it is well adapted. It is prepared by drying it, and then grinding and bolting it.

There is one other subject that *may* have some sanitary value. I refer to the railroad facilities that this place enjoys. The Providence and Worcester Railroad passes through this village, forming a junction with the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Railroad. The India Point branch also terminates here—devoted exclusively to freight. On the Providence and Worcester road this is the terminus of the hourly train from Providence. By the roads easy and frequent communication is had with Providence, Worcester, Boston and intermediate stations. The repair shops of the P. & W. R. R. are soon to be established here.

Here also are located the extensive works of the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company, thus giving to the village a varied industry, and helping to impart to it elements of a good sanitary character.

G. B. H.

FOSTER.

2. About the usual amount of general sickness.
3. Proportion of deaths rather large.
4. No epidemics, strictly speaking. Pneumonia and inflammations of the throat and air passages, prevailed largely in latter part of winter and spring. Typhoid Fever in the fall months rather severe. Other diseases about as usual.

5. No endemic diseases known to prevail in any locality in this town.
9. No Small Pox.
10. Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and bowel diseases generally, have occurred sporadically. Impure water believed to be the cause, or at least an aggravation of many cases of disease.
12. No localities peculiarly unhealthy.
13. But few Opium eaters. None of Arsenic known.

M. P. ARNOLD.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

*Rivers.*—Ponaganset, largest; course southerly and easterly into Scituate. Hemlock the largest branch; Moosup, course southerly into Coventry. In the north part of the town the small streams empty into the Chestnut Hill ponds or reservoirs in Connecticut. Small streams empty into the Clayville reservoir, or Westcanaug reservoir in the southwest part of the town. Flat river, from the southeast limits of the town, runs into Coventry southerly for the Quidnic river. The hills and valleys follow the course of the rivers. Swamps small. Ponaganset valley large. Hills highest in the north part of the town; in some places abrupt, mostly sloping; granite crops out in various places, in the small hills. Among the rivulets of the Moosup, iron ore rock crops out, mostly, however, covered with granite. In the westerly, and north of the centre, bog iron ore is found. The table land, good grain land—some good alluvial soil, some not so good, but dry and generally quite smooth, having underneath gravel or clay. Hills, deep soil—rough, moist—hard-pan underneath. Good grazing and grass land. The hills are covered with forest trees to some extent. But little timber land in the central and south part. Wells from ten to forty-two feet deep, according to location, mostly soft and good water.

The height of the hills at the north part of the town, I should think was 500 feet above tide-water.

This town I consider very healthy.

The native rocks are mostly if not all, in layers; dip northerly; some dark from mica slate; others light colored. Some very large boulders, and small ones plenty enough.

M. P. A.

#### GLOCESTER.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in this town during the year 1879, compared with previous years, has been 25 per cent. less.
3. The proportion of deaths, from all causes, in the same territory, 25 per cent. less.
4. No epidemics have prevailed during the year 1879.
5. The only endemic disease that has occurred in this circuit during the year 1879, was Typhoid Fever, in a farm house in the country. Soil sandy; house medium height; surroundings average.



6. The cause or the several causes, probably overcrowding and want of good ventilation. Water apparently good.
  7. No diseases have prevailed during the year, to an unusually large extent.
  8. No diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality.
  9. The following zymotic diseases, viz.: Diphtheria, Hooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small Pox, have not occurred in this circuit during the year.
  13. Two cases only known in town of Opium eating. Dipping snuff, rather prevalent among female operatives.
  14. The method of removal of excretæ, and house refuse, is by privy vaults and cess-pools, which are emptied by mixing with earth and removed in open carts by the owners.
- A. POTTER.

JOHNSTON, WITH PARTS OF CRANSTON AND NORTH PROVIDENCE.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds, in the southeasterly half of the town during the year 1879, compared with previous years, has been larger—10 per cent more sickness than 1878.
  3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, has been 2 per cent. more.
  4. The following epidemics have prevailed during the year 1879: Pertussis, March to July, moderate in severity; Scarlet Fever, August to December 31st, quite severe; Diphtheria, October to December 31st, mild; Measles.
  5. The following diseases have seemed to have been endemic: Tonsillitis, Dyer-ville district—poor water; Typhoid Fever, Riverside district and Merino.
  6. Cause, poor water and imperfect drainage, in part.
  7. Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis have prevailed to an unusual extent.
  8. Pneumonia has been attended with an unusual fatality.
  9. No cases of Small Pox.
  13. In the locality of Riverside mills, and tenements belonging to the same, there has been considerable sickness, from impure water. Its location, in some parts is on very low land, and numerous cess-pools are exposed. The town has been notified, and some measures have been taken to abate the trouble. More attention will be necessary.
  13. Quite common to find Opium eaters. Fifteen Opium and Morphine eaters known. Three Arsenic.
  14. Streets are cleaned by hoe and shovel, about once a month. Where there are sewer pipes, fair drainage, although Olneyville square is often flooded on account of too small sewer pipes. Some localities have cess-pools covered, and a few privies uncovered. Town authorities are attending to latter.
- G. R. FISHER.

## LINCOLN AND CUMBERLAND.

1. Lonsdale, including a territory about four miles square, whose *centre* would be north and west from the village.
2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in this circuit during the year 1879, compared with previous years, is about an average.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, is probably twenty-five per cent. greater.
4. The epidemics that have prevailed in this section during the year 1879 are:
  1. Pertussis began in summer and is now rife in Berkeley and Ashton.
  2. Parotitis in Berkeley and Ashton; ravaged Lonsdale the year before.
  3. Varicella, now in Berkeley and Ashton; some severe cases.
  4. Diphtheria, at Scott's Pond, a small village on the Moshassuck.
5. Diphtheria would more properly occur here. Although Scott's Pond (otherwise Sayles' Bleachery) is a comparatively small place, more cases and more deaths have taken place there than in all the rest of my circuit. It may contain 1-10 of the population.
7. No diseases, not endemic or epidemic, have prevailed in the course of the year to an unusually large extent in this circuit.
8. An unusual number of sudden deaths (before arrival of physician) have occurred, *e. g.* four of adults in November and December.
9. The following zymotic diseases: Typhoid Fever and Small Pox, have not occurred in this circuit during the year.
10. There have occurred sporadically, Scarlatina—perhaps a dozen cases. Measles, early in the year, a less number.
12. The following locality in this circuit I consider peculiarly unhealthy: The stone blocks in the old village of Lonsdale—long buildings running east and west, with privies in the damp, shaded yard between, occupied by a great many persons,—forty-six families, besides a three-story boarding house also full. Drainage bad.
13. I *know* of but two cases of confirmed opium eating in adults. Infants and young children become addicted to the habit through the administration of "soothing syrup," &c. I have never known a case of arsenic eating here.
14. Cess-pools and privies are emptied almost continually by carts, one or more of them being uncovered all the time. Disinfectants are used but not thoroughly. In very few houses are the sinks trapped.

L. F. C. GARVIN.

## WOONSOCKET.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds during the year 1879, has been slightly less.

3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, about as usual.
4. No disease has been epidemic.
5. No endemic diseases have prevailed in this circuit during the year 1879, within my personal knowledge. I have heard of some Typhoid Fever among the Canadian French, though not very numerous. There have been scattered cases of Scarlet Fever, of mild type. Very little Diphtheria.
7. No diseases have prevailed in the course of the year, to an unusually large extent. But nearly all the ordinary diseases have occurred sporadically.
8. Pneumonia has been rather more fatal than usual.
9. Small-Pox has not appeared.
12. Some of the low parts of the compact portion of the town, along the river courses, where heavy fogs prevail in spring and fall, giving rise to lung troubles and rheumatism, are the most unhealthy localities of this section.
13. Opium or Arsenic eating does not prevail in this circuit very extensively within my personal knowledge; perhaps I know of ten Opium eaters. Snuff dipping or eating is quite common among the French female mill operatives.
14. The method of scavenging the streets in the populated portions of the town is by removal by town teams. Surface drainage in cases not provided as above; no public system in use, though natural conformation of land and location of streams offer good advantages for such.

G. W. JENCKES.

#### CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in this city during the entire year 1879, as compared with previous years, was about an average. During the first six months, although pneumonia was quite prevalent in January, the amount was somewhat less than the average for the same season; during the third quarter, considerably less than the average for that season; but during the last quarter, the general sickness was considerably larger than the average.
3. The proportion of deaths to whole number of cases of sickness, is also believed to be about the same, as in the average of previous years.
4. With the exception of Scarlet Fever, it can hardly be said that any epidemic has largely prevailed in the city. Diphtheria has been present during the entire year, but the number of cases has been less than that of several other diseases. Scarletina has prevailed throughout the year; was one of the leading diseases during the first quarter, the cases diminishing in number until in July and August they almost disappeared, but as the cooler

weather approached, the numbers increased, until in October the disease assumed the proportions of a fearful epidemic.

5. No locality is known which conspicuously harbors or promotes any special disease.
7. Pneumonia and Bronchitis prevailed to an unusually large extent, in the earlier months of the year; Scarlet Fever, as above stated, in the last quarter, and diseases of the heart, throughout the year.
8. The diseases attended with unusual fatality in proportion to numbers were Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and acute diseases of the heart. Scarlet Fever was not attended with an unusually large percentage of deaths, according to the opinion of a number of physicians.
9. Small-Pox has not occurred during the year.
13. The consumption of Opium by private use prevails to a considerably large extent in the city, but how many in number are private consumers is simply conjectural. Arsenic is believed to be used privately to some extent; and Tobacco has an enormous consumption in many varieties of form.

The following communication may be considered under question 11.

*To the State Board of Health :*

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to direct your attention to the following facts concerning an interesting group of cases recently attended by myself.

On March 25th, 1879, medical advice was sought for Mabel M., aged 6½ years, and residing on the second floor of 10 Western street, second house from that on southwest corner of Jenkins and Western. She was suffering from Diphtheritic Croup; the laryngeal symptoms had drawn the attention of her parents to the tonsillar. Next day, Susie C., aged 16 years, required treatment for some neuralgic trouble. She was confined to her bed in the room directly under that occupied by Mabel M. At the same time, attention was directed to the swollen face of Emma C., aged 18 years. As Mumps had recently prevailed in the neighborhood, no suspicion had been excited, but examination revealed the dreaded membrane. Her system was comparatively unaffected for she remained active throughout the attack. Since commencing this report, I have learned that she was rooming at the time with Susie.

On the 30th, the latter manifested the ordinary Diphtheritic symptoms; also a sister, Marion, aged 6½ years. For convenience, she was removed to Susie's room, but after two days, the severity of her attack necessitated a second change, though only to an adjoining apartment. On April 2d, Georgie M. aged 4 years, took his place in the invalid corps, but was dismissed as convalescent one week later. Mabel M. escaped from medical supervision on the 8th. On the 11th, Minnie C., aged 4½ years was added to the sick list, but Susie and Marion were stricken off next day, the latter only to be replaced on the 14th, for treatment of sequelæ. On the 17th, Fred C., aged 18½ years, followed the example of his sisters, but he required attention only five days. On May 5th, Bertha M., aged 1½

years, fell moderately ill. Croupy manifestations occurred two or three days later. I left the city Saturday evening, 10th, for the purpose of securing an entire day's rest, the little prattling seeming better conditioned than her sister Mabel had been most of the time. About noon of the 12th, I found her exhibiting the symptoms of the last stages of Membranous Croup, and was informed the change took place about six o'clock the evening previous. Tracheotomy was suggested as the only possible relief, but the idea proved so repugnant, it was not urged. Death occurred twenty-six hours later.

Meanwhile, March 29th, Mr. K., aged 28 years, and residing on the first floor of 48 Jenkins street, northeast corner of Western, fell sick and received attention until April 8th. He was not permitted to resume the duties of his vocation, however, until five days later. His wife, aged 25, required attendance from the 21st to the 23d of April, inclusive. Finally, April 22d, Ella A., aged 24 years and residing on the first floor of 42 Jenkins street, sought medical care which was continued some five days.

The above cases are related as follows: On the 1st and 5th of March last, Dr. H., lost by Diphtheria, two young children who resided on the lower floor of 38 Jenkins street, northeast corner of Padelford. The oldest and only surviving child was first taken ill. *It is said* the others contracted the disease by stealthily seizing and using an orange that had first been sucked by the sick one. The attending physician rendered every attention that culture, devotion, and the experience of eminent counsel could suggest; but conditions dependant on the social position of the family, aggravated manifold by the idiosyncracies of a widowed mother, and a specific taint in at least one of the children, overcame all the resources of professional skill.

Mrs. C., of 10 Western street, pitied the forlorn family, and, while other neighbors studiously avoided the house, devoted all her spare time to nursing the sick children. Mabel M. was very intimate with the C.s, being down stairs quite a large part of the day. Mrs. K.'s mother, residing in her family, is a distant connection of the bereaved widow. She called two or three times a week, but never tarried long for fear of taking or communicating the disease. Mrs. A. visited the house only two or three times in all, but she remained longer.

It should be stated, parenthetically that Mrs. M., aged 28, suffered from a slight attack at the very end of December, 1878, and Georgie M., early in January, 1879; also, that a boy about seven years of age, died from this cause in November, 1877, on the second floor of 48 Jenkins street.

Concerning the sanitary condition of the homes above referred to: I found nothing at 42 or 48 Jenkins street, deserving special criticism; 10 Western street, is in my opinion, unsuited for habitation until important alterations have been made in the house and its surroundings, more especially as regards cess-pool and vault. The street is ungraded, and hence moderately uncleanly. It is always damp—generally muddy. The street water, by some means, penetrates into the cellar of this house, one-half of the basement only being cemented. The walls of this portion are frequently *very* moist. During the past season everything has been afloat upon the other side. As the water soaked gradually into the ground it may be imagined the debris did not exhale the most savory perfumes. At one time the sink water backed into the finished basement; its final disposition is the privy vault, whence rise extremely disgusting odors. Moreover, one corner of the

yard formerly bordered a marsh extending to the south and west. Traces thereof require to be eradicated. Dr. H. informed me that 38 Jenkins street was in fair condition; but from other sources I learn it is very damp, and I know the family was not particularly neat. A neighbor's yard, closely approximated, may, however, *well* be considered a rich spring for "filth disease."

Mention may here be made of Mrs. H., aged 39, and residing at 30 Mulberry, corner of Orms street, who was found seriously ill on April 8th. She had bestowed considerable attention on a child who died from this disease next door, the day previous. Also, that on September 27, 1877, I lost a young miss aged 12 years from the same cause, who resided on Congdon street, north of Jenckes, the third house, west side. Others of the children were sick about that time. In the house at the northeast corner of these two streets, there had been a number of cases of extreme severity. The premises were remarkably filthy, indoors and out. That portion of Congdon street is ungraded, and frequently is the receptacle of all manner of refuse. About that time this disease was to be found in nearly every house. The young people had been playmates.

The only general "disinfectant" employed was chloride of lime.

To avert the charge of prejudiced observation, I will remark that I do not believe Diphtheria is contagious, and I never conceal my opinion; that I am ignorant of the origination of this disease, and I never met a gentleman who could inform me; also that "Diphtheritic Sore Throat," bears the same relation to Diphtheria, that Scarlatina Benigna does to Scarlatina Maligna.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. PECK, JR.

#### JAMESTOWN.

Mr. J. B. Briggs writes from Jamestown as follows:

"All parts of the town healthy through the year; do not know of but one death in 1879; man past middle age.

Know of but one person using Opium constantly.

Consider Jamestown one of the most healthy places. Drainage natural; island high in the centre; has but one swamp of any consequence; some rocky hills at south end; is strictly a farming town; is about nine miles long by an average of one mile wide; town includes Dutch Island and Gold Island.

Have lived on the island nine years; but few deaths of children in that time, and seventeen deaths of adults, as follows: One 94 years of age; four rising 80 years; six past 70 years, four past 60, and three past 50 years of age."

#### PORTSMOUTH AND MIDDLETOWN.

2. Amount of general sickness for 1879, about an average with previous years.
3. Proportion of deaths rather larger.
4. In the winter and spring, large numbers were affected with catarrhal influenza.

5. No strictly endemic disease has prevailed in any district during 1879. In previous years, there has seemed to be a much more than usual tendency toward tetanus, both traumatic and idiopathic, in the vicinity of Stone Bridge, so much so as to suggest some endemic influence, not known.
7. No general disease has prevailed to an unusual extent, unless diabetes in Middletown be an exception.
8. No diseases attended with unusual fatality.
9. Diphtheria, Measles and Small-Pox absent in 1879.
10. Scarlet Fever has prevailed sporadically in Portsmouth, and Typhoid Fever in Middletown.
12. The localities peculiarly unhealthy are at the coal mines, near the north end of the island, and on the west shore, and a point nearly opposite on the east shore, in the vicinity of Newtown. The former is made up of an Irish mining population almost entirely, and the latter of an American fishing population. Each location has a river on one side, and low, wet land dividing them from the rest of the island on the other.
13. I know of but two or three who are addicted to the use of Opium.
14. There are no artificial means employed for drainage, or for the removal of excretæ and garbage, other than is ordinarily used in country localities.

## LITTLE COMPTON.

2. General amount of sickness for the year, about an average.
3. Proportion of deaths, about an average.
4. No epidemic prevalent during the year.
5. Dysentery and Typhoid Fever have seemed to be endemic, and, perhaps, Erysipelas and Diphtheritic Sore Throat.
6. Know of no cause, except impure water used for drinking.
7. The following diseases have prevailed more largely than usual: Hooping Cough, Diphtheritic Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Typhoid Pneumonia.
8. No unusual fatality.
9. No zymotic disease prevalent, except Typhoid Fever, and other diseases of intestines.
10. A few cases of Hooping Cough.
12. Doubtless the swampy lands, if the season is very wet, or very dry, are more unhealthy than other localities. There is a large proportion of swampy lands in the town.
13. Only one person known who uses Opium.

## IN REPLY TO NO. 11.

Was called to attend a case of simple fever, as thought, from what the father

told me. I went and found two daughters sick, one at the point of death, the other very low. They had been attended by a physician not belonging in town, who pronounced the cases simple Fever. I immediately pronounced the cases the worst type of Typhoid Fever. In twenty-four hours the first case was dead. In twenty-one days, a family consisting of father, mother, son and four daughters were down with the fever; the son died, the father died, and the daughter before mentioned. I called in the assistance of the late lamented Samuel West, M. D., and both of us spared no pains to put the household on strict quarantine regulations, and I tested the water of the well and of the cistern; made a survey of the cellars of the house, and of the surrounding grounds, but found nothing to lead me to believe that it was local. On strict inquiry, I learned that a Portuguese traveller had been taken sick in the house, with what they thought nothing but a cold. He soon left, and finally went, as near as I could learn, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he had genuine Typhoid Fever, and died. This Portuguese was just landed and came right there from a Portuguese boarding-house, and was feeling this cold (as they thought) when he arrived at the house. His bed-clothes, after he left, of course, mingled with the others. No care was taken, as they knew not the danger. After weighing the case in all its details, I came to the earnest conviction that Typhoid Fever is contagious; one fact making my belief more strong, that an aunt who was with me to assist, also came down with the fever, but recovered. Other families have lived in the house since, but never a case of Fever since those.

I. B. COWEN.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

##### (A.)

We have only one mill operated by water, and that from a pond fed by small streams from swamps, said streams running north and south. All of our brooks or small streams run in a southerly direction, and are dry, or nearly so, in the summer months. Those ponds or streams finally enter the ocean by creeks. All our largest ponds are near the beach, and only divided from the salt water by a line of gravel. We have no elevated hills, to any extent; their sides are sloping, and in the valley is found a swamp, with a brook running through it. One-half our surface is swampy land, the rest of a very heavy loam.

I don't think the wells average over seventeen feet in depth. In many instances, cess-pools and privies are very near the well, and have ordered several removed to a further distance. Our ranges of hills are north and south, mostly, but some few run east and west. The well water is generally quite hard, and the water in them is from surface drainage in a majority. We have a great deal of wood land—more wood land than open. The vegetation is very luxuriant.

I. B. C.

#### TIVERTON.

2. There has not been much more sickness during the past year than in previous years. I judge that it perhaps would stand in proportion of 10 to 9.
3. So far as deaths are known (for the law is poorly complied with, many dying and are buried without a legal return having been made) there has been nearly the same number, average being about forty.



4. Many cases have been reported as Diphtheria, and in my own circuit I have seen several cases of "Diphtheritic Sore Throat" which I labelled Membranous Sore Throat, they not having the characteristic symptoms of true Diphtheria. Such cases have extended through the whole year, being two or three cases at a time; each case will have a continuance of from (3) three days to one week. One, a boy, died under treatment, or without it, probably from Membranous Croup, as the case has been given me, although returned by the attendant as Diphtheria.

During the fall of 1878, and continuing until spring of 1879, there were around and in the village of the "Four Corners" several cases of Scarlet Fever; also, eight or ten cases on Puncateese Neck. I have been unable to ferret out their origin, but the spread of the disease was due to carelessness regarding quarantine. A few deaths resulted therefrom, although it appeared in a very mild type.

In July and August there appeared in the east part of the town a number of cases of Dysentery following one another. (5.) The disease presented a typhoid character and was quite fatal, there being about 40 per cent. deaths of those attacked. At the same time infants succumbed to Cholera Infantum. The months were very dry and many wells had failed; (6) as the soil is very sandy and apt to leach, I concluded that foul water would account for it.

7. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Rheumatic complaints are very prevalent during cold months.
9. In the fall there were a few cases of Typhoid Fever occurring sporadically. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever as before mentioned.
10. Typhoid Fever occurred in the family of J. N., beginning with Mrs. and followed by two children about 13 and 15 years of age (at the Bridge), also Mr. B., two miles (nearly) north, one case. Scarlet Fever in October in family of Mr. C., whose house is three-fourths surrounded by water, no neighbors except south 30 rods, or over the "cut" about 50 rods, where there is a large tenement house, the *drain* of which is about four rods long, leading on the surface to the water and uncovered, much of the time partially filled with stagnant water and other filth.
11. See 10, Typhoid Fever; also cases of Scarlet Fever before mentioned. I will refer to a case occurring in my practice in Massachusetts in 1876, fall. The family of S. D. were visited by a friend who had been where they had had the Scarlet Fever in another town. This friend had held a child for a few minutes who was at the time quite sick with the disease. In the course of a day or two she arrived at Mrs. D.'s and held one of her children. The others were about her. I do not know how long she remained in the family, but I think not over night. In due time the child became sick; then an older daughter came down, and still another within a day and a half. The second day the daughter first sick died, and the day following the other daughter died, both from malignant form of the fever. The boy passed on to Nephritis and died, and another daughter died. The oldest sister and brother came down about nine days from the first, but had it in a mild form and recovered.

A child in a family three-fourths of a mile distant, also exposed, died. No other cases to my knowledge at the time.

12. I can hardly locate it by localities. The town is not what I consider a particularly healthy one; too much wet land, causing Rheumatism and lung troubles.
13. I know of but one case of opium eating habit.
14. Drainage and scavenging only such as nature furnishes.

E. P. STIMSON.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

This border town, surrounded on two sides by Massachusetts, and one side by water, presents the usual features of a coast town, except that it has no large streams crossing its territory. In the northeast, the town has on its border a large pond, South Watuppa, and connected with this by a small stream, Stony Brook, is Sarody Pond; these two ponds, with the brook, form about one-half of the eastern border, on Massachusetts, and about three-fourths mile north-west, inland from the mouth, or north end of Sarody Pond, is Stafford Pond, of about three-fourth mile in width and two and one-half miles long, running north-west from southeast. Its outlet is Eagle Brook, which has one dam in the town, forming the mill pond of the Eagle (Cotton) Mills, long since discontinued and now for sale. This brook courses to north and east, and finally reaches the Watuppa Pond, and empties into the bay by Fall River Quinque Channel, the ancient north line of the town. Further inland, a mile or more, they form Stafford Pond, and directly west, and covering several acres, is a large bog, Pocasset Cedar Swamp, quite springy, and containing a small pond, giving rise to a stream, "Sin and Flesh," or "Sinning Flesh" River. This small stream of clear and sparkling water, flows a general southwest direction, with but one dam, which forms an ice pond. It empties in Quaket Pond at "Snell's" Bridge; whole length, probably two miles. From Sarody Pond west, a mile and a half, is another extensive boggy swamp, Basket Swamp, giving rise to a brook called Crandall Brook, which runs nearly south—little east of south—and from a mile to a half mile west of Massachusetts line; is from three and one half to four miles in length, emptying, just after it leaves town, into Adamsville river (tide water), and has one dam for a grist and saw mill, one dam for a carding mill in town, and just over the line is another dam for small power; nearly the whole length of this brook is swamp land, from one-fourth to one-half mile in width.

In the centre of the town about a mile and a half long and half a mile in width, is the "Great Cedar Swamp," giving rise to Borden brook, flowing south and west, which has a saw mill, now disused, a dam which furnishes power for grist mill and wheel-wright, and then empties into tide water.

The grist mill pond, in suitable weather, furnishes ice for the inhabitants about the "Four Corners." The western border, or shore land, is quite straight from the north line down to "Bridgeport;" here a cut about one hundred feet wide allows tide water to flow a pond called "Nanna Quaket. This pond is from one-fourth mile at Bridgeport to about ten rods wide at its head, a mile and one-

fourth directly south from B. This pond receives three tributaries, viz.: Sinning Flesh, White Wine, and Quaket brooks. The two last being very small and unimportant except it be that Quaket Brook, three-fourths of a mile long and nearly its whole course, viz.: southwest, west and northwest, is bordered by wet and swampy land, near also to habitations. The peninsula formed between this pond and the bay, is called Nanna Quaket, and contains some of the best farm land in the town.

From the south line, and extending to the north, is another inlet, which is nearly closed by obstruction at its mouth, opening into the Nonquit Pond, which at its south end is about one-fourth mile wide, and increases variably in width to one-half or three-fourths mile, extending to the north about one and one-fourth miles. I think it is the recipient of two small streams: the one before mentioned and a small stream from the north of Little Compton.

The peninsula here formed is termed Puncatees Neck, and extends south; is disconnected from "Quaket" on the north by "Seapowet" Creek, an inlet from the bay.

Much of the Neck is wet, and unfit land for cultivation, while that bordering "Seapowet," is an extensive salt marsh.

(B.)

There is but one range of hills, of an elevation at the highest of about 100 feet, with *sloping* sides, with an area of about two-thirds of the town. The eastern and western descents are more abrupt, while the top is very gently sloping and contains the swamp, etc. The surface of the soil in uncultivated parts of the town is thickly covered with rocks or boulders, from one ounce to many tons weight, while in many places ledges of rock crop out. In the cultivated portions, these boulders have been in great part removed, leaving a rich soil for cultivation, consisting of sandy loam, clay, etc., with but little gravel; sub-soil, mostly clay. I should judge about two-fifths of the land is used for cultivation and three-fifths left for wood land, a good share of which has been cut off the last ten years and left to grow up again.

(C.)

Sarody Pond which borders the east part of the town, is not situated so as to affect the health of families in this State, but during the latter part of summer the edges are left bare, so that there is a malarial odor from it when the wind is easterly.

Stafford Pond has generally steep banks, and any lowering of its water does not affect the shores.

Quaket Pond is only affected by tide water. At low tides the head of the pond is left one great marsh, which in hot weather exhales the usual sea-marsh odors. The same may be said of Nonquit Pond.

I think of no water-pens near to any village which would affect the health.

(F.)

The wells are the dependence of our people for drinking-water, and are of various depths; there are no usual depths. In the east part of the town where the

sandy soil exists, the wells are apt to be dry in a dry season, if not twenty-five or more feet deep, while on the main road, most of the wells are through rock, and vary from thirty to seventy feet. Most of the water is very pure. The wells at or near Quaket Brook Swamp, have a brackish taste, especially so in warm weather; and they are also easily affected by heavy rains during a dry time. On Quaket, the depth of well is very uniform with the height of land above sea level, the bottom of the well reaching nearly to the level of high water mark.

I had hoped to furnish you with a map of the town, with the many places marked thereon, but I have been unable to procure one. Much business has prevented my finishing the report sooner. Another year and I hope to be better able to answer the many questions, as I shall be better acquainted with the different soils, etc.

We are now having a few cases of Scarlet Fever, brought from Fall River, where the people are very careless with it, and no attention seems to be paid to the law on that subject.

E. P. S

#### NEWPORT.—CLASS I.

2. The amount of sickness of all kinds in the city, taking the whole year together, has been less than the average of years.
4. In the spring of 1879, an epidemic of influenza, with an epidemic of conjunctivitis; no other.
5. No prevalence of endemic disease, in any locality.
7. No special sickness of large extent has occurred during the year.
8. No disease has been unusually fatal.
9. Hooping Cough, Measles and Small-Pox, have been entirely absent.
10. Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever in limited numbers, have been present. The same may be said of Scarlet Fever.
12. The localities in Newport most unhealthy are in the thickly settled portions of the city. The unhealthiness is caused by bad drainage and bad water.
14. Streets kept moderately clean, and house refuse and garbage removed by public carts. Drainage defective; sewers in some of the streets.

#### REPLY TO NO. 11.

During the past year comparatively few cases of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria have taken place within the city limits. Those which came under my own observation, were in each case caused by bad drainage; and I may here state that during the past few years, I have not had a case of Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria where I have not found defective drainage in the home where the patient was first taken sick. The cases of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria which have come under my care during the year, have been of very mild form.

During the past year, but very few cases of Scarlet Fever have taken place, in Newport. Under my own care the first case occurred during the last week of

December. The contagion was brought by a nurse from Fall River. The child slept with the nurse and was taken with a malignant form of the Fever, and died after four days' sickness. Five (5) other members of the family have since been sick with the fever in a very severe form. At the same time, four (4) other members of the household have been sick with very severe sore throats, two of which have been Diphtheritic in character. The home in which the sickness has taken place is first-class. The drainage, however, has been found to be defective, and water contaminated from house drains.

## REPLY TO NO. 18.

I have been able to obtain the following record of thirteen well known opium eaters, who use what is equivalent to 34,000 grains of opium a month. There are doubtless many others who obtain the drug from outside sources; and three, not included in the thirteen, have been using for years, compound prescriptions containing opium.

(1.) A woman—has obtained from a druggist the gum opium, at the rate of half a pound a month, for over thirty years.

(2.) A woman—obtains one ounce of gum opium a week.

(3.) A woman—uses two (2) drachms of sulphate of morphia a week.

(4.) Obtains eight ounces of laudanum a week.

(5.) Obtains two ounces gum opium a month.

(6.) Obtains two ounces laudanum a week.

(7.) A remarkable case of a woman who has taken laudanum for twenty-five or thirty years, and for the past seven years has used *four (4) ounces of laudanum every day*.

(8.) Obtains one-half ounce of gum opium a week.

(9.) Obtains eight ounces laudanum a week.

(10.) Obtains for hypodermic injection, one ounce of Magendie's sol. morphia a week.

(11.) Obtains one quart of laudanum a month, and has used it for over thirty years.

(12.) Obtains two ounces of Magendie's sol. morphia every five (5) days for hypodermic use.

(13.) Obtains two ounces of gum opium a month.

In the above I have stated the quantity, and periods at which the various opium eaters procure their drug.

In a rough estimate, these thirteen opium eaters use over 34,000 grains of opium a month. Only one druggist in Newport refuses to sell opium to known opium eaters. There are no known arsenic eaters in Newport. F. H. RANKIN.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

## (A.)

There are no streams of water within the city limits; no dams, and no mills run by water power.

## (B.)

The only hill in the city limits is one 125 feet high, in the extreme north end of

the city. The greater part of Newport is situated on an elevation of 40 to 60 feet above tide water, surrounded by water; the western slope is abrupt and rocky; the eastern, of more gradual descent. A large portion of the city is composed of country seats which are occupied only during the summer months. The ground is well and highly cultivated, and is well supplied with shade-trees, although there is no wood land. The rocks crop out largely on the western border of the city. The underlying rock in the resident portion of the city, consists largely of slate, through which runs a stratum of coal. The character of surface soil is principally loam and is very retentive of moisture; the sub-soil composed chiefly of clay, (hard-pan), with no lime, and very little gravel. Southeast of the resident portion of the city, is a large tract of rocky land of several hundred acres in extent. This is for a greater part devoid of surface soil.

(C.)

Within the city limits are three ponds. There is some bog land not in close proximity to the thickly settled portion of the city, and which, during a long dearth of rain-fall is in a very dry condition.

(D.)

There are no large valleys within the city limits.

(E.)

The resident portion of Newport consists of an elevated plateau, two and a half miles long by one-half to three-quarters of a mile broad, and from forty to sixty feet high; the highest point, however, is one hundred feet high. The general characteristic of surface soil is described in answer to question B.

(F.)

The average depth of wells in the higher portion of the city is twenty-five feet; in the lower portions, ten to fifteen feet. The water is hard, and in the thickly settled portion of the city is unfit for drinking, being highly charged with impurities of drainage matter.

Fully aware of the meagreness of this report, in reply to questions under Class II, I shall have to solicit the indulgence of the State Board of Health. During the present year a careful geological survey of Newport and its surroundings will be made for the National Board of Health, and when this is accomplished, a full report will be sent to the State Board.

Very respectfully,

F. H. RANKIN.

NORTHERN PART OF CHARLESTOWN, WESTERN PART OF RICHMOND, HOPKINTON,  
AND NORTHEASTERN PART OF WESTERLY.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness in this circuit during the year 1879, does not show much difference from previous years.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years has been less.

4. There has been an epidemic of Scarlet Fever in (Ashaway) the south-western part of Hopkinton, which continued some three months, very mild in severity. No deaths reported to my knowledge. Was confined to no locality, and was probably propagated through the school.
5. No endemic diseases have prevailed during the year 1879.
7. The diseases not epidemic that have prevailed in the course of the year to an unusually large extent are Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Hooping Cough.
8. No diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality.
9. Small Pox has not occurred during the year.
10. The diseases that have occurred sporadically are Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.
12. No localities in this circuit peculiarly unhealthy.
13. The eating of Opium prevails to a small extent; can recall some six or seven persons; none of Arsenic. Am of the opinion the private use of Chloral Hydrate is on the increase.  
A. B. BRIGGS.

## HOPKINTON, RICHMOND AND WESTERN PART OF EXETER.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds during the year 1879, compared with previous years, has been 25 per cent. less.
3. Many old people have died, making the number nearly an average.
4. No epidemics have prevailed.
5. No endemic diseases have prevailed in this circuit during the year 1879.
7. The diseases that have prevailed in the course of the year to an unusually large extent, are Typhoid Fever and Hooping Cough.
8. No diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality.
9. Measles and Small Pox have not occurred during the year.
10. The diseases that have occurred sporadically are Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever in south-west part of the town of Hopkinton.
12. No localities in this circuit peculiarly unhealthy.
13. Opium is used to some extent (very limited). I know of no arsenic eater.
14. The population is not dense enough to require any special means of scavenging.  
E. P. CLARK.

## SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in this town during the year 1879, compared with previous years, has been less by 20 per cent.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, was about 20 per cent. less than the average.

4. No epidemics have prevailed in this section during the year 1879. Diphtheria and Measles have appeared in localities in limited numbers. Otherwise only the ordinary diseases of the seasons.
5. No endemic diseases have prevailed during the year 1879.
7. No diseases have prevailed in the course of the year to an unusually large extent.
8. No diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality.
9. The following zymotic diseases, viz: Typhoid Fever, Hooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, and Small Pox have not occurred during the year.
12. No localities peculiarly unhealthy.
13. A few persons, perhaps a dozen or so, use Opium or its alkaloids. No Arsenic used to my knowledge.
14. No system of scavenging practised; natural drainage good.

C. E. MARTOTT.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

##### (A.)

The principal stream Saugatuck river, with dams and mill ponds at Peacedale and Wakefield, a side branch with dam and pond at Rocky Brook. Mills have steam power also. Saugatuck runs southerly, empties into Point Judith salt pond.

##### (B.)

Land rolling, hills, principally north and south in direction, east and north ledge near surface, south and west gravel, broken surface, proportion of wood land small. Tower Hill, 150 feet high, overlying a stratum of Plumbago.

##### (C.)

Large pond (500 acres), surrounded by swamps in west part of town, drains into Pawcatuck river. Point Judith pond south east (2000 acres.)

##### (D.)

No valleys, properly speaking.

##### (E.)

Plains not large, mostly gravel.

##### (F.)

Well water in some places from mill ponds and rivers; generally soft, good quality. Wells shallow on the hills, deeper on the plains, medium depth in manufacturing villages, impregnated with iron in a few places. Many cisterns in the villages.

##### (G.)

Principal dip of rock formation, north-east; granite.

C. E. M.



## WESTERLY.

2. The proportionate amount of sickness of all kinds in this town during the year 1879, compared with previous years, was about the same as usual.
3. The proportion of deaths from all causes in the same territory, compared with previous years, was larger.
4. We have had no epidemic diseases, except in the months of February, March and April, when an Influenza prevailed, which was very general and quite severe, especially among the old and young.
5. No endemic diseases have prevailed during the year 1879.
7. No diseases have prevailed in the course of the year to an unusually large extent, unless Neuralgia be excepted.
8. No diseases have been attended with an unusual fatality.
9. Small-Pox has not occurred during the year.
10. Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Hooping Cough. Generally wherever Diphtheria has occurred it has been in houses surrounded by filth either in the house or around the premises. Defective cess-pools for sink water I consider a common cause of Diphtheria in my circuit.
12. We have no localities that I consider "peculiarly unhealthy." We have healthy surroundings, a good atmosphere, and there is current enough up and down our river to keep the atmosphere constantly in motion.
13. I know of no Arsenic eating. Opium is used to some extent. I know of some six or more persons who use it constantly.
14. We have no systematic method of scavenging our streets. It is not necessary with our population, especially with the good drainage that we have. Nature and art both have combined to make our drainage good.

H. N. CRANDALL.

## REPORTS FROM TOWNS

### IN RELATION TO LEGAL SANITARY MEASURES.

A circular was sent, at the close of the year 1879, to the town clerks of all the towns in the State, requesting replies to several questions, and among them was the following:

"What legal measures or regulations have been adopted, or work of a public or private nature, contemplated, commenced or completed in 1879, by the consent, or under the direction of the town council of your town, or any legally authorized health officer or board of health in the town, in relation to the promotion of the public health?"

Replies were received from the following towns:

#### BRISTOL COUNTY.

##### BRISTOL.

"No new sanitary regulations have been adopted by our Town Council, since August 6, 1879, when Philip B. Bourn was appointed health officer (under an ordinance of the town), to make a thorough inspection as to the sanitary condition of the town, which was accordingly done by said officer." P. GLADDING.

Warren and Barrington, no report.

#### NEWPORT COUNTY.

##### JAMESTOWN.

"At a meeting of the Town Council, held August 18, 1879, John B. Landers was appointed health officer, to visit all vessels on their coming to anchor within the jurisdiction of the town of Jamestown, to examine into the sanitary condition of said vessels. J. E. WATSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Town Council the following quarantine regulations were adopted, and the duties of the health officer defined:

I. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to visit all vessels immediately, on coming to anchor within the jurisdiction of the town of Jamestown, to examine into the sanitary condition of said vessels by personal inspection or otherwise as in his judgment may seem best.

II. That in case the said health officer shall find on board any vessel, any contagious or infectious disease, or that there *has been* any such disease on board said vessel, or any vessel that has been recently in any port where any infectious disease is prevalent, he shall cause a yellow flag to be hoisted and kept constantly in the shrouds during the time the said vessel shall remain within the jurisdiction of the said town, and shall also require the commander of such vessel to give notice of the occurrence of any new case of infectious disease on board of said vessel, by such signals as the said officer may devise.

III. Said health officer shall allow no person to leave any vessel infected with a disease dangerous to life, or any vessel suspected of such infection, or go on board or visit any such vessel, without his permission.

IV. All supplies of every kind whatsoever shall be taken on board such vessel *only* by permission and under the direction of said health officer, and no articles of any kind whatsoever shall be taken out of or from such vessel to any landing place.

V. Every person who shall violate any of the regulations hereby adopted by the Town Council of the town of Jamestown, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, in conformity with the General Statutes, and at the discretion of the court by which such offender shall be tried.

#### TIVERTON.

"In answer to the inquiry in relation to sanitary measures adopted by the town, I will say that no particular work has been undertaken or contemplated, as regards public health."

G. N. DURFEE.

#### PORTSMOUTH.

"In reply I have to say, there has been nothing new in any act of the Town Council of this town, during the year 1879, for the promotion of the public health, although there has been some talk of directing the Town Sergeant to visit some sections of the town, with that object in view."

P. B. CHASE.

#### CITY OF NEWPORT.

The following resolutions were passed during the year 1879, by the Board of Aldermen acting as a Board of Health.

*Board of Aldermen.—July 22d, 1879.*

*Resolved*, That until such time as suitable legislation can be procured for the creation of a separate board of health, this Board respectfully invite Dr. George Engs, Capt. Joseph P. Cotton, and Dr. Francis H. Rankin, to act with them as an advisory Board of Health, to assist them in the preparation of such rules and regulations as may be thought necessary, and to advise with them upon all matters concerning the Sanitary care of the city.

*Board of Aldermen.—August 12.*

*Resolved*, That the gentlemen appointed to advise with the Board of Health, with Aldermen Bull, Crosby and Brown, are hereby requested to consider the operation of the statutes relating to the collection and return of vital statistics in this city, and if found necessary, to suggest some method to insure a proper compliance with the laws on the part of physicians, clergymen and undertakers; and also to consider and report any desirable changes or improvements for the sanitary condition of the city in general.

*Board of Aldermen.—November 4.*

*Ordered and Resolved*, By the Board of Aldermen of the city of Newport, acting as the Board of Health in said city, on this 4th day of November, A. D. 1879: That from and after the first day of next March, no swine shall be kept within the limits of the compact part of said city, which said limits are established by the ordinance of said city, and every person violating this rule and regulation shall be fined twenty dollars for every offence.

The following ordinances in relation to the promotion of the public health were passed during the year by the City Council:

*It is ordained by the City Council of the city of Newport as follows :*

SECTION 1. The twelfth section of Chapter 20 of the Ordinances of the City of Newport is hereby amended by inserting therein after the word "year," the words, "nor between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of any day."

SEC. 2. No person shall remove the contents of any privy vault or cess-pool nor any swill or garbage through or into any street or highway of this city in any vehicle of any description, without first obtaining a license for such vehicle from the Board of Aldermen of this city, or from some person authorized by said Board to grant such license; and every such license shall be numbered and the number thereof shall be painted in a conspicuous place on the outside of the vehicle thereby licensed, in white figures at least two inches square on a black ground.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and every violation of it shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars.

[Passed December 2, 1879.]

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND THE REPORTING  
OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

*It is ordained by the City Council of the city of Newport as follows :*

SECTION 1. Every physician shall, on the first Monday of every calendar month, deliver and leave in the City Clerk's office for the Board of Health, a record, signed by him, of every birth at which he shall have attended in said city during the last preceding calendar month; and said record shall be made out in the form prescribed in such case in Section 3 of Chapter 77 of the General Statutes of this State.

SEC. 2. Whenever a birth shall take place in said city, at which no physician shall have attended, a record thereof shall be made as aforesaid, and shall be delivered and left in the City Clerk's office as aforesaid, within one week thereafter by the father of the child so born, if the mother thereof be married and the father thereof be living, or otherwise by the mother of such child within sixty days after the birth.

SEC. 3. Printed blank forms for making said records shall be furnished at the City Clerk's office to all proper applicants therefor.

SEC. 4. Every physician shall report in writing to the Board of Health of this city, or to some member of said Board, every case attended by him of Small-Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus, Yellow Fever, Cholera or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Said report shall be made within twenty-four hours after the physician shall have ascertained the existence of the disease to be reported, and shall contain the name, age, sex and residence of the patient.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall go into immediate effect, and every person violating any of its provisions shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for every offence.

[Passed December 2, 1879.]

WM. G. STEVENS.

The following circular in relation to the provisions of the ordinance above reported, will explain itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City of Newport.

*To Physicians in Newport:*

Herewith I send you a copy of an ordinance passed by the Honorable City Council, December 2d, 1879.

You will perceive that this ordinance requires reports of births to be made, also requires information to be given of the existence of cases of contagious, infectious or epidemic sickness. The want of this information has been long felt, and its importance must be obvious to all. It supplies to the Profession most valuable knowledge in regard to the ratio of deaths to cases of sickness, and gives the opportunity to take measures to prevent the spread of disease before the death of the patient.

Printed blanks and envelopes will be furnished to all physicians, so as to make as little trouble as possible in complying with the ordinance.

Physicians are requested to report *all cases of contagious, infectious or epidemic sickness existing at this date*, and hereafter, all cases as soon as known. In addition to the simple report of the case, they are requested to furnish any information in regard to the supposed causes of the disease, and evidence of contagion, or any causes of sickness about the premises that may be removed. Reports of every case are required, *even of the slightest*, as these are necessary for a correct record and statistics.

*These reports may be left at the City Hall or be sent through the post office.*

Please write the names plainly, give the exact age in years and months, give the residence definitely, so that it can be easily found, and give the exact date when the patient was taken sick. Additional blanks will be furnished at any time on application at the City Hall.

In addition to the diseases named in the regulations, physicians are invited to report cases of any other contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases, including all usually called zymotic disease.

Truly yours,

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, *Mayor*.

It should be stated by the Secretary, that early in the present year, 1880, a burial and removal permit ordinance was passed by the City Council, which will effectually secure complete returns of deaths in that city. In connection with the ordinance passed Dec. 2d, 1879, in relation to returns of births, the record of the occurrence of these two classes of events must, with a proper obedience to law, be all that could reasonably be desired in regard to fullness and accuracy.

The promptness of the Mayor and other officials in the preparation and issuance of the blank forms and directions necessary to the enforcement of the ordinances respecting births and deaths, and reports of existing contagious diseases, is worthy of commendation, and doubtless reflects the public sentiment of Newport in relation to general sanitation. It is suspected the Advisory Board of Health have labored actively in the procurement of such desirable results.

No report in relation to the sanitary work of the Town Councils in the following towns, viz.: Little Compton, Middletown and New Shoreham.

#### KENT COUNTY.

##### COVENTRY.

"No new regulations, or works of a public or private character for the promotion of public health, have been adopted, commenced or contemplated."

S. W. GRIFFIN.

##### EAST GREENWICH.

"In answer to your communication, I would say, there has been nothing commenced or ordered by the town council of this town, having in view the promotion and protection of the public health."

E. STANHOPE.

##### WEST GREENWICH.

"In reply to yours of Jan. 8, I would say, that no regulations of the nature you speak of, were made during the past year by the town council of this town."

W. N. SWEET.

##### WARWICK.

"I know of no regulations or work contemplated, commenced or completed,

by or under the direction of this town, having in view the promotion and protection of the public health."

S. W. THORNTON.

### PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

#### BURRILLVILLE.

In relation to the nuisance of an extensive piggery in the eastern part of the town, of which many complaints had been made, (and for which Chapter 750 of the Public Laws had in part been enacted, in order to bring the matter unavoidably before the town council), the town clerk writes as follows :

"At a meeting of the town council, held March 29, 1879, upon the consideration of a petition, it was voted 'that the farm of Nelson Armstrong, in the town of Burrillville, lying on the Providence and Springfield Railroad, be, and the same hereby is, designated as a place where swine, and animals of the hog kind, may be kept and fed on swill, offal and other decaying substances brought from said town and from other towns and cities, from now until April 1, 1880, and no longer.' No other action taken."

ALVAH MOWRY.

It has not been officially stated whether the nuisance was abated at the time designated, but such a report comes from other sources.

#### CRANSTON.

"Our town council passed ordinances in 1879, to prevent persons from bringing into the town the contents of privy vaults and other offensive matter, for the purpose of depositing the same, a practice that had become quite common; those were the only sanitary regulations made during the year 1879."

J. M. WHEELER.

#### CUMBERLAND.

"The town council of this town did not in the year 1879 pass any new regulations in regard to the protection of the public health."

H. A. FOLLETT.

#### FOSTER.

No action of the Town Council of this town during the year 1879 in relation to nuisances or having direct relation to the promotion of public health, has been reported. But the Town Clerk, by order of the Council, prepared an excellent synopsis of the General Statutes in relation to the returns of births, marriages and deaths, which was printed on sheets fourteen by seventeen inches in dimensions, and posted in conspicuous places in all sections of the town. The Town Councils of all towns where burial permits are not required, would render essential service to effective registration by a similar order. It is particularly desirable that all persons should be informed of the

fact that they render themselves liable to a fine of twenty dollars, for neglect to make a return of the death of any person whose funeral they conduct, or whose burial they assist in.

## GLOCESTER.

"No action by the town council in view of the promotion or protection of public health."

C. W. FARNUM.

## NORTH SMITHFIELD.

"In regard to the inquiry as to what action the town council of this town has taken, during the year 1879, in relation to the promotion of the public health, I would say that the council resolved to constitute themselves an active board of health for all needed purposes. Mr. John H. Higgins, president of the council, is superintendent of the mills in the village of Forestdale, and is very particular to have every thing about the village kept neat and in a healthful condition. Each of the members of the council took it upon himself to look after his part of the town, and see that every thing was done to prevent the spread of any contagious diseases."

A. HOLMAN.

## PAWTUCKET.

"In reply to your note of inquiry, would say that no action has been taken by the town council of this town in relation to public health during the past year."

L. PEARCE.

## SMITHFIELD.

"In reply to yours of 8th January, I would say that no action whatever, of the nature indicated, was taken by the town council during the past year."

O. A. TOBEY.

## WOONSOCKET.

"Yours of 8th inst. received. In reply I have to say that the town council of this town have not made any new regulations, during the year 1879, having in view the promotion or protection of the public health."

A. E. GREENE.

## CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

The following are the only *new* acts or regulations adopted during the year 1879:

## CONCERNING STREETS.

(July 17.)

"Ordered that no street or portion of any street in the city shall be watered, unless the decomposing filth in such street or portion of such street shall be first thoroughly removed."

"Ordered that any person who shall violate the provision of the above regulation, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each offence, on complaint brought by the Chief of Police."



## REGULATIONS.

*Providing for obtaining Reports of Cases of Contagious, Infectious, or Epidemic Sickness.*

(Adopted December 26, 1879.)

1. Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease within the city of Providence, shall immediately make a report thereof in writing, to the superintendent of health of said city, with such particulars as the said superintendent may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section, shall, among others, include especially small pox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever or scarlatina, cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever, measles, and hooping cough.

3. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the preceding regulations, shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid.

In addition to the above, the following circular was issued:

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH.

*To Physicians in Providence:*

Enclosed, I send a copy of regulations adopted by the board of aldermen, December 26th, 1879.

You will perceive that these regulations provide for obtaining information of the existence of cases of contagious, infectious or epidemic sickness. The want of this information has been long felt, and its importance must be obvious to all. It supplies to the profession most valuable knowledge in regard to the ratio of deaths to cases of sickness, and gives the health officer an opportunity to take measures to prevent the spread of disease before the death of the patient.

Blanks printed on postal cards will be furnished to all physicians, and also other blanks on half sheets of note paper, and envelopes directed to me, so as to make as little trouble as possible in complying with the regulations.

Physicians are requested to report *all cases of contagious, infectious, or epidemic sickness existing at this date*, and hereafter, all cases as soon as known. In addition to the simple report of the case, physicians are requested to furnish any information in regard to the supposed causes of the disease, any evidence of contagion, or any causes of sickness about the premises that may be removed. If anything more than the simple report of the case is made, the blanks on note paper may be used. Reports of every case are required, *even of the slightest*, as these are necessary for a correct record and statistics.

These reports may be left at my office in the City Hall, or be sent through the post office, or be left at the nearest police station, or be given to any police officer.

Please write the names plainly, give the exact age in years and months, give the residence definitely, so that it can be easily found, and give the exact date when the patient was taken sick. Additional postal cards and blanks will be furnished at any time on application to my office, or by mail.

In addition to the diseases named in the regulations, physicians are invited to report cases of any other contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases, including all usually called zymotic diseases.

Truly yours,

EDWIN M. SNOW,

*Supt. of Health*

No reports from East Providence, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence and Scituate.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

##### EXETER.

"The town council of Exeter has not taken any action, or made any regulations, with reference to the public health, or sanitary condition of the town, or any part thereof, during the year 1879."

N. B. LEWIS

##### HOPKINTON.

"No ordinances or regulations of the kind indicated have been adopted or passed by the town council of this town."

E. R. ALLEN.

##### NORTH KINGSTOWN.

"In reply to yours of a late date, I would say that there has been nothing done by the town council of North Kingstown in regard to the sanitary condition of this town. In fact, it does not appear that any thing needs to be done. If you have any suggestions to make in regard to sanitary measures and will do so, I will lay the matter before them."

J. B. PIERCE.

##### SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

"There was no regulation adopted, or work of a public or private nature contemplated, commenced or completed, in 1879, by or under direction of our town council, in relation to public health. If it is desirable that something should be done in this matter, please inform me what, and I will do what I can to set it going."

J. G. PERRY.

No reports from Charlestown, Richmond and Westerly.

## CATTLE COMMISSION.

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This department of the work of the State Board of Health, has during the entire year, demanded a great deal of time and attention. It has been the design of the Secretary, to allow no report of any suspected disease, possibly contagious, or affecting any considerable number of animals, to be received without giving it immediate attention.

The work, however, has been mainly in the direction of the discovery and disposal of glandered horses. A recital of the difficulties encountered in ascertaining the places of concealment or ownership of some horses suspected of having the disease, whose owners, upon the first suspicion on their own part, of the nature of the disease, or the fear, or knowledge of the fact, that the case would be, or had been reported to the Secretary, had removed them to other places, or disposed of them to other parties, would be amusing to persons unacquainted with the perplexities of the search.

The various devices by which a clue is obtained and followed up, and others reached until the final discovery, are such as might be employed in the detection and arrest of criminals.

No instance is now remembered, in which an animal reported to the Secretary as suspected, has not finally been traced out and effectually disposed of, for it has so happened that in every case where concealment has been attempted, by frequent sales or removals, that the disease has been evident on first inspection, and condemnation was the only alternative. In one instance, a horse was traced from Providence through several towns in a zigzag route, not remaining more than a few days in a place, into another State, and finally into Washington county, where it was found and destroyed. The horses that are so transferred from place to place, and from one owner to another, in the city or the country, (and it is in the country towns where they can be kept longest without detection) are almost always such as have been bought and sold for less than fifty dollars, and much more frequently for less than twenty-five.

The owners of such horses are usually parties whose means are quite limited, and who feel indisposed to meet any or at least much loss on them, and so, upon the first intimation of disease, dispose of them as soon as possible. By means which would be suggested to any common person, the most obvious symptoms of the disease can be arrested or concealed for a few hours, and this circumstance affords an occasion for disposal, which is taken advantage of the first opportunity. Some of the horses which have been condemned could be traced through various selling prices by different owners in a few weeks, from forty or fifty dollars down to five or ten.

These are the horses which endanger the public most. They are in the hands of unscrupulous owners, who have no regard for the rights or property of others. Such diseased horses are more frequently brought into contact with the horses of unsuspecting persons, on the street, at the watering troughs, the feeding troughs, or in the transient feeding stables. By such means the disease may be indefinitely perpetuated.

It is believed that if the owners of such horses could realize some considerable part of the price paid for them, they would quite frequently report for themselves, and voluntarily relinquish possession. In such case the animal would sooner cease to infect others, and the cases would more rapidly lessen in number. With this view, the Secretary would recommend an appropriation by the General Assembly, for the purpose of paying some part of the cost price, to the owner of any horse condemned to be destroyed by competent authority, on account of glanders, said payments to be made under proper checks and restrictions.

The expenses would probably amount to five hundred or six hundred dollars for the first year, and then gradually lessen until the disease had ceased to have any formidable proportions.

The expenses would doubtless be much less for a term of five years, than by the present method.

It has been the rule of the Secretary to visit every animal reported at the office as suspected of having glanders or farcy, either by himself or some other competent person (without additional expense to the State), who was invested with the necessary authority under the official seal.

Of the cases of *suspected* glanders, reported and visited in 1879, not more than one in six has been found affected with that disease.

About one hundred suspected horses have been reported and visited

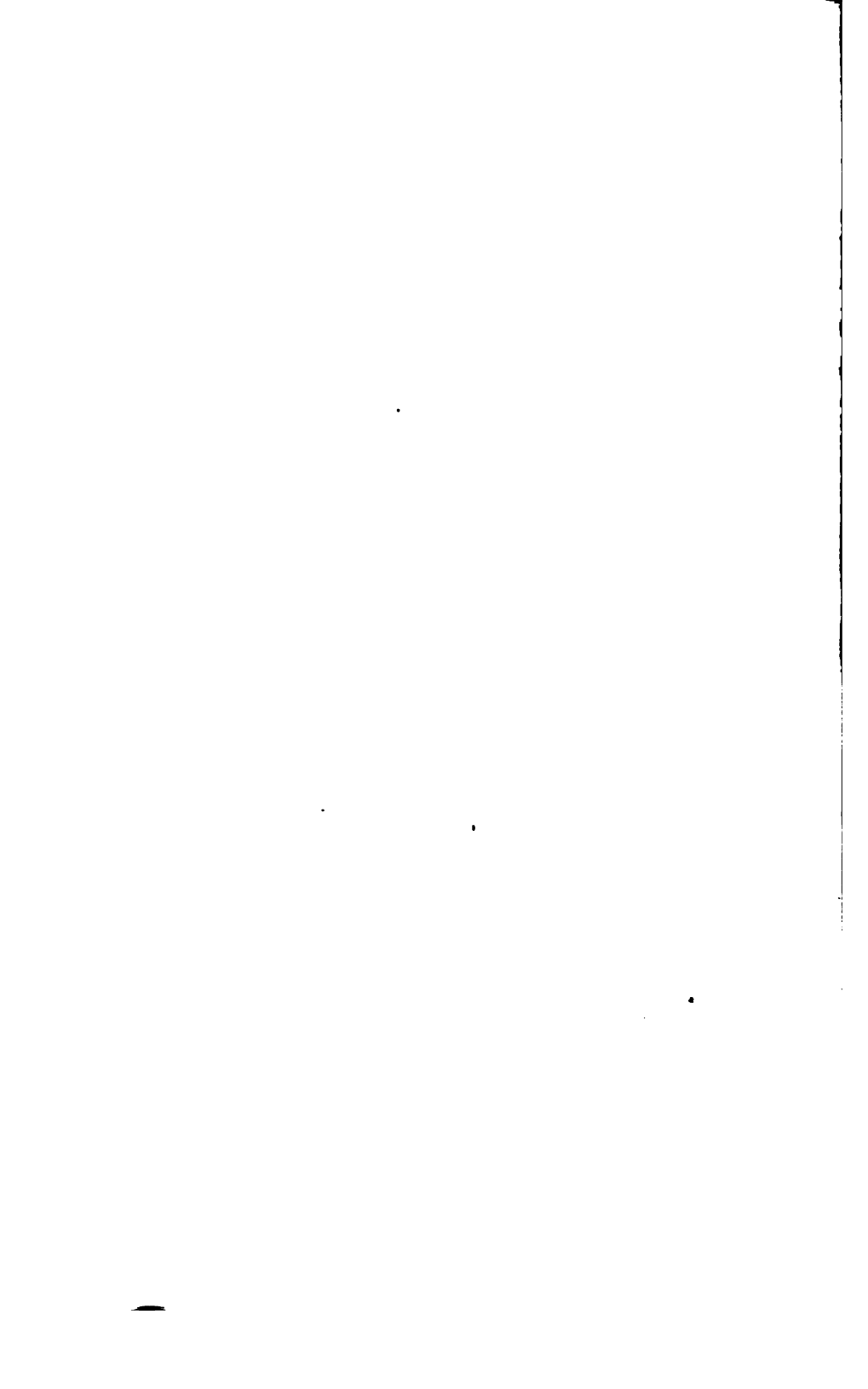
during the year, by the Secretary or his assistants, in whom no evidence of glanders or farcy was found.

The large number of suspected animals reported, is evidence of a wholesome feeling of apprehension in the communities, and among horse owners a reasonable fear that their own animals may contract the disease, and that they are therefore watchful, in observing any appearance indicating the disease either in their own horses or in those possession of other parties.

In order to assist intelligent persons in detecting the disease, the Secretary was requested by vote of the Board at a meeting held in April, "to prepare a brief statement of the most apparent or obvious symptoms of the disease called glanders or farcy, in style for popular comprehension, and for the purpose of general distribution in the form of circulars or tracts."

The statement was prepared accordingly, and upon approval by the Board, five thousand copies were published; the tract containing in addition, the REGULATIONS adopted by the board in relation to contagious diseases among domestic animals, together with references to the General Statutes, where provision is made and authority conferred for the enforcement of the same.

In form it was as follows:



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[FROM THE OFFICE OF THE R. I. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.]

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# GLANDERS AND FARCY.

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PUBLIC HEALTH TRACT No. 3.

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POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH IN RELATION TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

By act of the General Assembly, the Board is required to perform all the duties which had been delegated to the Board of Cattle Commissioners, in Chapter 76 of the General Statutes. The law provides in Section 8, of said Chapter 76, that: "The Board may make all necessary regulations for the *prevention*, treatment, cure and *extirpation* of such diseases, (contagious and dangerous to life.) . . . . and every person who shall fail to comply with any regulation by them so made, shall be fined, not more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, not more than one year."

Another section provides that: "If any person shall sell or offer to sell any domestic animal, . . . known to him to be infected with any contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, . . . . he shall be fined, not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

In furtherance of the said objects, the State Board of Health have adopted the following regulations in regard to contagious diseases among domestic animals:

1. No person having the care or ownership of any horse or other animal, having the disease called glanders, or any other disease highly contagious and dangerous to life, shall sell or offer for sale, or permit any such animal to go into or be in any public lane or highway, or expose or keep any such animal within the same building, or within fifty feet of any other animal not so infected.

2. Any person having knowledge of any disease or any facts as set forth in the preceding section, shall report the same to some member of the State Board of Health immediately.

3. No horse declared by competent authority to be affected with glanders or farcy, shall hereafter be allowed to be kept for experiment.

DAVID KING, *Chairman.*

CHAS H. FISHER, *Sec'y.*



## GLANDERS AND FARCY.

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The continued prevalence of glanders and farcy, (which are two terms for one disease), in some sections of the State, is owing, in a great measure to the want of a general knowledge of the symptoms of the disease, by which it may be detected, before a large number of healthy animals are exposed to infection. It will be the design of this tract to present the most prominent and characteristic symptoms of the disease, in such manner as will enable those who may come in contact with infected animals to more easily detect the disease in question, and aid in its possible complete extirpation.

Like other diseases, glanders varies greatly in different animals, in regard to severity and rapidity of progress.

The general forms in which it appears are the acute and chronic.

### ACUTE GLANDERS

is that form in which the disease takes on a peculiar malignancy, and rapidly becomes fatal. Many of the symptoms, however, are present in that stage of *chronic* glanders which terminates the disease and the life of the animal.

The acute form is characterized by high fever, loss of appetite, thirst, shrinking of the flesh, skin dry, hair standing out pointing away from the body, the temperature of the mouth or rectum rising from 104° to 109° F. Trembling and shivering also are present, dependent in frequency and degree on the severity of the disease. The urine is usually very much increased in quantity, is clear and thin, the breathing which runs up to forty, and sometimes even to sixty respirations per minute, is hard and labored, the pulse is quick and weak, while the heart can be felt and heard beating strong and loud. The lining membrane of the mouth has a saffron redness, and that of the nostrils is crowded with dark colored blood, and sometimes thickened by swelling.

After three or four days the fever begins to subside, and then there appear, in patches, spread in scattered spots over the lining of the nostrils, little pimples, from the size of pearl barley to a pea, having a bright red border, and a light colored spot in the centre. These pimples ulcerate, and within forty-eight hours leave a depression or pit, with ragged edges, about one-eighth of an inch deep, and with granulations, like what is called "proud flesh," at the bottom.

These pits grow wider gradually, or run together until they cover almost the entire surface of the nostrils, in one continuous ulcerating sore, having a preference, however to the partition of the nostrils, which may be in rare instances perforated through and through. A greenish hue of the diseased surface, will indicate when mortification and perforation is taking place.

At the time of the appearance of the pimples, there will also be a copious discharge from the nostrils, of a thin, yellowish, sticky fluid, not unlike that which occurs in catarrh from taking cold. This discharge gradually becomes thick, varying in color, sometimes streaked with blood, and having the characteristics of matter from an abscess. The quantity is increased rather than diminished.

At this time, also, the glands of the lower jaw become swollen, and somewhat painful, especially from pressure. At first pliable and soft, they soon become hard, rigid and immovable. The inflammation of the nostrils extending to the throat and windpipe, occasions a dry, short, harsh cough, apparently painful and often harrassing.

Pustules or pimples sometimes appear in the windpipe, and greatly increase the difficulty of breathing and the cough.

In some cases the joints swell and become very sore and painful. "Farcy buds," so called, which are small tumors varying in size from that of a pea to a walnut, appear in or beneath the skin in various parts of the body, but more particularly where the skin is thinnest, as on the inside of the thighs and legs, beneath the abdomen, and around the face. These ulcerate, sooner or later, and add to the distress of the animal already overburdened with suffering.

The lungs frequently become inflamed, deposits of glanderous matter resembling tubercles occur in them, which cause ulceration, increase the difficulty of breathing, and hasten the fatal result. Death occurs in from five to twenty days, according to the severity of the disease, and is usually preceded for a day or two by a return of the fever which ushered in the disease and then temporarily subsided.

## CHRONIC GLANDERS.

The first notice of the presence of chronic glanders is usually a continuous discharge from one or both nostrils. There is a form of the disease, however, called "dry glanders," in which the discharge is very slight, and, therefore, unnoticeable; but the cases are exceedingly infrequent. At the commencement, the discharge is thin and clear, but later the transparency entirely disappears, it becomes heavier and more tenacious, crusting within and just outside the rim of the nose, and dripping slowly, or blown in thickened masses from the nostrils. The discharge is at first small in quantity, but becomes more abundant as the disease progresses. The crusts that form around the nostrils, and upon the lips, have a soft, oily feeling when pressed by the finger, but notwithstanding the greasy feeling will usually adhere to any substance with which they come in contact. These crusty accumulations have a dark brown or mahogany color. After an indefinite period of time, depending on the severity of the disease, the discharges assume the appearance of pus, or matter from a running sore. If the disease is to take on a rapid progress, the discharges appear like those in acute glanders, becoming thicker, bronzy in color, and sometimes streaked with blood. This is owing to more rapid extension of the ulceration in the cavities of the nostrils. When the disease progresses more slowly, the discharges are of a light green tint, and continue of that color, until more rapid ulceration or the last stages of the malady occur.

The discharges from the nostrils are not always offensive on account of an inherent fetid smell; the disagreeable odor noticed, in most cases, arising from a retention of the matter, and its natural putrefaction in contact with the air and the breath of the animal.

At the commencement of the disease, if the fore-finger be made to sweep around the internal surface of the nostril, there will be felt little protuberances, as though shot were imbedded in the lining membrane. Or if the rim of the nose be turned over the thumb or finger, there will be seen little oval, or roundish elevations on the surface of the lining membrane, about the size of an ordinary pepper corn, and of a deep straw color, while the lining membrane just around them is whitish and glistening as if polished. In the acute form of the disease, the membrane that borders the pustule is of a bright red.

These ulcerate in a few days, a small quantity of matter is discharged, and a pit is formed as in acute glanders.

These pits, which are usually not more than a half dozen in number, do not spread by surface ulceration *so rapidly as* in the acute form of the disease, and instead of being of a bright red color, are nearer the color of rough slate or sheet lead. The edges also are harder and form an elevated rim around the pit, and the surrounding tissues and base of the pit are hard and gristly.

These ulcerating sores are frequently alluded to under the term of "glander chancres," having a resemblance in their first stages to the chancres of syphilis. They increase in diameter slowly, but steadily and surely, and when there are several in near proximity, they often run together, as in acute glanders, and form one large ulceration, having, however, the same hardened outer border.

In some rare instances, and under very favorable circumstances, the chancres heal, leaving white, circular scars in place of the pits. Such an occurrence should not be regarded as evidence of the extirpation of the disease, but simply an effort of the system to repair its losses, assisted by rest, nourishing diet and the best of attention in every way. The healing of the chancres may go on also, while the disease is active elsewhere, as in the deposition or development of glanderous tubercles in the lungs. But the glander chancres will appear again in the nostrils, and continue on to destructive ulceration.

After a variable length of time the glands beneath and between the jaws become enlarged. If the chancres are present upon or within but one side of the nostrils, the glands are usually swollen only on the same side.

The enlargements vary from the size of a filbert to that of a middling sized peach. For a week or two after the glands become swollen, they are tender upon pressure, and feel like putty enclosed in a thick woolen cloth. They then gradually acquire a firm, stony feeling, uneven over the surface, become bound to the parts around them, and frequently immovably fixed to the jaw bone and skin. These glandular swellings never become running sores.

Many horses are not suspected of having glanders, until attention is called to their condition by some disability, as, for instance, swelling of the joints and fleshy parts of the legs with consequent lameness, general weakness, hurried breathing, nose-bleed, persistent cough, loss of flesh, &c.

And cases occasionally occur in which none of the outward symptoms of glanders appear, the disease being located wholly in the internal organs, as the lungs, liver, spleen, and glands of the bowels.

### FARCY.

This term simply distinguishes a form of glanders in which there is a local development of the disease in the form of tumors in and beneath the skin. These appear more or less rapidly one after another according to the severity of the general disease, and vary in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut. They ulcerate sooner or later, and become eating and spreading sores, with ragged borders, and surrounded by hardened ridges of flesh, with a marked depression in the centre, from which large quantities of matter are discharged.

### FARCY CORDS.

After farcy buds appear, there also may be seen long, straight, narrow ridges, as though a small rope lay beneath the skin. These farcy cords, as they are called, always run from a farcy bud to the nearest lymphatic gland, and are the lymphatic ducts or pipes, inflamed by the glanderous poison. They often become chains of farcy buds which develop in them, and which in turn ulcerate, and pursue the same course as the original farcy buds.

### DISINFECTION.

Every stall or enclosure where a horse having glanders or farcy has stood, should be thoroughly disinfected, after the removal of the diseased animal.

Care should be taken that the hands be not inoculated by the virus contained in the matter left upon and in the manger, and upon the sides of the stall and on the floor. It is better that the hand should not come in contact with any part of the stall but that a short mop be used for washing.

There are many modes of cleansing and disinfecting, and many kinds of disinfecting agents that can be made use of. The most effectual agent is heat above 200° F. Tearing out and burning the wood work of a stall, and subjecting the iron work to the heat of burning wood, takes precedence of all other methods for absolute effectiveness. All the articles made use of upon and about the horse, like brushes, blankets, brooms, &c., should be destroyed by fire. Larger and better articles may be boiled for half an hour, when the form or texture will allow, or subjected to dry heat of an equal tem-

perature. If the stall is to be retained, the whole surface of every part should be thoroughly rubbed and scrubbed, with boiling water, by means of a mop with a short handle, for greater facility of use. The boiling water should be pressed into all the cracks and crevices, and used so freely that all the slimy and sticky matter will be dissolved and cooked in it.

Another method is to use copperas dissolved in boiling water. Three pounds to a pail full of water in which is also dissolved one-half pound of crude carbolic acid; or the copperas is quite effectual alone, but in either case the liquid should be used hot and in the same manner as the boiling water.

It is unnecessary to go into details respecting other modes of disinfecting, as the above are the cheapest, most easily performed, and sufficiently effective for all ordinary cases.

Lime washing should, however, as a last application to the entire surfaces of the stalls, follow either of the above methods.

Copies of the tract were left in parcels for gratuitous distribution, in a number of places of large resort, in the cities of Providence and Newport, and in the larger villages of Providence, Kent and other counties. They were also distributed in nearly every public stable, and blacksmith shop in the city of Providence and vicinity.

#### INSPECTION OF STABLES.

By vote of the Board, "the secretary was authorized, if he deemed it expedient, to cause an inspection to be made of any, or all of the public or private stables of the city of Providence, and vicinity."

The occurrence of several cases of glanders, brought to the notice of the Secretary, within the period of a few days during the second week in August, seemed to demand some action which should determine as far as possible, to what extent the disease was prevailing in the city, and vicinity.

The services of Constable C. H. Thurber, who has had a large experience with glandered horses, were secured.

It was not thought expedient to visit those larger stables which are under the constant supervision of a veterinary surgeon, nor the private stables of those who keep only first-class horses, and who call in the services of skilled veterinarians, upon the occurrence of any disease among their animals.

The instructions given the inspector were, that while stables of the character described in the preceding paragraph needed no attention, he should take especial pains to seek out and examine all stables and places where the disease would be more likely to gain access, or be harbored and perpetuated.

He was furnished with a blank book, in which he was to make a record of his work, giving the day of the week and month of the visit made, the location of the stables visited, the name of the owner or owners, the number of horses examined in each one, the general condition of the horses, the sanitary condition of the stable and surroundings.

The following report was received from Mr. Thurber upon the completion of his work.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27, 1879.

*Charles H. Fisher, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health:*

SIR:—In accordance with your instructions I have made as thorough an examination, as circumstances would permit, of the sanitary condition of the horses, stables and barns within the city, having special reference to the disease called Glanders and Farcy, and submit the following report, to wit:

Horses examined in stables...	1578
Stables and barns visited....	328
Horses found glandered or farcied, or both, and destroyed.....	6
Horses suspected to have the disease, isolated, and since discharged.....	8
Horses at present isolated.....	2
Barns in bad sanitary condition.....	33

Also not included in the above statement I have made daily examinations of team and hack horses found at the railroad station, and on the streets, and the horses of marketmen and others found standing on the bridges to the number of not less than five hundred additional.

Respectfully,

CHARLES H. THURBER.

The book of record is in the office of the Board, and can be seen by any person desiring an examination.

#### HOSPITAL FOR DISEASED HORSES.

At one of the meetings of the Board, a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a hospital for such diseased horses as were suspected of having glanders or

farcy," such horses to be retained and treated until further development should declare the nature of the disease.

While such an institution would undoubtedly be of considerable value in removing from the public, animals having the disease sufficiently advanced to communicate it, and therefore liable to infect other animals, if left in charge of persons not known to be careful and reliable, there are at the same time other considerations which, in the judgment of the committee, seemed to make the establishment of such an institution unadvisable at present.

#### PUBLIC WATERING TROUGHS.

Considerable complaint having been made to the Secretary, of the dangers apprehended of the infection of glanders being communicated to sound horses through the medium of the horse watering troughs in the city of Providence, it was resolved by the Board "to recommend to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Providence, the consideration of the propriety of thoroughly cleansing and drawing off the water, *daily*, from the public horse watering places, as a means of diminishing the liability to infection from glandered horses having access to them."

This resolution was communicated to the Mayor, from whom the following reply was immediately received:

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, {  
CITY HALL, August 22d, 1879. }

Hon. C. H. FISHER, M. D., Secretary, etc.

*Dear Sir:*—I have received the copy of the vote of the State Board of Health in relation to the cleansing of the public drinking troughs, and have transmitted the same to the board of water commissioners who will cause the work to be done.

Yours truly,

THOS. A. DOYLE, *Mayor*.

It is believed that a continuance of the practice of frequent cleansing of the drinking troughs as above described, would aid very materially in diminishing the number of glandered horses.

#### DETECTION OF GLANDERED HORSES.

The Secretary has had the aid during the year, as heretofore, of Dr. N. A. Fisher, General Agent of the Society for the Prevention of



Cruelty to Animals, whose attention to cases of disability or unfitness for labor of horses, by reason of age or disease, has brought him not unfrequently in contact with glanders. His services have been highly appreciated. The police of the city of Providence have also been quite prompt in the reporting of suspected cases, and Constable C. H. Thurber, local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, already spoken of, has also rendered valuable service. The means of detection in the country towns and larger villages, are in the hands of persons who can render better service by having their names withheld.

As before stated, a very much larger number of suspected cases of glanders are reported, that are found free from that disease, than are affected with it, and much the largest proportion of the informers of such cases are persons outside of any agency employed.

#### DEATH RETURNS.

In order that a more correct and fuller record of the circumstances attending all the cases of death and burial of glandered horses might be kept, the Secretary prepared a "Return" which is designed to be filled out by the person who has charge of the burial of any such horse, and especially of any burial at the expense of the State. The returns have been made in all such cases, and may be examined by any person desiring to do so.

The Return is as follows : (See blank on the next page.)

# RETURN OF DEATH OF HORSE,

AFFECTED WITH GLANDERS OR FARCY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

- |                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Date of death ?.....            | .....1879. |
| 2. Died of disease ? or killed ?.. | .....      |
| 3. Place of death?.....            | .....      |
| 4. Date of burial?.....            | .....1879. |
| 5. Place of burial?.....           | .....      |
| 6. Form of disease ?.....          | .....      |
| 7. Duration of disease ?.....      | .....      |
| 8. Color and Sex?.....             | .....      |
| 9. Probable age? and condition? .. | .....      |
| 10. Name of owner?.....            | .....      |
| 11. Place where kept?.....         | .....      |
| 12. Stable public or private?....  | .....      |
| 13. By whom reported?.....         | .....      |
| 14. By whom brought or taken? ..   | .....      |
| 15. By whom buried? .....          | .....      |
| 16. Buried at whose expense?....   | .....      |

.....INFORMANT.

## DISPOSAL OF GLANDERED HORSES.

As in previous years persons having in possession horses affected with glanders, are frequently of impecunious means, and quite as often have too little feeling of responsibility, and are too indifferent to the welfare of the public, to take the animal to a proper place for burial, and perform that work in a proper manner. Therefore the arrangements heretofore made with Mr. W. E. Barnes, of Field's Point, for that purpose, have been continued, and his returns have been quite promptly sent in, and can at any time be inspected.

The number of cases of glanders, which have come to the knowledge of the Secretary, and been disposed of in this State, during the year 1879, is forty, of which thirty-three were buried by Mr. W. E. Barnes, and seven elsewhere and in different towns.

During the year 1878, there were in the eight months following the organization of the Board, twenty-five horses affected with glanders, which had died or been killed within the knowledge, or by the order of the Board or its agents. Previous to the organization of the Board, and in the same year there were eighteen which had come under the notice of Dr. N. A. Fisher, making forty-three in all.

It is not too much to say that the means of discovery of cases of this disease have been more complete during the past year than at any previous time.

The advent of any considerable number of horses into the State at any time, (with the exception of young horses brought in for sale,) is the occasion for an examination by a veterinary expert, and on one occasion during the year 1879, three horses were found glandered in a circus troupe by Dr. N. A. Fisher and Constable Thurber.

The following communication from Dr. N. A. Fisher, whose services have been previously alluded to, will sufficiently explain itself :

R. I. SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,

PROVIDENCE, January 3d, 1880.

*Charles H. Fisher, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health :*

SIR:—The following report includes all the cases of Glanders and Farcy that have come to the personal knowledge of the agents of this society during the past year, and all that have been reported to the State Board of Health, and as it is believed that the regulations of the Board, making it the duty of any person having knowledge of animals having this disease, to give prompt notice of the same to some member of the Board, has been generally complied with, it may be regarded as nearly correct.

The whole number of cases of Glanders and Farcy found in the State in the year ending January 1st, 1880, is forty, which is three less than in 1878, and seventy less than in 1877. Of these forty—all of which were horses—two died of the disease and thirty-eight were killed, six by their owners and thirty-two by direction of the Board. Thirty were found in the city, three in Johnston, two in Cranston, one in Scituate, one in East Providence, one in Lincoln and one in Pawtucket. Of those found in the city, six were in public stables, nineteen in private stables, three at the Saturday sales of old horses on the Cove lands, one of which was brought from Connecticut, and one from Massachusetts, and three were found with Bachellor & Doris' circus, which came into the State in July.

Numerous cases of animals suspected of having Glanders or Farcy have been examined, but the greater part were only catarrhal affections, which have been somewhat prevalent. Wherever there was any doubt about the nature of the disease, careful isolation was insisted on until all doubt was removed; and if the result proved that the suspicions were well founded, the animals were destroyed.

The judicious measures adopted by the State Board of Health have undoubtedly done much to prevent the spreading of the disease, and give assurance that the danger which has been so alarming will soon be entirely averted.

N. A. FISHER,

*General Agent R. I. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

This is one of the most fatal of contagious diseases among cattle, and also one of the most to be dreaded, because of the rapidity of the communication of the disease from one animal to another. It may indeed be said to be more rapidly destructive of large numbers of cattle than any other, unless with the possible exception of the rinderpest or cattle plague.

During the year notices have been received from three localities in the State, where the disease was believed to prevail in limited numbers.

In neither instance was there any foundation for a reasonable conjecture even, that the disease was pleuro-pneumonia, had the parties any fair knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the disease.

It may be stated here, that the disease *never* occurs spontaneously, that *every case* is the result of contagion; an infection communicated from a previously diseased animal, and that it never occurs singly or in twos or threes only, where there are any other animals of the same kind to be affected.

Early in the year it prevailed largely in Brooklyn, N. Y., and vicinity, and many persons in Rhode Island became alarmed when any form of disease occurred among cattle, which seemed at all unusual.

In the month of March, a communication was received from Mayor Doyle, of Providence, in which it was stated "that he had been informed that there were and had been for some time in the city and vicinity, sick cows, the milk from which had been sold and used in the city with the knowledge of the State Board of Health." It was true a rumor had been circulated, that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out in two of the milk stables of some magnitude in the south part of the city. Sensational articles had appeared in some of the newspapers in relation to the diseased animals.

An examination was made by the Secretary, immediately upon the receipt of the first notice of suspected disease among the cows in those stables, without finding any evidence of disease of any kind whatever. Milk from different cows in both stables was taken, and by request of the Secretary subjected to analysis by the Milk Inspector of Providence, with the result of finding no abnormal constituents.

This disease is not likely to be brought into the State by western cattle, as it has never prevailed west of the Alleghanies.

The danger has been, and doubtless will continue to be from *blooded stock* brought from Europe or New York, or some one of the tier of Atlantic States, between New York and North Carolina.

The disease can never gain large headway in Rhode Island, with anything like timely notice having been given the State Board of Health.

During the year the Secretary has visited a considerable number of the larger milk stables of the city of Providence and vicinity, for the purpose of ascertaining what were the sources of diseased milk, if any such sources existed.

The result was a firm conviction that the stables from which the city of Providence is supplied with milk, are at least in regard to general condition and healthfulness of stock, equal to those supplying any city in the United States.

No reports of the supposed existence of any other contagious disease among the domestic animals of the State have been made, although not a few persons have made the inquiry, whether the spinal meningitis affecting a considerable number of horses throughout the State, was not contagious? and a fear has also been expressed that the Gourme or Horse-Pox, prevalent in some parts of Canada during the year, would be transmitted to Rhode Island. There is no evidence that the spinal disease is contagious, and the Gourme is not a disease of a character dangerous to life, but will have early attention if it becomes known in this locality.

## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Paper and printing death returns, circulars, etc.....	\$66 51
Books, twine, wrappings, stationery, etc... ..	50 30
Postage stamps and postal cards.....	53 00
Expressage and telegrams.....	4 22
Electrotype plates, maps, etc., first annual report .....	30 00
Heating apparatus, fuel, cleaning, etc .. ..	30 60
Binding returns of births, wrappings, etc.....	14 40
Traveling expenses of members....	81 00
Copies of Sanitarian for correspondents.....	39 75

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 \$369 78
*Cattle Commission,*

Paper and printing 5000 tracts (Glanders).....	\$31 04
Advertising .....	19 56
Examination of stables and veterinary fees.....	63 00
Transportation and services of agents, etc.....	17 35
Killing and burying 14 horses, June 1st to Dec. 31, 1878....	42 00
“ “ “ 20 “ Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1879.....	60 00

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 232 95

Salary.....

\$1,200 00

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 \$1,802 73

The value of the stationery, stamps, desk material and utensils on hand, is about the same as at the time of making the previous report.

## BOOKS RECEIVED, 1879.

1	vol.	Rhode Island Registration Report for.....	1877
1	"	R. I. Manual from Secretary of State.....	1878-9
1	"	N. Y. Brooklyn, Report of Board of Health, from Dr. S. O. Meyers, 1878-4	
1	"	" " Dispensary Report " " " 1874-5-6	
1	"	Colorado, Second Report State Board of Health.....	1877
1	"	New Jersey " " " " " .....	1878
1	"	Conn., 6th Annual " City " " New Haven.....	1878
1	"	Illinois, " " " " " Chicago.....	1878
1	"	District of Columbia, Annual Report Board of Health.....	1878
1	"	N. J., Hudson County, " " " " .....	1878
1	"	Providence, Ordinances of the City.....	1875
1	"	" " " " " .....	1877
1	"	Report Surgeon-General, U. S. A.....	1878
1	"	" " " Marine Hospital Service.....	1878-7
2	"	Report Superintendent Insane Asylum, North Carolina.....	1878-0
1	"	Illinois State Board of Health, 1st Report.....	1878
1	"	Conn. " " " 1st " .....	1878
1	"	Kentucky " " " 1st " .....	1878
1	"	Wisconsin " " " 8d " .....	1878
1	"	Mass. " " " 10th " .....	1879
1	"	R. I. State Board of Education and Commissioner of Pub. Schools,	1878
1	"	U. S. Reports, etc., National Board of Health.....	1879
1	"	Pennsylvania, Report of Board of Health.....	1878
1	"	Kentucky, 1st Report State Board of Health.....	1878
1	"	D. C., Report Commissioner of Agriculture, from Prof. Collier....	1878
1	"	Massachusetts, Report Board of Health, Boston .....	1879
2	"	U. S. Investigation of diseases of Swine and other Animals, from Agricultural Department.....	1879
1	"	Alabama, Transactions State Medical Association and State Board of Health.....	1879
1	"	N. Y., Annual Report Board of Health, City of New York.....	1874-5
22	"	R. I., City of Providence, Annual Registration Reports, from Dr. E. M. Snow.....	1856-1878
		U. S. Medical and Surg. History. War of the Rebellion, from Hon. B. T. Eames—	
1	"	" " " " Part 1st Medical—Volume.	
1	"	" " " " Part 1st—Surgical " "	
1	"	" " " " Part 2d— " "	

- 1 vol. *Materia Medica*, Thayer, from Hon. Elisha Dyer, Jr.  
 6 " R. I. Registration Reports " " " ... 1853-1858  
     By purchase—  
 1 vol. *Sanitary Examination Water*—Fox.  
 1 " *Hart's Manual*.  
 1 " *Qualitative Analysis*—Prof. Appleton.  
 1 " *Cameron's Hygiene*.  
 2 " *Fleming's Veterinary Science*.  
 1 " *Water Analysis*—Wanklyn.

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### LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS.

1879.

Dr. E. A. Angell,	Dr. L. Forsyth,	Dr. A. R. Matthews,
" M. P. Arnold,	" S. W. Francis,	" R. F. Noyes,
" Otis Bullock,	" L. F. C. Garvin,	" G. A. Pike,
" A. B. Briggs,	" Benjamin Greene;	" A. Potter,
" H. J. Bruce,	" W. von Gottschalk,	" G. B. Peck, Jr.,
" G. L. Church,	" G. B. Haines,	" F. H. Rankin,
" E. P. Clark,	" G. D. Hersey,	" A. G. Sprague,
" I. B. Cowen,	" G. W. Jenckes,	" I. W. Sawin,
" H. C. Crandall,	" A. A. Mann,	" F. B. Smith,
" S. Clapp, *	" J. M. Merchant,	" W. J. Smith,
" J. H. Eldridge,	" T. H. Mann,	" E. P. Stimson,
" D. M. Edwards,	" C. E. Maryott,	" G. F. S. White.
" G. R. Fisher,		

\* Deceased during the year.



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# ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

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BY

OLIVER C. WIGGIN, M. D.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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THE Trustees of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held in Providence, June 11, 1879, announced that they had awarded a premium of two hundred dollars for the best Essay on "Artificial Feeding of Infants," to an Essay bearing the motto, "*Vivat infans*," and on breaking the seal of the accompanying packet, they found the author to be OLIVER C. WIGGIN, M. D., of Providence, R. I.

EDWARD T. CASWELL, M. D., Providence,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
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CHARLES W. PARSONS, M. D., Providence,

*Secretary of the Trustees.*

## ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

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THE frequency with which it becomes necessary to take a child from the maternal breast before the proper time of weaning, renders the subject of artificial feeding of infants of great importance. Derangement of the digestive organs is the most fruitful cause of infant mortality; and though these derangements may not always be avoided under the most skilful management of diet, yet it must be acknowledged that the far greater portion of them results from the violation of the most simple laws of alimentation. Physicians are fully aware of the importance of this fact—more so, perhaps, than formerly—and they have made it so much a practical study that any one of them might write a valuable treatise on the subject. It is hardly expected to present anything here which will strike the average practitioner as being new. It is, however, interesting for the most experienced person to compare his own observations with those of his fellow-workers, while the younger student and the public at large, may find something of profit in the records of an experienced observer. Among the more intelligent portions of the community one finds much general knowledge pertaining to infant diet. Physicians have, for a long time, taken considerable pains to teach mothers and nurses something of the physiology of baby-hood. The kind of food found in use is oftener more nearly correct than the method of its preparation and administration. It would seem that a more minute knowledge as to the details of the *manner* of feeding, added to what is already popularly known respecting the materials of diet, would considerably lessen the evils of artificial feeding. In this direction something may be profitably said.

It is hardly practicable for the physician, in his daily rounds, to attempt to instruct mothers and nurses in all the physiological intricacies of digestion, absorption and assimilation, and of the distinctive characteristics of digestion in the infant, but something may be,

and should be, taught. Even a vague idea, on the part of an attendant, as to why she is required to carry out any special process, is better than none. Few persons are so dull as not to like to know the reason of what they are required to do, and it will often be found impossible to get some seemingly trivial manipulation carried out, for any length of time, without giving and repeating an accurate idea of what is desired to be accomplished. But, whatever may be thought of the attendant's knowledge of such things, there can be no question as to the physician's stand-point. Any attempt to correct the derangements of digestion without a full understanding of the special physiological function, or functions, at fault, must result in failure. This statement is not so trite as it might at first seem. It must be unsatisfactory in the extreme to offer advice for the alleviation of a train of evils without a comprehension of the causes which have led to them. The necessities of little dyspeptics are urgent; their suffering is generally very great, and not unfrequently fraught with danger. It is important to their comfort and safety that the physician, who is pretty surely, sooner or later, to be called to their aid, should take in at once the whole situation and be able to direct such corrections in diet as shall bring speedy relief. Only by close observation of the various derangements of digestion in children, and the effects of special articles of diet, and the manner of preparing and administering them, can one formulate his knowledge and be able, with any degree of certainty to suggest means of relief.

The conditions which unfit the mother for nursing her child are very numerous. These conditions afford an important field for investigation. It would be interesting, in this connection, to exhibit the causes which render the artificial feeding of infants necessary, but such considerations hardly seem to come within the scope of this paper. We shall consider the infant as cut off from its mother entirely—as living an independent existence. Nor does it seem necessary to enter into an elaborate description of the various processes of digestion. There are, however, a few distinctive characteristics of infant digestion which it may be well to consider briefly, since we have to keep them constantly in view in all our reasonings and practices upon artificial feeding. We start with the stern fact that the infant has been deprived, from some cause or other—it matters but little what—of its natural supply of food. It is thrown upon our hands to sustain and develop. How best to do this in harmony with nature's methods will be the simple inquiry of this essay.

Whatever is anatomically and physiologically distinctive in the digestive apparatus of the infant, is sufficiently obvious to all but the uninstructed. In the first place, there are no teeth, and simply for the reason that there is no use for them, and because they would be the source of pain and danger to the mother in the natural process of nursing. On the other hand, the toothless gums are a sign of infancy, affording a more accurate measure of that period of human life than any other. With one or two exceptions, hereafter to be considered, a child is to be regarded an infant until it has teeth. Incidentally, also, this definition defines the scope of the subject under consideration. Until solid food can be minutely divided by mastication, it should be conveyed to the stomach in a state of solution or nearly so.

Another peculiarity of the infant is the undeveloped state of the salivary glands. Its natural diet of breast milk being free from amylaceous substances, there is no call for saliva. As one important office of saliva is to start the sugar-forming process in starch, the absence of such fluid would indicate that starchy foods should be withheld until the function of the salivary glands be established. This is not accomplished, to any considerable extent before the age of three months, but after this age, the process of saliva secretion progresses with comparative rapidity.

The stomach of the infant also presents some important peculiarities. It is more tubular in shape than in the adult, being less full in its larger curvature, and consequently narrower at the cardiac end. Its position is more nearly vertical, partly owing to its shape and partly to the relatively larger size of the liver, which projects to the left of the median line, pushing the pyloric end of the stomach with it. This vertical position of the stomach is favorable to the rapid emptying of its contents, not only into the intestinal tract through its outlet, but also through its inlet by the act of vomiting. The readiness with which the infant vomits is the natural safeguard against indigestible materials and an over-charged stomach. But by far the most important fact resulting from this tubular shape of the stomach is the greatly reduced number of pepsine forming glands. These glands are situated in the larger or cardiac end of the stomach, and they are less numerous in proportion to the diminution in size of that portion of the organ. This would indicate a diminished power of digestion of nitrogenous solids.

The pancreatic juice is deficient in the element which changes starch into sugar. This office of the pancreas is delayed even later than the

same office of the salivary glands. Its emulsifying action, however, appears to be in full operation from the first, for the quantity of fat which a healthy infant can digest is considerable.

The intestinal canal of the infant differs in one important function from that of the adult. The glands which secrete the digestive fluids in the adult are not developed to any considerable extent before dentition is pretty well advanced. Hence, any solid particles of food which may pass through the stomach undissolved, continue their course through the intestines without material change. This deficiency of intestinal juices increases the difficulties of artificial feeding. In fact, it constitutes the chief distinction between infancy and adult life, as far as alimentation is concerned. The mucus glands of the intestines, as well as those throughout the digestive apparatus, are very active in infancy, and slight irritations, in the form of indigestible substances, and acrid products of fermentation, produce an abnormal secretion of mucus amounting to disease. This latter circumstance is also one of the great obstacles in the management of diet. Absorption of the liquid contents of the intestines is very active in the healthy child, but is liable to interruptions from much slighter causes than in adult life.

These constitute the chief distinctions of infantile digestion. Their bearing upon the management of diet will be considered more fully in connection with special directions for feeding.

There are two great problems of alimentation, namely, construction and force-production. The former is universally recognized as of equal importance in all periods of life; the latter, though equally obvious, and much more conspicuous in its manifestations, is too often ignored in the care of infants. The most patent fact to the popular mind, in connection with artificial feeding, is the relation between supply and demand. Every one understands that the human frame is made up of certain organic and inorganic substances, combined, in mysterious ways, into bone, muscle, nerve, sinews and other tissues, and that the maintenance and growth of these are directly dependent upon the supply of the same elements, in the same or in different combinations, in materials known as food. This has been called the vegetative view of construction; for it is a law equally applicable to vegetable and animal life. It has been much the custom to regard the infant as little more than a vegetative creature—certainly much more nearly allied to vegetable life than the adult. He is generally put lower in the scale of animal life than the young of

brute species, since they earlier acquire the power for a larger muscular activity. This conception has given rise to grave defects in the feeding of infants. The great demand in the infant economy for the force-producing elements of food is vastly underrated. The usual reasoning seems to be that the infant is a growing little animal, and, in comparison with the young of other species, he is helpless and quiescent. He must, therefore, be supplied largely with the nitrogenous, but more sparingly with the non-nitrogenous elements, while the inorganic materials, so essential to the metamorphoses of tissue-building, are sometimes quite overlooked.

The manifestations of life involve many activities other than those of construction. Consider, for a moment, the relative weight of the internal viscera as compared with the rest of the body; consider the functions they have to perform of secretion, excretion, assimilation, and many other molecular changes constantly taking place in the body; consider the involuntary muscular activity of the digestive apparatus, of the heart and other circulatory organs, of the respiratory movements; consider, moreover, the amount of exercise, both active and passive, a baby gets in the acts of crying, laughing, cooing, kicking and wriggling, and the perpetual bouncing, shaking and trotting by attendants; consider, still further, the vast demand upon the nervous system, not only upon the brain and spinal cord, but upon the peripheral nerves, in the offices which they fill in all the functions just enumerated. What a vast expenditure of force! What a demand for the hydro-carbons and the carbo-hydrates! In short, any practice of feeding which ignores to any considerable extent, the fact that the infant has a nervous and a muscular system must be defective.

The dynamic relations of infant food are not sufficiently appreciated. It has been estimated that the adult body is capable of turning one-fifth of the power of its food into the equivalent of work. (Pavy.) It may be questioned whether the demand for the force-producing elements of food of the infant, whose movements are largely beyond the control of its own will, is not fully equal, proportionately, to that of the adult whose activities are mainly voluntary. The natural food of infants is in a form to give the greatest possible results both of tissue-building and force-production. It can be more completely utilized than is possible with the food of adults. This is evident from the fact that the quantity of unoxidized matter (urea) eliminated from the system when supplied with mother's milk is much less in proportion than when a mixed diet is used. It used to be supposed that the exact





sugar in cow's milk furnishes no obstacle to digestion. On the contrary, any considerable diminution of these materials is a common cause of indigestion, as will be shown hereafter. It is the caseine of cow's milk which produces the greatest amount of disturbance in digestion. It is not only too great in quantity, but it coagulates rapidly and in large masses, thus forming heavy curds, on which the digestive fluids of the stomach act very slowly. It is, therefore, necessary, during the first few months of life to remove a portion of the caseine, or, what amounts to the same thing, to dilute the milk with water. The digestion of caseine is facilitated by three conditions; these are, (1) the presence of a relatively large percentage of fluid in the stomach, (2) its coagulation into small, flakey masses, and (3) the presence of a considerable portion of cream. If the gastric juice is not well diluted it acts rapidly upon the caseine and precipitates it into large curds, which will irritate the stomach and will be ejected by vomiting, or they will pass through the intestine undigested and produce worse effects. It was just said, while pointing out some of the peculiarities of the infant's stomach, that the quantity of pepsine secreted is small in comparison with that of the adult. It is quite sufficient, however, for the purpose of dissolving the caseine of human milk, which is small in quantity (i. e. the milk is more watery), and which has the property of being precipitated in small flakes. But if the quantity of caseine is large (as in cow's milk), the portion first dissolved is sufficient to appropriate the pepsine to a degree to stop further action until more pepsine is secreted or more fluid is added. That is to say, the dissolving power of the pepsine already secreted is not exhausted, but it is simply not in a state of sufficient fluidity to act upon the food. And besides, the portion of food already dissolved is not sufficiently liquid to admit of absorption into the waiting blood vessels. A large portion of the pepsine is manufactured by the peptic glands from nutritive materials, absorbed directly from the stomach at the time of digestion. The first resource these glands have, when the stomach receives milk, is the sugar held in solution, which is immediately available on the precipitation of the caseine. So long as the glands receive the materials to form pepsine, and the contents of the stomach are sufficiently fluid to favor digestion and absorption, the process of dissolving caseine goes on without interruption.

The importance of caseine being in a state of minute sub-division is obvious enough without explanation. This is generally effected readily enough by maintaining the proper proportion of water in the

milk, otherwise it is necessary to resort to other means, which will be explained in another place.

There is one unfortunate circumstance connected with the digestion of caseine which often works great mischief. It is liable to become precipitated in the form of large and tough curds by an excessively acid condition of the fluids of the stomach—not so much by the acids of the gastric juice proper, as by the products of acid decomposition of other elements of food. This result sometimes happens with the use of human milk, but it is very much more liable to attend the use of cow's milk. It is greatly to be regretted, and it is to be prevented as constantly as possible. This precipitated caseine is much more tough in its texture, and consequently more difficult of digestion than the usual flakey coagulum. In fact, it cannot be dissolved in any of the digestive fluids of the infant. It is either vomited violently or it passes through the bowels, growing constantly harder and more indigestible, causing a vast amount of pain and other disturbance. This is the kind of curd seen in those cases of explosive vomiting, attended with an excessively acid condition, and which, in warm weather, is often the precursor of *cholera infantum*. So long as the pepsine and acid of the stomach preserve a proper proportion to each other, or when excessive acidity is prevented by the presence of an alkali, this massive precipitation of caseine cannot take place. Of course the vomiting above referred to is quite a different phenomenon from the regurgitation, or mild vomiting, following feeding, which results from an over-replete stomach.

It was just remarked that this unhealthful acidity of the gastric fluids is due to the products of decomposition and not to the secreted acid of gastric juice. Excessive acidity is due to slow digestion. The *modus operandi* of this acid formation appears to be something like this. The mucus glands are abnormally active in this condition, and the mucus secreted readily takes on a fermentive process, resulting in a decomposition of the sugar and the chlorides of the milk, thus producing lactic, acetic and chlorohydric acids. Another source of acid is the precipitated caseine just described. If it remains long in the stomach it undergoes decomposition rather than digestion, and the product is of the most irritating nature. It seems to act upon the digestive system of a baby like a virulent poison. Its effect is about the same whether the putrefaction is commenced in the stomach or out of it. How often we see a child thrown into the most painful vomiting and diarrhoea from nibbling a crumb of cheese or from drinking milk in which the putrefactive process has begun.

In beginning the feeding of a new-born infant it is always safer to start with a relative deficiency of caseine than to run the risk of upsetting the stomach with an excess. The first week's feeding often decides the fate of the infant. The digestive apparatus often receives, during that time, an amount of disturbance from which it never recovers. It is well to begin a day or two after birth with one part of milk to two parts of water, and add the cream from a quantity of milk equal to that of the water added. To this should also be added four grains of the phosphate and chloride salts, and forty grains of the sugar of milk to each two ounces of water added. In other words, remove two-thirds of the caseine from cow's milk, and restore sufficiently the fat, sugar and salts. The mineral constituents of milk may be imitated nearly enough for practical purposes by an artificial preparation. It is desirable to have an available supply of artificial salts of milk for prescribing. The natural sugar of milk is also more easily digested, and consequently more desirable, than cane sugar. For the sake of convenience and accuracy in the hands of unskilled attendants, the salts and sugar of milk may be combined in the proportions in which they exist in milk. A pound of ash from an average quality of human milk would contain

Chloride of sodium, . . . . .	298 grains,
Chloride of potassium, . . . . .	1701 "
Carbonate of soda, . . . . .	52 "
Carbonate of lime, . . . . .	71 "
Phosphate of lime, . . . . .	2970 "
Phosphate of magnesia, . . . . .	520 "
Phosphate of soda, . . . . .	25 "
Phosphate of iron, . . . . .	52 "
Sulphate of soda, . . . . .	71 "
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 5760 grains.

Milk contains sugar in the proportion of 7.40 parts to one part of mineral matter, and, for the sake of convenience in dispensing, one pound of the salts may be thoroughly mixed with seven and one-half pounds of the sugar. Two ounces of milk contain about four grains of mineral matter and forty grains of sugar. This quantity will fill a teaspoon even full. Now in practice this mixture may be designated in the family as the "baby's sugar," or the "baby's salt." Suppose we wish an infant to have three ounces of food for each meal, it

is very simple to say to the attendant—Take four tablespoonfuls of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of cream and one teaspoonful of the “baby’s sugar.” The hot water will generally be found sufficient to heat the milk and nursing-bottle to the temperature of the body, or to “blood heat.” The food should never be fed cold, and it is better to feed it from a nursing bottle. The act of nursing favors the secretion of digestive fluids. It is in accordance with nature’s method.

Robbing milk of a part of all its nutritive elements must tell disastrously upon the infant feeding upon it. A child may need three pints of milk each twenty-four hours to properly nourish it. If, in order to dilute the caseine, two parts of water are added to one of milk, it must either take a daily quantity of nine pints of the mixture, or suffer for the want of proper nourishment in taking a less quantity. At the outset we simply wish to give less caseine, but we cannot afford to do without the sugar, and cream, and salines. We should like to confine the bulk of food to three pints, losing no essential element of nutrition in the attempt to get rid of a portion of one of the least digestible elements. In three pints of a mixture containing two-thirds water, we get but one pint of pure milk, which is not enough to answer the demands of the infant. We must, therefore, restore the sugar and fat, as indicated.

An infant fed upon weakly diluted milk is not only insufficiently nourished, but it is liable to derangements of the stomach and bowels. It may as well be said here, that the quality of milk in use should receive strict attention. If it is proposed to water milk, it must be proved that it has not already been watered before reaching the consumer. It is of vast importance to the baby that its milk be not twice diluted. This is no imaginary danger. Milk may be found in many families every day vitiated by this mode of adulteration.

An insufficient supply of sugar in milk is a common cause of constipation in babies. Sugar is an important factor in the rapid digestion of caseine, as has been partially explained. In the first instance, it furnishes material for the elaboration of pepsine in the peptic glands; and secondly, a portion of it is decomposed into lactic acid, a certain quantity of which is conducive to digestion, by increasing the acidity of the gastric juice. Thus the digested food is passed rapidly out of the stomach before there has been time for an excessive acid decomposition, and the intestines are stimulated by this rapid supply to an increased peristaltic action. More remotely, also,

the sugar furnishes an important oxidizable element in the general system thus supplying the force required by the involuntary muscles of the intestines. While sugar must be regarded an important element in the first stages of digestion, it is also noticeable that an excess of it tends to a greatly increased acidity of all the digestive fluids, thus producing the very evils we would avoid. This is one of the difficulties attending the use of cane sugar, and when this is used instead of milk sugar, as is generally the case, the infant's power of digesting it must be determined by experiment. The capacity of infants in this respect differs very materially.

The immediate effect of fat upon the digestion of caseine is not readily explained. Its mechanical effect is of some importance no doubt. The oil globules are intimately incorporated in the coagulum of caseine, and do something towards rendering it more easily disintegrated. It is possible that fat performs some office in connection with the phosphates held in solution or suspension in the caseine, and which are set free in the stomach to play an important part, with other salines of milk, in the elaboration of the acid elements of gastric juice. Oil has the property of dissolving free phosphorus to a considerable degree, and of appropriating the phosphate and alkaline salts in the process of being emulsified. It is true this process is carried on at a later stage of digestion in the intestines, but the reorganization of the salts commences in the stomach. But, whatever its method of operation, fat certainly renders a larger amount of caseine digestible. It will often be found in practice that the addition of a little more cream to the baby's food will correct any mild indigestion of caseine. At the age of several months, when the child is feeding on nearly pure milk, this observation becomes of considerable importance. Much more cream can be digested than is popularly supposed. We often hear the complaint of the nurse that the milk in use is too "rich"—"it does not agree with the baby." By the term "rich" is almost always meant too much cream. Generally, in such cases, it will be found that the caseine is greatly in excess of the cream. As a shrewd farmer once expressed it, "there is more danger in the bottom of the milk-can than in the top." Within proper limits, the fat of milk will afford no disturbance of digestion unless there is a marked deficiency in the natural mineral constituents of the food. Exceptions will be met with, and now and then an infant will be found unable to digest much fat, just as in adults we meet with the same peculiarity. A little intelligent experimenting will reveal the facts of the case.

It is not necessary to discuss here the part which the fat of milk plays in nutrition. Its importance as a heat-making and force-producing agent, and the office it fills in cell-building and many other molecular changes necessary to the well-being of the body, is universally recognized.

Allusion has been made to the importance of restoring the mineral matter to diluted milk. Of all the errors of artificial feeding, the omission of the various salines which enter into the structure of the body may be considered the most common and the most serious. A large proportion of the vices of digestion, absorption and assimilation, may be traced to this neglect. When we consider how universally the salines are distributed through every solid and fluid of the body, it may be regarded almost a wonder how they become so generally overlooked as a factor of alimentation. From the moment they enter the stomach to the time they are eliminated from the system through the various excretions, they never cease to perform some important office. It would require a small treatise to follow them through the entire rôle they play in the animal economy. They are associated with the performance of every function of the body, whether of digestion, absorption or assimilation, whether of secretion or excretion, of endosmosis or exosmosis, of constructive or destructive metamorphosis. It is proposed here simply to point out some of the evils, chiefly to digestion, resulting from their omission from the infant's diet.

The important mineral constituents of milk are chlorine, phosphoric acid and (sparingly) sulphuric acid, in combination with soda, potash, lime, magnesia and iron. Loosley speaking, these may be classified into two groups, designated as the chlorine salts and the phosphate salts—the first group comprising chlorides of sodium and potassium: the second, phosphates of lime magnesia, soda and iron. Whether these combinations represent the precise mode of arrangement under which the salines exist in milk cannot be definitely stated, of course: for the process of incineration employed in their chemical analysis may effect rearrangements of some of the elements and produce new compounds. Happily, however, the several organs of the body find themselves able to appropriate them as they are presented, and of elaborating from them such materials as they need.

Although a proper degree of acidity is necessary to the action of gastric juice, it does not appear that its efficiency depends upon any one particular acid for its digestive properties. Lactic acid is now generally regarded as the free acid of gastric juice, but there is also

present, at the time of digestion, hydrochloric acid and the acid phosphate of lime. Their united presence is suggestive of use; and, while it is safe to say that digestion might go on measurably well under the office of either one alone, it is fair to conclude that their combined action best accomplishes the process.

The use of lactic acid in digestion has been pointed out while speaking of milk sugar. No less importance to the proper formation of gastric juice, and to rapid digestion, is the presence, in abundant supply, of the salines of milk. The chlorides and the phosphates begin their offices as soon as they reach the stomach. The chlorides furnish the chlorine for the formation, with hydrogen, of chlorohydric acid; the phosphate of lime contains the elements for the acid phosphate. Just what the chemical reactions are between these several salts, and how they are effected, is not known. What was said of the manner in which lactic acid acts in promoting digestion and increasing the peristaltic action of the intestines, can be said with equal truth of the other acids of gastric juice. Moreover the process of secretion of *all* the digestive fluids—gastric, pancreatic, hepatic and intestinal—depends indirectly upon the mineral ingredients of food. Slow digestion in babies is almost always attended with constipation. As was before pointed out, the proper stimulus of the peristaltic movements of the intestines is a rapid supply of the well-digested contents of the stomach. If digestion be slow, there is time for an excessive formation of acids, not only the normal acids, but also of the accidental and irritating acetic and butyric acids. If these are passed into the intestines in greater quantity than can be neutralized by the alkaline fluids there found, there will result an acid state of the bowels, and the infant will have an opposite condition—diarrhœa.

The alkaline reaction of the pancreatic juice, as of all the fluids secreted by the intestines and liver, depends upon the salines furnished through the blood to the organs secreting them. If there is an insufficient supply of these materials, in the food, there will be a deficiency in the secretion of the alkaline juices, and the neutralizing capacity of these fluids will be lessened accordingly. The result will be precisely what it is when an excessive quantity of acid is received from the stomach. So, from the same error in diet, we may get alternate constipation and diarrhœa, according to the quantity and quality of food administered.

It is hardly necessary to say, while pointing out the evils of an insufficient supply of mineral matter, that an excess of these same ma-

terials may result injuriously. Osmosis is a constant condition of normal cell-life. Transudation in and out through the walls of the cells depends upon a saline condition of the fluids to be transmitted. If this saline condition be excessive, transudation is too rapid, and before there has been time for the cells to appropriate the constructive elements of the nutritive juices they are poured off through the excretory organs—chiefly by the intestines—and we have, as a result, a wasting diarrhœa. This is an accident, however, which but seldom attends artificial feeding, for the quantity of salts is oftener defective than excessive.

Of all the omissions of the mineral ingredients of food, none has seemed to me so common and inexplicable as the omission of any potash salt whatever. If reference is made to the percentages of the different salts of milk, the large proportion of potash will be very noticeable. If, in nature's typical food, potash appears to be so important an ingredient, how can any artificial food of the infant be deprived of it without serious effects? Soda is generally supplied in abundance—too often in excess—in the form of chloride of sodium (common salt), and more rarely, in the practice of some, in the form of phosphate of soda. Important as this element is, it can never fill the office of potash in the living system. Their close alliance in chemical properties does not make them equivalents in their physiological offices. That each of these minerals has a specific office is evident enough from the special way in which they are distributed. "Thus, in the blood—and here the circumstances are of the most favorable nature for an equal distribution of saline matter, if a special appropriating action were not in operation—it is found that phosphates and potash salts predominate in the corpuscles, and chlorides and soda salt in the plasma around. Again, as regards the distribution of potash and soda generally, it is noticeable that the former is the alkali belonging particularly to the formed tissues, the latter to the infiltrating fluids." (Pavy.)

Of the formed tissues the muscles and the skin appear to suffer most from a deficiency of potash in the diet. It will sometimes be found that the weak, flabby muscles of an ill-fed infant will take on a more healthy nutrition under the use of certain potash salts added to milk or other food, while some of the cutaneous eruptions of the scalp and other parts of the body, are very speedily cured by their use. It has always seemed to me that the craving which babies of a few months of age almost uniformly manifest for potatoes over other



vegetable diet is due largely to the great percentage of potash contained in them.

The bare mention here made of the importance of the mineral materials of food, is for the purpose of calling general attention to the subject rather than for any exhaustive explanation of what is known and acknowledged by all physiologists.

We return now to the general diet of the infant. It is well to begin the feeding of cow's milk considerably diluted, with the cream, sugar and salts restored, as has already been explained. A new-born infant will require three to four ounces of a mixture containing one part milk to two parts water, every two hours. The proportion of milk and the quantity of food should be increased according to the digestive powers of the child, irrespective of age, feeling the way along carefully. The food should be prepared anew at the time of feeding, and not in quantity for the day. Milk decomposes rapidly after it has been watered, particularly in warm weather. In proportion as the milk is increased the added elements should be diminished. It will generally be found practicable to feed a healthy vigorous baby of five months of age upon clear milk — sometimes at an earlier age. It is desirable to get the child on a pure milk diet as soon as possible.

The value of "one cow's milk," which has been so generally considered desirable, is no doubt greatly over-estimated. Were the supply never so desirable it would be difficult to procure it. Few persons in cities keep a cow. The people are dependent upon the honesty and carefulness of the milkman. They do not understand the amount of watchfulness required to insure a uniform quality of milk from one cow. In fact it is well nigh impossible. It involves the system of feeding and the general care of the animal, as well as the after management of her milk, all of which must be delegated to hired help. The milk of any single cow must be much more variable in quality than the mixed product of an entire herd. Any accident of feeding, or any other condition modifying the quality of one cow's milk, would not materially change the quality of the mixed product of an entire dairy, whereas such accident might modify one cow's milk to a degree to prove injurious, or even fatal, to an infant feeding upon it. Under any ordinary management the entire yield of any one cow may be lost for one day, and generally, it is safe to say, the accident will not be reported to the customer taking the milk. The annoyance and danger of such accidents are sufficiently frequent to render the practice in question undesirable. A pure, sweet and rich

milk from a well-managed dairy is all we need demand, and we should be thankful for that. Those who insist on the use of milk from one animal would do better to use goat's milk. This will prove uniformly satisfactory. The goat should be kept on the premises where she can be milked at the time the child needs feeding, and the milk given warm and fresh from the udder. She makes an excellent step-mother. Her milk contains less of caseine and more of sugar and of salts than cow's milk, and moreover the salts are richer in phosphates than those from any other kind of milk. A sample of goat's milk which I analyzed last summer contained—

Caseine, . . . . .	3.50
Fat, . . . . .	4.10
Sugar, . . . . .	6.00
Salts, . . . . .	.70
Water, . . . . .	85.70

This milk was fed diluted with water in the proportion of one part water to four parts milk. After three months it was given clear as it came from the animal. The large percentages of lactine and of salts in goats milk have never in my experience proved any disadvantage.

Condensed milk sometimes proves very useful. Its use is not followed by very uniform success. The large amount of cane sugar which it contains furnishes an obstacle to digestion not easy to overcome completely. Still, in a few instances, I have found it to agree with the stomach when nothing else would, and apparently save the life of the child. For some cause the Swiss milk appears to be the most readily digested. It is to be regretted that some caution is necessary even in the use of condensed milk. It is generally thought that condensed milk cannot deteriorate while hermetically sealed. This is a mistake. It certainly does undergo some kind of deleterious change if exposed for a long time to the direct rays of the sun. This has happened several times under my own observation to samples which had been exposed in shop windows. In one instance the fat had partially decomposed into butyric acid. The sample was taken from the show-window of a shop where the summer sun had been pouring in upon it for a considerable length of time. In very large cities, where it is impossible for the masses to get fresh and pure milk, condensed milk must supply a great need.

When an infant's stomach has become completely incapacitated, from mismanagement or other cause, for digesting milk, it is well to

change the food for a short time—sometimes several days—until that organ has had sufficient rest to perform its regular office. During this interval of rest, rice-water and cream may be given in the proportion of five parts of the former to one part of the latter, and sweetened slightly with sugar of milk. Or, if desired, arrowroot may be used instead of rice water. It should be boiled until thoroughly hydrated, and made very dilute. Cream and sugar should be added as with the rice-water. These liquids should be fed often and in minute quantities—a few teaspoonfuls every hour. They are not foods in any important sense, and they should not be continued beyond a few days. If, from any cause, it should appear necessary to continue their use beyond a week, it is better to add teaspoonful doses of beef-juice from a fresh roast or from steak. At the same time a little rennet whey will often prove of service. In fact, the whey will often prove serviceable in connection with other forms of diet, from the pepsine contained in it.

On resuming a more substantial diet—and this should be done as soon as the circumstances will admit—the same caution should be observed as in the commencement with a new-born infant. It will occasionally happen that the diluted milk diet first described will not be tolerated by the stomach, and it will be found that some other modification of milk will suit better. As regards the physician's connection with such cases, i. e., when the little dyspeptic has actually become a patient, it will generally be found that various expedients have been tried by the mother, nurse and neighbors, and the baby has meantime attained about the age of three months. This is the age at which it will begin the digestion of some amylaceous substance tolerably well. When this can be borne, it is, no doubt, an aid to the digestion of caseine. The aid is chiefly mechanical. Any substance which causes caseine to coagulate in a state of minute sub-division aids its digestibility, inasmuch as it is now in a condition to be acted upon rapidly by the gastric juice. A slight modification of a diet recommended by Drs. Meigs and Pepper of Philadelphia (*Diseases of Children*,) is one I have used with the greatest satisfaction. The formula is:—

Milk, . . . . .	One pint.
Water, . . . . .	One quart.
Arrowroot, . . . . .	Two teaspoonfuls.
Gelatine, . . . . .	One teaspoonful.
Cream, . . . . .	Three tablespoonfuls.
"Salts of Milk," . . . . .	One even teaspoonful.
Sugar of Milk, . . . . .	Four tablespoonfuls.

Boil the arrowroot in the water till thoroughly hydrated (till it is transparent), dissolve the gelatine and sugar in the same, add the milk, and scald, adding the salts and cream after the food is taken from the fire. This mixture should be kept in the ice chest, and a quantity sufficient for one feeding warmed over as required. The vessel in which the food is cooked should not be placed directly in contact with the fire for fear of scorching. It may be placed in another vessel partly filled with water. I have never found any other food so uniformly successful, after the stomach has once been thoroughly deranged. If given in quantity and at intervals suited to the child, *and adhered to*, it will seldom fail to have the desired effect. It is important to adhere in a reasonable degree, to some system of diet. It is bad practice to change the food every two or three days in hopes of finding something better suited to the case. This practice alone would be sufficient to derange the stomach of a healthy infant. Indeed, this is often found to be the sole cause of the trouble, in artificial feeding. The "salts of milk" used in the formula have already been sufficiently explained. If the sugar of milk seems objectionable on the ground of expense or trouble, cane sugar can be used sparingly, and a small pinch (say three grains) of the salts added to each meal.

If possible, milk, in some proportion, should enter into the diet of the infant. In all cases, before abandoning its use, it should be ascertained beyond a doubt that it is really the milk itself which is the disturbing element. There should be a thorough investigation of the child's general management. Probably no function of the body is more sensitive to disturbing influences from without than that of secretion of gastric juice. Let every untoward circumstance be well canvassed. Many inquiries will suggest themselves to the careful observer. Is there sufficient cleanliness observed in all the details of feeding? is the baby over fed? is he too often over-fatigued? are there errors in bathing? is he kept warm enough? is he prostrated by heat? are there hereditary tendencies to dyspepsia? are there constitutional vices, such as scrofula, syphilis, or tuberculosis? These are some of the many relations affecting digestion, all of which must be kept constantly in mind.

Cleanliness in every detail of feeding is of the first importance. A sour nursing-bottle, or milk-can, or other utensil will start the fermenting and putrefactive process in milk very rapidly. Milk thus tainted is certain to upset the stomach. Many very young infants are kept in constant ill health from this cause.

Over-feeding is the most common of all the causes of indigestion. It consists either in giving too great a quantity for each meal or in feeding a less quantity at too frequent intervals. The food itself may be perfectly adapted to the child's powers of digestion, but, through carelessness or ignorance in administering the proper quantity, the digestive organs are kept constantly at work. It is only a question of how long they can endure such overtaxing. An infant which is fed every two hours should be through digesting in one hour, leaving the other half of the interval for rest. Or rather the stomach should be empty for that length of time. Intestinal digestion will be going on more continuously, of course. Children fed at longer intervals do not need fully one half the period for rest, perhaps, but the stomach should be empty one hour, at least, of each interval. An over-fed infant is in a state of constant malaise. It cries fitfully, and worries continuously; it seizes with avidity everything presented to it in the form of food. This habit is, in the minds of the attendants, a sure indication of hunger. In all discomforts of digestion, short of severe pain, babies are notoriously ravenous. It is difficult to convince their attendants of the true condition of things. "The baby is half starved," they say, which may or may not be true—very likely it is true, if insufficient food has been digested to nourish the body, but he will continue to starve until the stomach can be brought into a condition to prepare food for absorption. Directions for feeding should always be precise as to kind, quantity, frequency of feeding and the method of preparation. Attendants should be made to understand that the suitability of food depends as much upon the completeness with which it is digested and absorbed as upon its nutritive value *per se*—that the child is nourished by the quantity of food it appropriates, and not necessarily by the quantity taken into the stomach.

One very common cause of over-feeding is thirst. It does not always occur to the mind of the nurse that a baby whose diet consists exclusively of liquids may often be thirsty. Children often cry from thirst when it is supposed they are hungry. This most often happens in the night. The bottle is offered, which is seized with avidity, and thirst is quenched for the time being, but the already overloaded stomach has thrust upon it an additional burden, when a little water would better answer the requirements of the case. A child that may require but a moderate amount of food, may, nevertheless, require considerable liquid; and the peculiarity continues on through life. And besides, over-feeding itself generally induces thirst. Cold water is the

most refreshing and acceptable drink to the child, and unless some special condition of the system interdicts its use, it should not be denied.

There is the utmost importance of observing the very first indications of indigestion in the baby. Sometimes he will be worrisome, cry fretfully and writhe uncomfortably; he vomits solid curds, or belches sour smelling gasses; his belly feels hard and distended with "wind;" there may be slight looseness of the bowels, the dejections usually containing numerous undigested masses of caseine; he starts and turns in his sleep, bites upon his gums and draws up the muscles of his face as if about to cry or to laugh; his cheeks have large red patches, and he seems feverish at times, or perhaps he perspires too profusely. These are usually indications of indigestion, and most likely they are caused by over-feeding. They are almost always noticed by the nurse, but they are not considered of sufficient importance, even if their true import is understood, to call for any modification of diet. In all such cases, if the customary food were greatly reduced, or withheld altogether for a few hours, the stomach would soon be in a condition to proceed with its labors. This simple injunction, if observed at the right moment, would save a vast amount of illness and even of mortality among infants.

Muscular and nervous fatigue are too often the cause of indigestion. The infant is exposed to many causes of over-fatigue. The number of evolutions the average baby is put through in the course of each day is something remarkable. The rude handling it undergoes during every waking hour by tossing, jolting, violent rocking and shaking; the constant attempt to teach it to stand and walk; the bowling along rough walks in a carriage by boisterous children, are all sources of muscular fatigue which would be trying to an adult. The nervous system is also kept in a state of tension. The intelligence of the child is continually appealed to. The activity of the brain after the first few weeks of life, must be very great. The little creature finds itself in the midst of wonder-land, and the number of mysteries it will unravel in a very few months borders on the marvelous. Its fond relatives are pleased with its brightness, and unduly excite it to the performance of new tricks. Bright glares of light, sharp sounds, little starts of fright from strange attitudes and sudden approaches, the constant rattle of vehicles on the street, the clatter of neighboring machinery, the rude awaking from sound sleep—all these are violent shocks to the sensorium. A single occurrence of the kind is

bad enough, but a frequent repetition must needs enervate the strongest infant. Babies should be protected from violent transitions. They need rest and quiet at regular intervals, and an abundance of it. It will sometimes be found impossible to adapt any form of food to the digestive powers of an infant until it has been moved from its noisy locality to a more quiet street, or to the still more quiet country.

Bathing, when too often repeated, or when the body is kept too long exposed, or when the water used is too cold, will weaken digestion in feeble infants. They generate heat slowly, and the temperature of the body is so much reduced as to interfere with all its functions, digestion included. Besides, they lose heat more rapidly by radiation than strong, fat babies. Fat is a slow conductor of heat, and when all the interstices of the body, and the areolar tissue beneath the skin, are well stored with fat, the loss of heat is comparatively slow.

The want of sufficient clothing also tends to the same results, even in robust children. A decided chill puts an immediate stop to all digestion. We see practical demonstrations of this every day during the summer months, when there is less care taken in protecting the child from strong drafts of air, from exposure in the early evening, or from nakedness in the night. He gets a chill; a little shudder goes through his frame; in a short time he vomits his last meal as he swallowed it, untouched by the gastric juice; a sharp diarrhoea follows soon afterwards, or an attack of genuine *cholera infantum*. The infant's loss of heat from radiation is much more rapid than in an adult twenty times heavier, not only from its smaller bulk, but from its greater relative surface. The skin surface of an infant weighing eight pounds is twice as great to each pound of its weight as that of an adult weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. It can readily be seen how much greater are its chances of a chill from temporary exposure. It will often be found that a feeble infant insufficiently clad will materially improve in its digestive powers as soon as it is kept sufficiently warm.

Protracted heat, though less depressing to the nervous system than continuous cold, is the cause of much injury to the digestive apparatus. Heat is more detrimental because less easily avoided than cold. The latter can be overcome by artificial means always at hand, while the former is often a condition of climate which cannot always be shunned. It is not necessary, in this connection, to go into an elaborate description of the manner in which protracted heat debilitates the

nervous system, and, consequently, the digestive functions. The fact recognized, its practical bearing upon feeding becomes of importance.

During the hot summer months, the very first indications of derangement of the baby's digestion should receive immediate attention. Any unusual vomiting, or excessively acid eructations, or flatulence and colic, or obstinate constipation, or the slightest tendency to looseness of the bowels, all demand appropriate modifications of diet. Before these more conspicuous symptoms appear, however, there is usually more or less of griping pain in the intestines, as evinced by the fretful, worrying state of the child. This condition may exist several days, or only a few hours, before any decided outbreak of graver symptoms. This is the period when a brief suspension of all nourishment demanding any considerable digestive power will prevent the serious disturbances enumerated. At this time, also, extra care in keeping the belly and feet warm should be observed. It is a time, moreover, when any sudden changes in temperature, as from heat to cold or cold to heat, are greatly to be dreaded. How often, during a protracted term of heat, when the child has become in a manner acclimated, and through infinite pains his diet has been suited to his powers of digestion, a sudden change to a cooler temperature has proved the last shock to suspend digestion altogether! At this season there is great risk in making any experiments in diet. Not even the small liberty of variation commonly allowable in an infant's diet should be ventured. The kind of food found by experiment to have most uniformly agreed with it must be strictly adhered to. During very warm days a little weak brandy and water—say ten drops of brandy—may be given every hour to prevent languor and an irritable condition of the nervous system. This simple practice will many times avert the evils so much dreaded.

There is a popular notion that teething has much to do in deranging the digestion of infants. There is no doubt that the pain of dentition may irritate the nervous system, and prove, with other exciting causes, a true source of disorder. But it is noticeable that in winter no such effect accompanies dentition. It will be remembered that, while speaking of the distinctive characteristics of the infant's digestive organs, it was stated that the follicles which secrete the intestinal digestive juices are not developed until the period of dentition. Here lies the real source of trouble. The intestines are then in a transition state from the infantile to the adult condition. They are more than usually sensitive to disturbances from slight causes, and they are sub-



jected to new aliments from the fact that the infant is generally allowed to test pretty freely his new organs of mastication. Very little disturbance of digestion need arise from this cause if the child be treated as an infant until the first dentition is pretty well advanced.

Hereditary tendencies to dyspepsia are also great obstacles to artificial feeding. These do not always have any connection with the more marked constitutional ailments, such as scrofula and tuberculosis. An infant may be born in a debilitated condition. From the very first it is unable to digest any suitable food. Such children are more likely to die than to live. Sometimes, however, they appear to have inherited, with their weak stomachs, a great tenacity of life, and they live along till the proper period of infancy is passed, when there is usually some hope from the development of the intestinal follicles. But they are always dyspeptics, whether they are one year or a hundred years old, as their parents, and perhaps their grand-parents, were before them.

But little has thus far been said concerning farinaceous articles of diet. At the age of twelve months, and frequently at a much earlier age, an infant can digest starchy foods very well. To begin with, they should be partly digested by cooking, i. e., they should be given in a liquid form. A mixed diet is, from one cause or other, frequently preferable to clear milk. It may be preferable on account of the difficulty which many infants experience in digesting milk alone, or it may be desirable in the relief of the obstinate constipation which is so common in babies brought up by hand. The *modus operandi* of amylaceous substances in connection with the digestion of milk has already been sufficiently dwelt upon. They should at first be given in a liquid form, as a kind of preparation for the more solid farinaceous articles which are soon to form a considerable part of a more substantial diet, such as potatoes, rice, bread and oatmeal porridge. Oatmeal and wheat flour are the two most valuable and most accessible of the starchy foods to begin with. They should be thoroughly cooked in a liquid state before being mixed with the milk. When oatmeal is used, the thin gruel should be thoroughly strained through muslin to remove any hulls or undissolved grains. The quantity used in proportion to the milk may be varied to suit the demands of the case.

We now and then find an infant that cannot digest milk in the least quantity, or in any combination whatever. What is to be done? Our resources are by no means so limited as might at first appear. These children always seem to me to have a kind of compensatory peculiarity of digestion—a greater capacity for the digestion of starchy foods.

In the first place, there is the entire list of patented prepared foods, each of which claims special advantages. I have never refused to try a single one of them which has ever been brought to my notice. My success with them has not been such as to induce me to resort to them before first trying the farinaceous preparations extemporized at home. They are convenient, expensive and theoretically "scientific"—three qualifications well calculated to recommend them to popular favor; but they fail, for some reason, to satisfy the demands of the infant economy beyond a few days. When they have been pronounced successful, they have been used in combination with milk, which, of course, is another phase of the question.

In oatmeal we have one of the most valuable forms of diet for infants. I should place it first on the list of farinaceous foods. It undoubtedly has some advantages over all others. The starch globules are smaller and more readily hydrated on boiling, it contains more fat or oil than any other of the cereals, except maize, and the gluten is abundant and more readily digested than that of any other grain except wheat. It is also rich in soluble salts, while the husk and envelope contain but little of those elements which irritate the alimentary canal and tend to diarrhoea. In short, it approaches more nearly the standard of a typical food than any other of the cerealia. If it fails to agree with the stomach, the cause is oftener found in its method of preparation and administration, or in the quality of the meal, than in the digestive powers of the infant. Here, as in every other article of infant diet, it is necessary to exercise every caution in selection; for oatmeal is liable to deterioration from fermentation and from the presence of acari, various forms of beetles and worms. These creatures leave excrements in the form of minute granular particles, which furnish a nidus for certain fungus growths, giving the flour a peculiar musty odor.

Success in the use of oatmeal depends upon three conditions, namely, the good quality of the meal, its proper preparation and the quantity administered. As regards quality, a sufficient intelligence on the part of the purchaser should be a protection against imposition. It is easier to procure superior grades now than formerly, since oatmeal has become a regular article of household diet in most American families. The occasional prejudice in favor of imported brands is a mistaken one, for the reason that they cannot come to us so fresh, and they are sometimes adulterated with rye and barley flour. These spurious additions, and especially the former, are grave defects, attended

with danger. It is well known that they possess properties very liable to produce diarrhoea. For infant food it is not necessary nor desirable that oatmeal should be bolted. The more of the cortex or envelope there is left in the meal the better, provided the husks are tolerably removed. In straining all the coarse elements are removed, and it is desirable, in the process of cooking, to extract the nutritive principles from the grain as they are provided by nature.

In preparing oatmeal for food it should be boiled for a long time—not less than two to three hours. When it is to be the regular diet of the child, a special cooking apparatus should be used, for the sake of convenience. All the tin shops keep what is known as the “oatmeal kettle.” It is a kettle within a kettle arranged like the common glue-pot. The outer vessel is partly filled with water, so that the inner one is not brought in direct contact with the fire. The apparatus can be left on the range without any watching, thus avoiding the risk of scorching the food. In cooking the mass should be kept in quite a liquid state, the more readily to extract and dissolve the nutritive elements, and to facilitate straining. It should be strained through coarse muslin, and, if necessary, afterwards diluted with water to the specific gravity of milk (1031.) A little cream and milk sugar may sometimes be added with advantage. Oatmeal gruel, as thus prepared, will seem, to most persons, extremely unsubstantial, and the constant temptation will be to make it “thicker.” The most emphatic injunctions of the physician as to this point will many times be disregarded; the attendants will persist in giving the gruel too heavy, and all his pains will be thrown away. The baby cannot digest so much starch and gluten; acid fermentation takes place, and vomiting and diarrhoea follow.

The quantity to be fed at any one time must be determined by experience in each individual case. It should be small to begin with, and the way felt along gradually, as in all other forms of diet. Gruel made in the way just described does not differ much from milk in nutritive value, bulk for bulk. In the hot weather, it is well to give a little brandy and water, in the same way and for the same reasons as already mentioned.

For some reason, there is an absurd disposition on the part of attendants to be continually tampering with the baby's food. He may be thriving famously on any given food—the oatmeal gruel for instance—and some one suggests that it is too “sloppy,” it ought to be given heavier, or milk should be added, and forthwith the change is

made. Exit baby. If the food is fulfilling the demands of the case, not the slightest deviation should be made—above all is this important during the hot summer months.

Another very valuable farinaceous diet may be prepared by subjecting wheat flour to a temperature sufficiently high to change the starch into dextrine. This is usually done by tying a pound of flour tightly in a cotton cloth and keeping it in a kettle of boiling water for six to eight hours. When the cloth is removed the flour is found in the form of a hard ball, enveloped in a tough skin of gluten. The skin is removed from one side leaving the remainder for the protection of the ball. A portion is grated off whenever required and made into a thin gruel. In changing the starch into dextrine, by the process of boiling, the first stage of digestion is already accomplished before it is taken into the stomach. It also possesses the additional advantage of requiring but little cooking when needed for use, and it can be made into a gruel in a few minutes. Generally the temperature of boiling water is not sufficiently high to change so large a mass of flour into dextrine, the centre of the ball remaining unchanged. The process may be completed by subjecting it to a moderate heat in an oven for an hour longer, using all precaution against burning. The sense of taste is the best test in determining whether the process is rightly accomplished. The mass has a sweetish taste easily recognized when once learned. It should have no raw, starchy flavor. This diet is very palatable and easily digested, rather more so with some children than the oatmeal gruel. It is not, however, so typical a food. Finely bolted wheat flour is almost wholly deficient in fat and in mineral constituents, both of which are needed in the diet. It is advisable, therefore, to add the cream from a quantity of milk equal to that of the gruel used, and also one of the alkaline carbonates and the phosphates, in about the same proportion in which they exist in milk. The gruel should not be sweetened much. This is an excellent form of farinaceous food to use in combination with milk, when the infant can digest milk.

In those cases where dentition is delayed several months beyond the average time of appearance of the teeth, from a scrofulous condition, or from rickets, it may be well to consider the child as in a measure passed the period of infancy, and modify his diet accordingly. He now needs rather more of a variety, and many things can be given in a semi-solid form, which need but little division by mastication. Such, for instance, are finely mashed potatoes, moistened with milk, or

sweet butter, or juice from a roast of beef. Soft-boiled eggs are very suitable, and such children are more than usually fond of them. The egg is another typical food. The yelk is 'rich in oil and the phosphates, and well-adapted to scrofulous children. Beef juice and animal broths may be given in small quantities. Home-made stale bread, plain "cookies," oatmeal mush with cream, are all relished and digested fairly. Sometimes raw beef, scraped into a fine pulp, and seasoned lightly with salt, may be fed a teaspoonful at a time, with great advantage. The digestion of the more solid farinaceous foods may be greatly aided by giving a little malt (diastase) with the meals.

Who is to decide whether the food is agreeing with the infant—the physician or its attendant? Both; but first the physician, and more particularly in those cases where the attendant is inexperienced. The nursery is a veritable *kindergarten*, in which many "object-lessons" are to be learned. In most American families the mother is the nurse, and, in many instances, the sole attendant of her infant. This is as it should be. The maternal feelings quicken the intelligence and make the mother an acute observer, and a ready listener to all that concerns the welfare of her offspring. A little physiological lecture will give her all the principal points connected with the digestion of milk. She must be taught what to observe, and given some general idea of the significance of her observations. She will thus know in season what requires the attention of the physician. She should know what constitutes a natural stool, for instance, and what a healthy mouth and a sound skin are.

Though not strictly within the province of this essay, it may not be inopportune to say a word in conclusion about wet nurses. The trouble and danger of artificial feeding are so generally understood they are greatly dreaded by all concerned. Those able to employ a wet nurse are often inconsolable in their repeated failures in procuring one. I have shared their disappointments in fruitless efforts in their behalf. A good wet nurse is so rare a creature I have quite given up the search for her. The chances are that a goat will serve a better purpose, and she can be obtained with one half the trouble, and be free from all risk of disease. Wet nursing as a rule must necessarily be a failure. The relation between nurse and child is, in a very important sense, an unnatural one. Except in rare instances the feelings of maternity are wanting. The nurses belong to a class of "unfortunates." They come from the poorer classes, and from all nationalities. They are the victims of distressing circumstances.

They have either lost their own baby, or deserted it in the stress of poverty for the hire of nurse. They are the creatures of grief in either case, and they come to their new charge with a "far away and long ago" look painful to behold. In many instances they are obtained several days after the loss of their own child, when lactation has already become lessened from the effects of grief and other causes. Their painful recollections and new surroundings produce a mental state unfavorable to the free and healthful secretion of milk, and the chances are they will give out altogether in the course of a few weeks.

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THE  
VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES,

BY  
WILLIAM A. MOWRY, A. M.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

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## THE VENTILATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

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*Dr. C. H. Fisher, Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR SIR:—You have asked me to give you a paper embodying the results of my experience and observation upon the Ventilation of School Houses.

I cannot enter into any exhaustive treatise upon this important subject, nor would it be desirable, if I had all the time and facilities at hand to do so. But, I apprehend, what is most needed in this utilitarian age, is the result of experience—practical facts.

Let me then, as briefly as I may, give you some conclusions at which I have arrived, and which I believe will be found to be correct and scientific. For more than twenty-five years, during which I have been constantly engaged in teaching, I have been compelled to give more or less attention to the subject, and during some of those years, it has been one of the leading topics of my special study.

I need not say that I have found as wide a diversity of belief and of practice, concerning principles and facts, as upon almost any other subject that can be named.

It is not to be wondered at that the most crude and erroneous ideas remain in the public mind, when the highest authorities differ so widely in relation even to the most fundamental principles.

1. In what do the noxious elements of foul air consist?
2. Do the poisonous gases—carbonic acid, for instance—rise to the top, or fall to the bottom of the room?
3. Hence, should the foul air be drawn off from the top or the bottom?
4. Should the bad air be *drawn* or *forced* out of the room?
5. Is steam heat better than furnace heat?
6. Is direct, or indirect radiation from steam pipes to be preferred?

These are only examples of questions upon which the most diverse answers are given, and that by intelligent people, and even those

who have made the study a specialty. We have only to visit our school houses, in any part of the country, our court houses, our churches, or public halls, to be convinced that correct principles of ventilation are successfully applied but very rarely.

#### CARBONIC ACID.

It was formerly considered by many that carbonic acid, being heavier than the atmosphere would sink to the floor, and must be taken off from there rather than from the top of the room. Many exhaustive experiments, however, have shown, that in accordance with the universal law of the general diffusion of gases, this poisonous element soon becomes universally diffused throughout the air, especially when the air is kept in constant agitation by moving about the room, as, for example, when large classes leave their seats to take places for recitation, and return.

Indeed, if you place the open mouths of two jars together, the one upright and the other inverted, with the lower one filled with carbonic acid gas, and the upper one with hydrogen, the lightest gas known, in a short time they will be found to have become almost perfectly and equally intermingled throughout the whole mass.

But this carbonic acid, breathed out from the lungs, is not the only unhealthy element found in the air of a school-room. There are constantly floating in such air considerable quantities of animal matter, effete effluvia, thrown off from the skin, exhaled from the lungs, or otherwise interjected into the air, which, perhaps, may prove quite as deleterious as the carbonic acid.

#### OBJECT OF VENTILATION.

The object of ventilation is two fold, and not as so often regarded, simply for *one* purpose.

1. It must introduce into the room a constant and sufficient supply of pure air from without.
2. It must carry off from the room the air already rendered impure and which holds the deleterious elements. The well known "Sexton's plea for pure air," shows with more graphic vividness, perhaps, than elegance, the necessity for a constant supply of pure air to be furnished, where many pairs of lungs are constantly vitiating the air to be breathed. We have right here, therefore, one of the fundamental principles, always to be remembered, that *a supply of pure air*

must constantly be kept up. It is useless to make ventilating shafts, to carry away the impure air, so long as there is no supply of fresh air furnished.

This principle of a *constant and abundant supply* of fresh air cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

No one method of heating or of ventilating will answer in all cases, since the conditions vary so widely. For example, in a country school house of but one room, usually heated by a stove, a very different set of circumstances exist from the case of a city school of eight, ten or twelve rooms under one roof, and perhaps upon four different floors. What would be easy and rational in one case has no application in the other.

#### A COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.

In the one-room building, heated by a stove, one of the best methods of obtaining an even temperature and wholesome air, is by having (1) a double cylinder stove, with hot air chamber or passage between the *real* stove and the outside covering, and (2) to furnish a supply of pure air and take off the bad air, by a Robinson's ventilator.

From 1865 to 1870 I used the stove here suggested, in a room about thirty by forty feet in size, with from forty-five to fifty pupils. The room was heated throughout the cold season with less than two tons of coal, (one season using but a ton and a half.) Some of the pupils sat within five feet of the stove without feeling excessive heat, and others were sufficiently warm on the opposite side of the room. The temperature of the two sides of the room—on one side within five feet of the stove, and on the other side nearly fifty feet away—would show a variation by the thermometer of not more than two degrees. By this method the cold air is drawn along the floor slowly from all points, and the heated air thrown out at the top of the stove passing to all parts of the room.

The Robinson's ventilator placed in the upper part of the room and passing out through the roof will constantly pour in a supply of pure air on the one side, and take away the foul air upon the other, and this too without producing an objectionable current upon the heads of the pupils.

#### A CITY SCHOOL HOUSE.

In large houses, consisting of several rooms and on different floors, other means must be provided. Let us consider several of the principles involved.

## I.—SURFACE AND CUBICAL CONTENTS.

It is of great importance to have sufficient space for a proper quantity of air.

A room designed to seat forty to forty-five pupils—at the most fifty—should be 30x40 feet, thereby having a floor of 1200 square feet.

The height of the room should be not less than twelve nor (ordinarily) more than fifteen feet. A good rule is to allow, *in all cases*, twenty-five square feet of flooring and three hundred cubic feet of air to each pupil.

## II.—HEATING.

The public have been entertained of late years—if not enlightened—with much discussion of the relative merits of furnace heat and steam heat. We have had all the changes rung upon the superiority of the latter over the former. “It is a soft heat;” “a moist heat;” “has a more healthy, life-giving, invigorating tone,” &c., &c. I would not say that the modern method of steam heating has no advantages. It is not affirmed that this method of heating is in no case a success. There are many instances in which intelligent people are entirely satisfied with it and would have, if possible, no other method. Yet I am fully persuaded, that, as a general rule, for school houses, it does not prove so satisfactory as furnace heating, and that the present tendency of the public mind in swinging back from the steam heating to furnaces is in the right direction. My own observation and experience lead me to believe that good furnaces, properly arranged and carefully kept, will afford better results in relation to ventilation, quality of air, quantity of heat and cost of heating, than the most approved methods of steam heating.

The popular idea that steam heat imparts a softer, moister, purer tone to the air, possibly may rest somewhat upon the imagination.

When water is boiled in an open vessel it gives off steam, and this, of course, conveys moisture into the air. “Heating by steam,” therefore, very naturally suggests the boiling tea-kettle. But close the boiler, air tight, and convey the steam around the room and out of it, in air tight, steam tight pipes, and how, pray, can these pipes, heated by steam, give a *moist* tone to the air?

The only way it can be done is by opening a stop-cock and letting out the steam. But, if moisture is needed it can be obtained, in a much more desirable way from a furnace than by opening an escape valve in the steam pipe and letting out a quantity of dirty, filthy

steam, formed from dirty water, impregnated with iron rust and oil.

Place an evaporating pan in connection with the furnace, supply it with pure, clean water, and in a large furnace, suitable for school purposes from two to four pails of water a day may be evaporated, in cold weather, especially if the air be unusually dry, so as to render this evaporation desirable.

It is often said that whenever the furnace becomes red hot, and the air to be heated comes in contact with this red hot iron, "the air is burned up;" it is "dried out;" it "becomes dead;" it "loses its vitality," etc., etc.

The air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Which is "burned up?" Surely, not the oxygen, for that is not (in the ordinary sense of the word) combustible. It cannot be the nitrogen, for that unites with no substance, except with extreme difficulty and by indirect means. If the air is rendered "dry," where does the water go to? If moisture is in the air, it must either remain there, or be absorbed by some surrounding objects. But it is proverbial that all furniture is baked and becomes dry by furnace heat, and *equally so by steam heat*.

The truth is that whether the house be heated by steam or by furnace, the temperature is often raised to a much higher point than is necessary, and the higher the temperature the greater the capacity of the air to absorb moisture. The dry air, so called, therefore, is the consequence of *too much* heat, and has but little reference to the kind of heat.

It is not to be denied, however, that a change may be produced in the quality of the air for breathing, by *over heating* it. The healthfulness of the air,—in other words, its adaptation to its proper use in breathing, depends upon certain minor conditions, extremely difficult to explain.

Why is the dry air of Minnesota better for consumptives than the atmosphere of New England? Why are certain classes of invalids benefited by a protracted visit to Florida? Why are some asthmatic patients freer from their difficulty of breathing near the seashore, while others are better inland, and can scarcely live at the coast?

It is very probable that by superheating the air, its ozonic and electric conditions are so changed as to interfere somewhat with its best adaptation to the needs of the lungs. But it is confidently claimed that with furnaces of sufficient size, properly taken care of, and regulated, so as to avoid this extreme temperature, the difficulty may ordinarily, in nearly all temperatures to which we are liable in this

climate, be avoided, or so reduced to a minimum, as not to be of serious consequence, and probably so as to prove quite as little injurious as steam heat, especially when other circumstances are taken into the account.

On the other hand, it is without question that furnace heat is more reliable, both in extremely cold weather, and in mild weather, in relation to quantity. On very cold mornings, it is often with the utmost difficulty that large rooms can be heated to a proper temperature by 9 o'clock, with the ordinary steam heating apparatus. On the other hand, it is within my own personal knowledge, that there is no difficulty in securing an atmosphere in such rooms, of 68° or 70° Fahrenheit, at that hour by properly regulated furnaces.

Again, on warm days, when less heat is needed, it is far easier and simpler to secure the small quantity of heat required, by hot air furnaces, than by the steam method. Steam cannot be formed without heating the water to the boiling point, 212°, which gives more heat than is needed, but with a furnace the fire may be left to smoulder and it will last often for days, without any replenishing, giving off what little heat is required, and so furnishing a steady, uniform, proper temperature.

It is important in heating by furnaces, to have *good furnaces*, properly constructed, and properly managed. Many furnaces fail of producing satisfactory results because *the cold air boxes are too small*. There must be a full supply of pure air if good results are expected.

Then in regard to economy. In a New England city stands a school house, built a few years ago, containing about 150,000 cubic feet to be heated. It has the most approved system of steam heating by *indirect* radiation. I have been informed that two hundred tons of coal are used each year to heat this building.

In another city stands a school house, built about the same time, containing about 300,000 cubic feet. It is heated by five large furnaces, which have consumed only eighty-five tons of coal, each year for the last five years, and there has never been a morning but once, when the air has not been sufficiently warm in all the rooms at 9 o'clock, and that was on account of the draft having been left open, so that from the wind rising suddenly and blowing severely in the night, the fires went out, and the building was found in the morning with no fires in the furnaces. Yet by new fires the rooms were quite comfortably warm by 9 o'clock, and had sufficient heat by 10 o'clock.

## III.—SUPPLY OF PURE AIR.

By means of these furnaces, the air is ordinarily taken from out doors, and a constant supply is poured into the rooms.

If, however the steam heaters are used, the method of indirect radiation only should be employed, which furnishes the same supply of fresh air. In *no case* should direct radiation be used unless there is by some means a constant supply of fresh air kept up. The impure air cannot be forced out, unless there is a supply to take its place.

## IV.—PLACE OF PIPES FOR PURE AIR.

It is better that the hot air pipes should lead up into the rooms to be heated, next the outer walls of the house, inasmuch as by this means the heated air poured into the room will be carried by natural currents to the opposite side, and in this way an equality of temperature will be produced, through all parts of the room.

## V.—PLACE OF PIPES FOR IMPURE AIR.

The ventiducts should then be placed on the opposite side of the room from the hot air pipes and neither should be near the teacher's platform. This plan will then ensure a general circulation of air throughout the room, and an equality of temperature.

## VI.—CHARACTER AND ARRANGEMENT OF VENTIDUCTS.

1. These pipes to carry away the foul air, should be placed in the wall of the room, and should *in all cases be perpendicular*, never horizontal in any part, but, proceeding vertically from the side of the room, pass out through the roof ending in some approved ventilating cap.

2. These pipes should each communicate with only one room. In no case should two or more rooms, whether on the same or different floors, communicate with the same ventiduct.

3. These ducts should be round, and as *smooth* as may be upon the inside. A round pipe, whether to admit pure air, or to carry away the impure air, will carry a vastly greater quantity than a square one of the same surface capacity.

Besides, a pipe with a smooth surface,—and the best that I have seen have been lined with tin— will conduct rapidly a column of air through it, but a pipe with a rough interior is generally of no value whatever, since it is utterly impossible to force a current of air through it.

## VII.—SIZE OF THE VENTIDUCTS.

Upon no point is there a greater diversity of opinion and of practice than in reference to the size of the pipes or ducts necessary to carry off the foul air. It was formerly thought that a small brick flue eight inches square placed in the wall of a building with a register of equal size opening into the room, was sufficient to ventilate perfectly a large school-room.

A fine building was erected ten or fifteen years ago for one of the most noted schools of New England, in the walls of which (the house being built of brick) were placed two such flues as described above to each large room. These flues not pargeted and left smooth within, but with rough and jagged sides, it was supposed would be ample to carry off the foul air produced by fifty or a hundred pupils.

On the other hand, in some cities may now be found huge ventilating shafts from three to five feet square, with openings into the rooms eighteen inches wide and three or three and a half feet long. Such a shaft running up between two rooms would communicate with both, on each of three or four stories, thus acting as the duct for foul air from six or eight large school rooms. Of course, it requires no argument to show that great quantities of heated air would be carried off in cold weather, when less ventilation was needed, and in mild weather the operation would be greatly diminished.

The old adage, "Large bodies move slowly," is as applicable to *air* as to solids. Is it not easy to see therefore that there must be certain dimensions for an air duct, as well as for a smoke flue, which will carry off a greater quantity of air or smoke, than a larger or a smaller pipe?

The fact is, in cold weather, when there is a great difference between the temperature within and without, the pressure of the atmosphere will give sufficient power to drive a great quantity of air through a large shaft, while in mild weather, it will require considerable *power* to create and keep in motion a draft through such a pipe. Then if several rooms, especially if they are upon different floors, open into one shaft, it will often happen that there will be a draft *out of* one room, and *into* another.

Frequently, another difficulty is experienced by having several rooms open into one duct, by reason of the communication of sound from one room to another, so that the exercises in one will be heard in another.

I have found that a round tin-lined pipe of twelve or fifteen inches



in diameter has proved quite as satisfactory as any, to carry off the foul air from a room 40x30 with from forty to fifty pupils.

#### VIII.—POWER TO BE USED IN VENTILATION.

Every one knows that any one of various plans will show good results in *cold weather*, but will be of less service in warm, cloudy, or stormy weather.

There is no system that has ever fallen under my observation which works well in all weathers, and at all temperatures without the aid of *power* to carry off the foul air.

In cold weather, with large quantities of fresh air poured into the rooms from the furnace or steam heater, the air will be forced out at almost any kind of a duct. But in mild, heavy weather, sometimes called “muggy,” some *power* is absolutely necessary to produce a current from the room. Various methods have been devised and put into operation to effect this object; for example, whirligigs upon the top of the ventiducts, an iron smoke stack in the center of the shaft, a coil of steam pipe at the bottom of the duct, or a small gas stove within.

Some method of this kind is absolutely necessary to good success in ventilating at all temperatures. I have found the most excellent results from a small gas stove or heater, placed in the bottom of the duct. It requires only the quantity of gas consumed by a single, ordinary, burner, for lighting purposes. The gas, after being thoroughly mingled with the atmospheric air, is passed through wire gauze, and burned above this netting.

#### OPENINGS—TOP OR BOTTOM ?

Diverse opinions have prevailed also, in relation to the place for withdrawing the foul air. Shall the openings in the ventiducts be near the top or bottom of the room?

Bearing in mind that the poisonous gases are thoroughly diffused throughout the room, and that the tendency of heated air is to rise, and that the ducts are vertical for the *purpose* of carrying off these impurities, it would seem that no one *ought* to question the position that the greater part of the foul air to be taken off, would be best carried away from the upper part of the room.

The most satisfactory results will without doubt follow, where large registers are arranged both at the top and the bottom of the room. After the rooms are properly aired in the afternoon, the upper registers may be closed till next morning at 9 o'clock, and then opened.

It has been my practice to let the lower registers stand open at all times, and the upper ones, during school hours.

Let me add a word or two of caution. Do not think that a plan which appears to give good results in one case is the only proper plan in the world, or that it will do equally well in other places. Do not elaborate any pet theory, and settle down into the belief that this plan is perfect and all others are fallacious and useless.

Do not depend upon any one plan alone. Whatever general method you adopt, supplement it by all other means in your power. The air is a very treacherous element, the most difficult of all to harness and control. It is necessary, therefore, to use all possible aids and appliances to accomplish the purpose.

One of the best illustrations of what is here meant, may be stated as follows:

After arranging for the reception, through pipes and registers, in the school-rooms, of an abundant supply of fresh heated air, and for the carrying off of the impure, vitiated air by ventiducts, then heat the corridors, passage-ways and entries, and leave all doors open into these corridors from the school-rooms, and thereby permit a general circulation of air from the several rooms to the corridors. In addition, it will facilitate very much, if hot air be poured into these corridors at the foot of the lower stair-cases, and a large ventilating pipe pass out through the roof, from the upper hall of these corridors and passage-ways. By these means, a draft throughout the building is promoted, and that without the deleterious effects always produced by opening windows and allowing a draught of air to blow directly upon the heads of the pupils.

The above comprehends, in substance, such observations as have grown out of my own study and experience. I am well aware that the discussion is by no means exhaustive, but as stated at the outset, such discussion would be neither possible or desirable.

With the hope that those who have the matter in charge, in our various towns and cities, will unite in doing all possible to spread, so far as ascertained, the knowledge of the true principles of ventilation, so that at no distant day, bad or defective ventilation of school houses will rarely, if ever, be found in our State,

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. MOWRY,

*English and Classical School, 49 Snow Street.*

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1880.

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# SEWERAGE OF THE DWELLING,

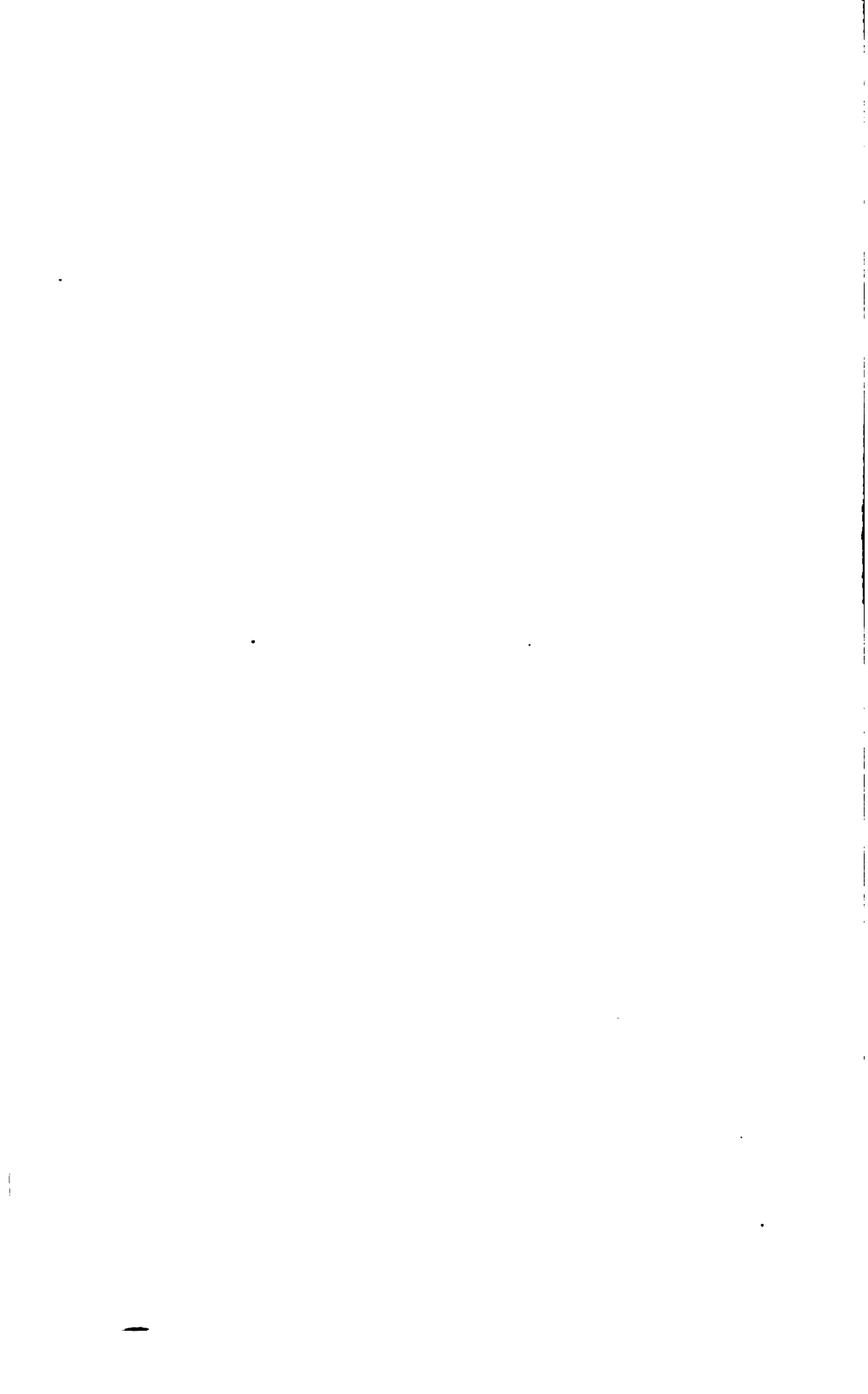
BY

ORVILLE FISHER,

CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEER,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

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## SEWERAGE OF THE DWELLING.

The sewerage of the dwelling is such an important branch of the system of general sewerage of a city, or town, that upon the skill and care exercised in carrying it out, depends much of the safety and utility of the general system.

It is not enough that we provide means for the removal of the liquid refuse from the dwelling, but it is quite as essential that we protect the dwelling against the entrance of sewer air, which may through faulty connecting sewers, enter the dwelling and exert its malarious influence upon the occupants.

A system of house-sewers that does not completely and rapidly remove all liquid refuse and faecal matters, and at the same time prevent the escape of sewer air into the dwelling, must be considered unsafe and imperfect.

Every owner and occupant of a dwelling should so far investigate and make himself familiar with the subject of house-sewerage, as to understand and appreciate some of the dangers that accompany a neglect to have the sanitary arrangements of the dwelling planned and executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, also that these arrangements require constant care and frequent examination, to ensure that they remain in condition to fully and safely do the work required of them.

Unfortunately, the majority of persons do not take sufficient interest in the sanitary arrangements of their dwellings, either to examine into their condition themselves, or to employ a competent person to do so for them. In general, nothing is done in the way of an examination of the sanitary arrangements of the dwelling, so long as there is no disagreeable or positive odor emitted from them; or until sickness and death occur among the occupants, of a nature that leaves little doubt that the origin and cause of such sickness and death, is to be

found in the poisonous gases that have found entrance through the defects in the house-sewers and their connections.

As the public sewers are intended to collect, concentrate and carry away the liquid refuse and faecal matters of the city or town, and as these matters often are the source of contagious diseases, we cannot be too careful in making proper connections between them and our dwellings. The necessity of such care will be better appreciated, when it is remembered that the public sewers are often poorly ventilated, and sometimes not at all, and that accumulated gases become so foul in them, that the workmen are often obliged to wait until the gases escape upon removing the man-hole covers, before they can enter. Especially is this the case in winter, when the man-hole covers, which are usually perforated with holes to provide ventilation for the sewers, become frozen down and closed with ice and snow, and when the increased warmth of the dwelling has an extra tendency to draw the sewer-air, through its connecting sewer into the dwelling.

The following "Requirements for the Drainage of every House," which appeared in "The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer," September 1st, 1879, covers the subject so well and completely, that I think it best to repeat them here.

They are requirements which cannot be too well known, nor too fully complied with by every house owner.

"Every house-drain should have an inlet for fresh air entering at a point inside the main trap, and carried to a convenient location *out-of-doors*, not too near windows.

"A trap should be placed upon every main drain to disconnect the house from the sewer or cesspool. In places liable to unusual pressure from the sewer, it should be a double trap, with vent from between the two traps, running up full size above the roof; or, where the pressure from the sewer is only occasional, and the rigor of the climate will permit, this vent may be carried to the sidewalk or area, at a safe distance from the windows. If the first trap is forced the gas can gain easier exit through this pipe than through the second trap.

"Every vertical soil or waste pipe should be extended at least full size through the roof.

"No traps should be placed at the foot of vertical soil pipes to impede circulation.

"Traps should be placed under all sinks, basins, baths, wash-trays, water-closets, etc., and as near to these fixtures as practicable.

"All traps under fixtures, wherever practicable, should be separately ventilated in order to guard against syphonage. Such vent pipes should not branch into a soil pipe below where any drainage enters it. In some cases it is preferable to carry it to outer air independently.

"Rain-water leaders should not be used as soil pipes, and when connected with house-drains they should be made of cast iron in preference to galvanized sheet iron or tin, there being less liability of corrosion. Joints should be gas and water-tight, to preclude possibility of drain air entering open windows.

"No safe waste should connect with any drain, but it should be carried down independently to a point where its discharge would indicate the existence of a leak or any overflow above.

"No waste from a refrigerator should be connected with a drain.

"Unless the water supply is ample, so that it will rise to every part of a building, ensuring at all times the proper flushing of fixtures and traps, a cistern should be provided into which the water will rise at night, or into which it may be pumped. Said cistern should be large enough to hold an ample daily supply, be kept clean, covered, and properly ventilated. The overflow pipe from it should *never* be run into any drain *under any circumstances*. The supply for drinking-water should not be drawn from it, but from a direct supply, *i. e.*, direct from the street main.

"Water-closets should not be supplied directly from street pressure or by a pipe from which branches are taken for drinking water. Where the valve closets are preferred to those that are supplied from a small cistern immediately over them, then the supply should be taken to a storage tank, from which it can be conveyed to the valves on the closets, thereby ensuring an equable pressure and securing more reliability in their working.

"All drain pipes within a house should be of *metal* in preference to stoneware, owing to the liability of the latter to crack and the difficulty of keeping the joints tight. It is best to run them along the cellar wall or ceiling with a good incline. They should *never* be hidden underground, as then leaks will not be perceptible. In some places it is common to paint pipes white so that any leakage will show itself to the most careless observer.

"All drains should be kept at all times free from deposit; and if this cannot be effected without flushing, special flushing arrangements should be provided so as to effectually remove all foul matter from the house drains to the public sewers.

"All drains should be laid in a straight line, with proper falls, and should be carefully jointed and made water-tight. No right-angled junction should be allowed, except in the case of a drain discharging into a vertical shaft.

"No drain should be constructed so as to pass under a dwelling house, except where absolutely necessary; and then it should be constructed of cast iron pipes, with lead caulked joints laid so as to be readily accessible for inspection, and ventilated at each end.

"Whenever dampness of site exists it should be remedied by laying subsoil drains, which should not pass directly to the sewer, but should have a suitable break or disconnection.

"Water supply and drain pipes should be concentrated as much as possible, and not scattered about a building. Horizontal pipes are objectionable.

"Plumbing fixtures should not be hidden behind walls and partitions where their condition is never apparent. They ought properly to be open to view and so situated that any leak would be readily detected. It is also well to have a plan of the plumbing of each house for the tenant's or owner's convenience and guidance in any emergency.

"In planning house drains they should be got outside the walls of the house as quickly as possible, so that there may be few joints of pipe, and the smallest chance of leakage from defects or accidents: taking proper precautions in locating to guard against freezing."

Mr. Edw. S. Philbrick in an article on "Domestic Sanitation," which appeared in an issue of the above mentioned paper for August 15th, 1879, makes the following valuable remarks and suggestions upon the construction and abuse of urinals and water-closets:

"Of all the fixtures set up by plumbers, the most troublesome and the most difficult to keep clean are the urinals. No wooden material should ever be allowed about them within spattering distance. The surfaces exposed should be smooth and absolutely impervious to water. Glass or thoroughly glazed porcelain is of course the best, but slate well smoothed is a very good surface. Lead is soon encrusted with a film of oxide, which contributes to the accumulation of filth, while brick is as bad as wood, if not worse. The floors under and about the urinals are often very offensive, even where the fixture is well flushed and clean. A perfectly satisfactory material is yet to be found for such floors. Even tiles have joints which are slightly absorbent while sheet lead is soon roughened by oxidation and liable to crack and



hoard up the nastiness beneath. Glazed tiles laid in Portland cement are perhaps as good as anything. But whatever the material may be, nothing but frequent and thorough washing will keep such places from becoming an offense. The fewer they are in number inside of a house the better for the inmates, provided always that they are not entirely omitted in some form or other, and are made of such ready access as to meet the actual wants of the family. There should be every possible facility afforded for cleanliness at such places, by supplying water freely, and no end of vigilance must be used to enforce such cleanliness.

“The reckless abuse of water-closets by men and boys when using them as urinals is one of the most disgusting items encountered in the proper management of the household. This is a matter of personal purity, and should be considered and taught by every father to his son. Of course, this evil is much aggravated by the improper wooden casings usually applied. Lead safes surrounding the seats may be better than none, but enamelled iron is very much better.

“It would be better yet to dispense with all wood-work whatever and use nothing but glazed and impervious surfaces, if such could be made consistent with comfort. This may be done in warm climates and certainly should be.”

In laying the house-sewer too much care cannot be taken to secure air and water-tight joints. They should resist alike the escape of the sewerage into the surrounding soil, the entrance of subsoil water, and the minute rootlets of trees and plants, which in search of moisture seek out and force themselves through the smallest apertures in drains and sewers, thus causing the sediment to collect, and finally choke up the sewer.

The course of the communicating sewer should be a straight line if possible, and where one straight line cannot be adopted, there should be straight lines from angle to angle, with inspecting and ventilating shafts at the angles. These shafts should be so arranged, that they can be used for flushing the sewer when required.

The inclination should be regular and continuous, and sufficient to ensure a velocity that will keep the pipes at all times free from deposits.

A velocity of from three (3) to ten (10) feet per second will generally prevent accumulation of sediment in house-sewers, which vary in size from three (3) to nine (9) inches in diameter.

The following table, (taken from J. Bailey Denton's Sanitary En-

gineering, page 67,) gives the velocity and discharge of sewers of different sizes, laid with different inclinations, when running full:

Diameter of pipe.	180 ft. per minute. 3 ft. per second.	270 ft. per minute. 4½ ft. per second.	360 ft. per minute. 6 ft. per second.	540 ft. per minute. 9 ft. per second.				
Inches.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.
3	1 in 60	54	1 in 30.4	81.0	1 in 17.2	108	1 in 7.6	162
4	1 in 92	96	1 in 40.8	144.0	1 in 23.0	192	1 in 10.2	288
6	1 in 136	216	1 in 61.2	324.0	1 in 34.5	432	1 in 15.3	648
9	1 in 207	486	1 in 92.0	722.5	1 in 51.7	990	1 in 23.0	1485

Mr. Denton says: "In applying the table practically, reference should of course be had to the maximum rate of outflow which may take place at any time of the day. It will be observed, that the number of gallons which the different pipes are capable of discharging in a minute, when running full at the different inclinations specified, will often exceed the total quantity of sewage to be discharged from a dwelling in the whole of the day, and yet it may be desirable to use a pipe with such excessive capabilities of discharge."

Where the house-sewer passes through the foundation walls, a relieving arch should be placed over the pipe, to prevent any settling of the building from destroying or misplacing it.

In order to ensure true position and stability for the pipe-sewers, they must have uniform support throughout their entire length. To secure this, where they are placed beneath the surface of the ground, the trench must be hollowed out to receive the joints. In treacherous and unstable soil, care must be taken to provide a good foundation to prevent the sinking of any of the pipes, which would destroy the regularity of the fall, and thus impair the utility of the sewer.

The junction of two sewers should be so arranged that the flow of the sewage in both will be as little impeded as possible. The connection should never be made so that the discharge from one sewer shall enter the other at right angles to its flow, but always at an acute angle. The smaller the angle the less will be the retardation of the flow, and the less liability of any deposit forming to choke up the sewer at the junction.

Curved junctions make the best connections. The larger the radius of the curve described by the entrance of the tributary sewer, the less impediment will be offered to the flow of the sewage in the main sewer.

Whenever it is necessary to use curves or angles in the pipes, it is well to give them greater inclination at such points, in order that the increased friction may be overcome. Especially should this be done where the house-sewer enters the public-sewer.

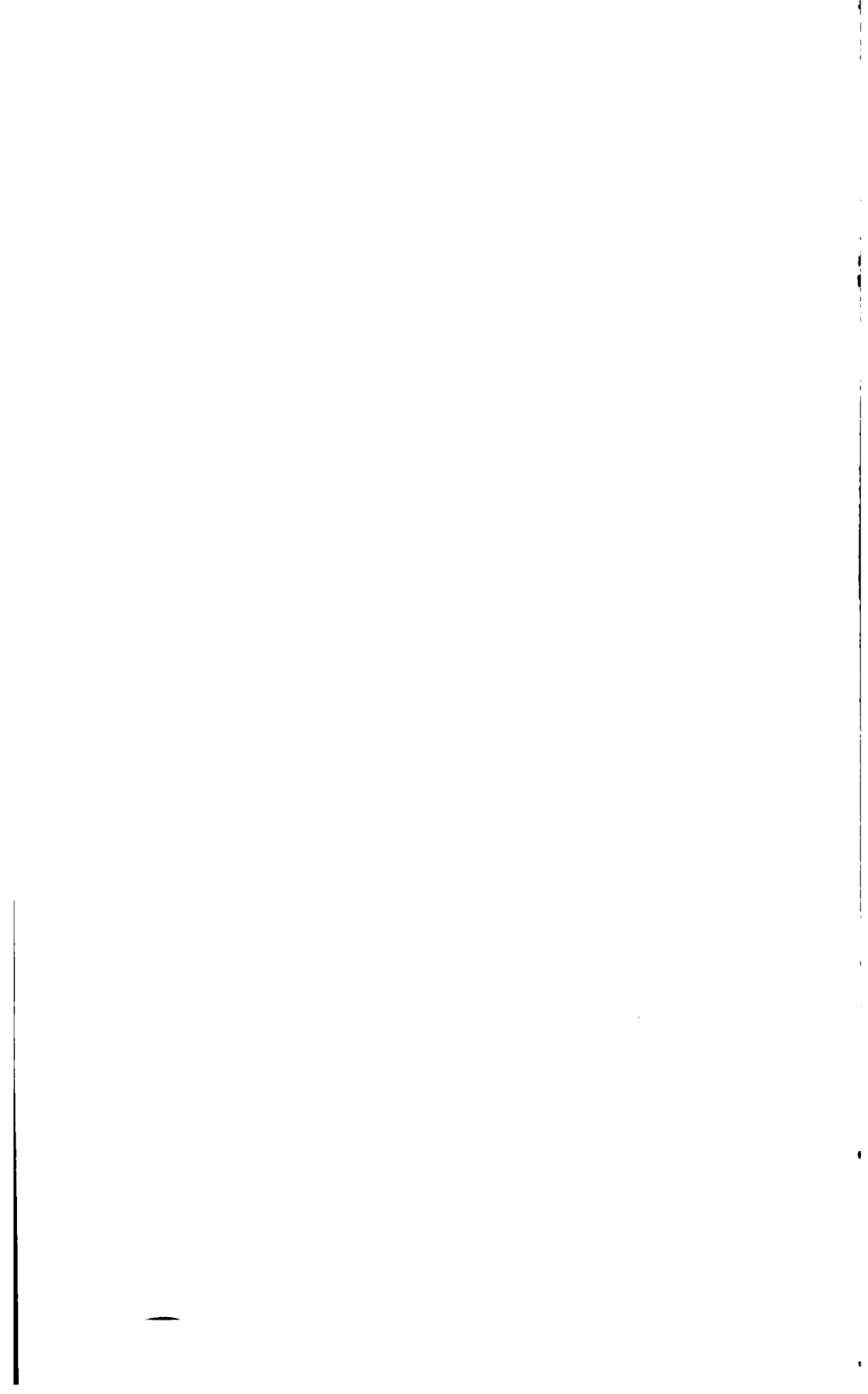
The velocity of the sewage from the tributary sewer, when it enters the main sewer, should at least be equal to the velocity of the sewage flowing in the main sewer.

A sewer should not be tributary to one of equal dimensions with itself, but should always have its discharge into one of larger dimensions: that is, a six-inch into a nine-inch, a nine-inch into a twelve-inch, rather than a six-inch into a six-inch, or a nine-inch into a nine-inch.

The inverts of the tributary sewers should be above, or at least on a level with the ordinary flow of the sewage in the main sewer. If they are below this, the smaller sewers will very likely become choked, owing to the sewage being backed up in them from the main sewer. The velocity of flow being thus stopped, the sediment is allowed to settle and collect.

It has not been the object of the foregoing article, to treat of the sanitary appliances of a modern dwelling in detail, but simply to again call attention to the very urgent necessity of exercising due care in the introduction of these appliances into our dwellings.

If these appliances are properly constructed and taken care of, they are a valuable acquisition to a dwelling. If they are faulty in construction and neglected, they may become very unpleasant if not dangerous.



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PROPER DISPOSITION  
OF THE  
EXCRETÆ OF THE INTESTINES AND KIDNEYS,

BY  
ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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## PROPER DISPOSITION

OF THE

# EXCRETÆ OF THE INTESTINES AND KIDNEYS.

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In considering the proper disposition of urine and feces I shall waive the question of the *necessity* of their removal. It is not within the scope of this paper to point out the relation between poor hygienic surroundings on the one hand and specific diseases on the other. I consider the importance and necessity of the removal from our estates and immediate surroundings of the excretæ of the intestines and kidneys upon good and sufficient grounds settled, and although much which I shall say may be considered elementary, yet the importance of that which is common place should not be ignored in our zeal to grasp that which is more novel.

The amount of liquid and solid excrement of populous places may be approximately estimated.

Physiology teaches that six ounces of solid matter and two and a quarter pounds of urine are excreted by each adult every twenty-four hours.

By the census of 1875, the population of Providence was fixed at 100,675. Of this number 72,319 were more than 15 years of age. A simple mathematical calculation determines that there are by the adult population of this city 13.55+ tons of feces and 81.35+ tons of urine daily excreted. The exact amount of urine and feces excreted by children of different ages has not been accurately determined. It is well known that the amount of food required by the child and the amount of matter excreted is greater in proportion to the weight than that of the adult. Prof. Wm. B. Carpenter estimates the amount of urine excreted by children as nearly double in proportion to the weight of the body as that cast off by the adult.

By the census of 1875 it appears that the number of children between 10 and 15 years of age was 7997. Estimating that from each individual of this class there are two and a quarter pounds of urine and four ounces feces excreted every twenty-four hours, we have from this source 8.99+ tons of urine and 1999 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of feces as the daily amount.

The same census also shows that there were 9429 children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. Upon the basis that each of this class excretes one and a quarter pounds of urine and three ounces of feces daily, the amount is readily calculated at 5.89+ tons of urine and 1767.93+ pounds of feces as the average daily quantity.

In 1875 there were also in the city of Providence 4044 children between 3 and 5 years of age. Considering that by each one of this class there is one pound of urine and two ounces of feces daily excreted, we have 2.02 tons of urine and 505 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of feces as the total daily amount. The number of children in the city of Providence less than 3 years of age was 6876. Calculating that from each of this class two-thirds of a pound of urine and one and a half ounces of feces are daily excreted, we have 2.29+ tons of urine and 644 $\frac{3}{8}$  pounds of feces as the amount cast off in twenty-four hours.

A cursory examination of the above estimate shows that by the population of the city of Providence there are daily cast into privies, cesspools and sewers not far from 100.54+ tons of urine and 16 tons of feces.

In addition to this the excretæ of horses is not unimportant and is to be calculated. Estimating the number at 6000, which Dr. Fisher informs me is a fair estimate, and that from each fifteen pounds of feces and 30 pounds of urine are daily excreted, we have 135 tons per diem from this source alone. Thus not far from 91,812.1+ tons of excrement are cast upon the ground or are deposited in privies, cesspools, stables and sewers in this city annually. The above amount although apparently large is not in reality an exaggeration.

In the above estimate the amount excreted by the population of Providence has not been overestimated, and no account has been taken of the excretæ of the 3500 dogs nor of other domestic animals existing in the city. The exact proportion of this amount actually removed from the city through sewers, and carted away from privies and cesspools will vary, depending upon a variety of circumstances.

Much is lost by evaporation and absorption by the earth. The urea, of which one ounce may be considered as the average daily



quantity excreted by the adult, is frequently, by the presence of a catalytic body caused to unite with water, when carbonate ammonia results, much of which because of its volatility is lost.

The question of the removal of these matters from populous places, is of prime importance and has long engaged the attention of sanitarians. They have endeavored to remove these excretæ and still appropriate them to fertilization.

Some maintain that the pneumatic system of sewerage is preferable to all others. Others advocate cremation. Some recommend the use of dry earth, while others claim that sewers or underground channels are the best method.

The fluidity of much of the excretæ precludes the practicability of cremation. The dry-earth system consists of the immediate application to excrement of dry pulverized loam, and the removal of the whole at short intervals to lands requiring fertilization.

In the application of this method it is important that the loam be thoroughly dried and pulverized. It is also essential that the earth closet or apparatus intended for indoor use should be carefully managed. The amount of loam applied to the excretæ should not be small, its application should be immediate and the whole should at short intervals be removed from the dwelling.

This method, when carefully employed, has achieved good results in hospitals, barracks and school houses. The liability of the apparatus, however, to become imperfect by use and the amount and nature of the earth required have rendered this system impracticable in densely populated districts.

In rural districts the application of loam or ashes to excrement is to be recommended as a simple, cheap and efficient method.

By the pneumatic system, iron receptacles of sufficient size are placed under the pavements of all principal street crossings. Running into the iron reservoir are a number of small pipes communicating with the privies in the immediate vicinity, without the intervention of cesspools. Each pipe is provided with a valve which may be worked from the street. The privy contents are first forced into the receptacles, then removed and carried away in the following manner: A steam engine appears at a given street-crossing and exhausts the air from the reservoir and iron pipes as far as the valve already mentioned. These are now opened and suddenly, by atmospheric pressure, the contents of the privies and pipes are forced into the receptacles. By pneumatic pressure these are now emptied and the contents carried away in hermetically closed wagons.

Sewers are by no means of recent origin. Before the microscope, before the discovery of bacteria and vibriones and long before the germ theory of disease had engaged the attention of science, the ancients well understood the importance of cleanliness. The public baths of Continental Europe, the Cloacæ of Rome, their size and their systematic flooding, all attest the sanitary knowledge of the Romans.

Underground channels, however, are not always constructed for the removal of excretæ. The sewers of Paris convey surface water only. Cesspools upon a gigantic scale abound, the contents of which are carted away from the city and used in fertilization.

Formerly, in England, it was a punishable offense to allow cesspool matter to enter the sewers, and it was as late as 1847 that the first act was passed requiring private drains to enter public sewers.

The water-carriage system is at the present day considered the most efficient mode, and is to a greater extent by far employed than all others. Sewers for the carriage of surface water, excretæ and cesspool matter should be as far as possible self-cleansing. The size, the shape, the internal surface and the inclination of the sewer are all very important. The size is one of great importance; if too large the matters flow on too slowly, if too small the matters fail to enter. This importance is appreciated by engineers who tax themselves greatly to solve this question in the laying of every sewer. Sewers, other things being equal, are efficient in proportion as their size, shape and inclination are adapted for the rapid transit of their contents. The bottom of sewers should not be flat, their internal surface should be smooth, and as all sewers or all parts of the same sewer cannot be perfectly self-cleansing, they should be systematically flooded. The flooding of sewers implies in their construction the introduction of valves or gates by which the sewer may be divided into sections.

The old sewers of Providence were few, they were large, their bottoms were of flag stone or boards and their sides were of rough stone without the use of cement. They were intended for surface drainage only, and the connection of cesspools and privy vaults was a perversion of their intended use. They opened at tide-water or into the Moshassuck river and benefited from 1500 to 2000 people.

The size of the new sewers is based upon the supposition that 30½ feet per acre per minute may be required to be conveyed, and that without entirely filling the sewer. The smaller sewers are vitrified

pipe, and are cylindrical. The larger are constructed of brick and vary as to shape, some being cylindrical, while others are egg-shaped. The smallest sewer is eight inches in diameter; the largest is 66x72 inches. Upon the shape of the sewer is dependent, to a certain extent, the amount of sewage requiring artificial removal. It is obvious that less sediment will be deposited upon a bottom smooth and egg-shaped, than upon one rough and flat.

A storm sewer has been constructed in Washington street. This is circular, is constructed of brick, and is intended for surface drainage only.

Man-holes with perforated covers are placed in most of the sewers, at a distance of one hundred feet.

There are 42.96 miles of sewers in this city, and 2,772 sewer connections. There are twenty-one openings or outlets; fourteen at tide water, six into the Moshassuck, and one into the Seekonk. Not more than 18,000 people are at present benefited, although double that number could be by connecting their estates. The only provision for ventilation is the perforated covers of the man-holes.

The sewers of this city are, to a very great extent, self-cleansing. They cannot be flooded; they can only be washed or cleansed, which is done semi-annually, at such times as deemed necessary by the Water Commissioners and the city engineer.

Aside from the accumulation of sewage in the "dead ends,"—by which is meant that portion of the beginning of a sewer above the first catch-basin—very little sewage is found requiring artificial removal. During the past year,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles of sewers were cleaned and forty-seven cubic yards of sewage removed.

The bottom of the opening of the sewer, at tide water, is placed one foot above mean low water mark. Twice, then, during twenty-four hours, may sewage find a free exit, but during the flooding of the tide, this exit is impeded and tide water flows at distances varying from 275 feet in the Brook street sewer to 4,024 feet in the sewer of Dorrance street. There are 1,724 catch-basins in this city, which receive surface water, excretæ of houses, sand and various other matters which are promiscuously thrown into the street. The cleansing of these receptacles demands close attention; if it is neglected, they become centres of filth with a free communication with the street. During the seasons of small rain fall, evaporation of the water is frequently sufficient to open the trap, and then a free communication between the street and the sewer is established. This condition is closely

guarded against by the Board of Water Commissioners, and city engineer, aided by the police. Each catch-basin is examined monthly. If the trap is insufficient, fresh water is introduced; if the sediment is one foot deep, the basin is thoroughly cleansed, and water from the hydrant introduced. During the past year, 6,257 catch-basins were cleansed and 4,395 cubic yards of deposit removed.

The mode of connecting estates with the sewer, and the manner of plumbing houses must be well considered by those who would be benefited rather than injured by the conveniences of a sewerage system. In this matter I believe there is much indifference, and too frequently dangers are encountered and baneful results reaped, instead of the security and blessings possible and intended by the underground receptacles and channels. The security from sewer gas is mainly and justly placed in traps. These, to be efficient then, must be arranged with reference to pneumatic and hydrostatic laws. A trap, in general terms, may be defined as a mechanical arrangement of some portion of the pipe, which shall always be filled with water. The principle in all traps is the same. The water acts as a seal, and intercepts poisons from cess-pools and sewers. The mechanism of traps will vary, depending upon the inventor. Of the traps in general use in this city, the Cudell, is, perhaps, worthy of special notice. In this trap, the water escaping from the sink enters the bottom of a cup which contains a tin ball. The cup is filled, is overflowed; the surplus water passes on through the water pipe, and the ball sinks to the bottom of the cup, preventing the escape of the water, and thus establishing the seal.

In the box trap, the water enters near the bottom and escapes near the top of the box. Bowers' trap and the bottle trap are occasionally used, but possess no advantage over those already described.

The S trap, with complete ventilation, (to be described on a subsequent page,) is, perhaps, the most efficient of all. The S trap, without ventilation, is, to a greater extent employed than all others. Traps of whatever form should frequently be examined and all particles of matter found in them removed. This examination should have reference, not only to cleanliness, but to the efficiency of the trap, as well. It is sometimes found that traps which have been in use a number of years, have become so thoroughly destroyed by elements which have passed through and which have been retained in them, as to allow gas to escape through the walls of the pipe. They become honey-combed and are sources of danger.

By an ordinance of the city, it is required that every drain shall be laid, and every sewer connection shall be made under the guidance of a licensed drain layer. It is also required that every drain, before entering the sewer shall be trapped, that the drain shall be continued to the top of the house, or be made to enter a flue, and that there shall be a down spout communicating with the drain back of the trap. Drain layers obtain their licenses from the Board of Water Commissioners, and are required to give bonds. The S trap is universally used in the drain.

Experiments readily determine that this required trap may either be emptied, or sewer gas may be forced through it. It will be emptied when the sewer is full, or its contents so great as to flow above the opening of the drain. Sewer gas will be forced through the trap when, from some obstruction, the contents of the sewer are unable to escape. The falling of a large quantity of rain, in a short time, rapidly fills the sewer, while the flooding of the tide prevents the free egress of the sewage material. Thus, at times, the trap becomes inefficient. If it is emptied the sewer is ventilated into the drain, which is by law continued to the top of the house, or is made to enter a flue. The drain also has free communication with the down spout or water conductor. The direction of gases in the drain will much depend upon the temperature of the air in its continuations, the current being in the direction of the heated air. In a climate as variable as ours, it is obvious that the direction of the current will not be continuous. During the cold portions of the year, the gas will escape principally at the top of the house; during the hot season the current will be through the water conductor, while during other portions of the year the currents will vacillate, depending upon the diurnal and nocturnal variations.

The continuation of the drain should be of large size, its top should invariably be open, and it should be conducted to the highest practical point. The practice of entering the kitchen flue, is, I believe, poor. It is true, during the cold portions of the year, the heat of the chimney will produce free ventilation, and cause the noxious gases to escape at the top, but during the warm portions, when the furnace is no longer required, when the use of the gas stove becomes general, and when the currents vacillate, the danger of ventilating the sewer into the house through the chimney is not to be lightly considered. It has of late been recommended to conduct the pipe inside the chimney to its top. This, it seems to me, is an excellent method. In winter,

free ventilation is insured; in summer, the residences escape from this source the danger of sewer gas. M. Carey Lea, Esq., of Philadelphia, recommends that a flat stone be laid upon the top of the chimney, with openings upon the sides for the escape of smoke. This in no way interferes with the draught of the flue, while the possibility of the entrance of sewer gas is made very small. In this connection it may be observed that the relation of the top of the chimney and the windows of observatories is such that the contaminated air will be blown into the latter. The dangers from this source are slight. The currents at this elevation are strong, and the cupola is only an occasionally inhabited portion of the mansion. Moreover, it is obvious that the danger from this source can be no greater by carrying the pipe to the top of the chimney, than by entering the kitchen flue, while the liability of the escape of sewer gas through fire-places and openings into the flue is reduced to a minimum. It may be urged that water conductors act as ventilators to drains, and that the mode employed and recommended is not required. It is true water conductors ventilate drains, and with the inefficient trap already described, a direct communication with the sewer is established. The perfection of this mode of ventilation, however, is inferior to that already considered, and, moreover, the difference in the height of houses in cities renders this mode still more objectionable. For the height of buildings of one estate may be such that the gas escaping through water conductors will be wafted directly into the windows of an adjoining estate, or into those of other buildings of the same estate. Water conductors, also, frequently composed of wood, allow of the escape of sewer gas at various points, and the open windows of successive stories admit the impure air to sleeping apartments. Water conductors should not connect with the drain.

The inefficiency of the trap required by law, the mephitic gases of the drain incident to the conveyance of its own contents, and the uncertainty of the direction of the currents, render other preventive means imperative. This security is sought by traps placed immediately beneath water-closets, sinks, set bowls, &c. The large size and open top of the main already advised are essential, not only for ventilation, but without these precautions nothing can be gained by the additional system of traps.

If the main be small and sealed at the top, the escape of water from an upper tenement will empty the traps in a lower, and the escape of water from a lower tenement will empty the traps in an upper.

If the pipe be small and open at the top, the escape of water from an upper tenement will open the traps of a lower. If the main be large and open at the top, these dangers are avoided, unless by a combination of circumstances a number of pipes in an upper tenement should be suddenly opened, sufficient to fill the main pipe. In this event, the traps in the lower tenement would, of course be opened. This possible danger may be avoided by ventilating the trap. A ventilator should pass from just below the trap, and enter the main above all other connections, or be conducted to the top of the house, at the option of the owner.

The inefficiency of the trap regulated by law may in the judgment, of the writer, be remedied by a double trap with a ventilator between. In this event whenever the trap nearer the sewer is emptied, the other trap is by the ventilator protected, and in case of regurgitation of sewer gas through the first trap the ventilator will protect the second.

As already intimated, about one-fifth of the population of this city is, and a little more than one-third could be, benefitted by the sewerage system.

For the large majority, therefore, privies and cesspools must answer the demand. The city ordinance requires that every privy vault shall at least be emptied once in each year, and that between December 1 and May 1. It also provides for the removal of such contents during other portions of the year, if permission be obtained of the Superintendent of Health, and by the same ordinance thorough disinfection of privy contents is required. There is no such provision for the emptying and cleansing of cesspools. A cesspool may indeed be emptied and cleansed at the discretion of the owner at such times as permitted by law or whenever permission may be obtained from the Superintendent of Health. Should a cesspool become a nuisance and deemed by the Superintendent of Health dangerous to the public health, the Board of Aldermen may order such a receptacle emptied and cleansed.

These ordinances are much more noted for their breech than for their observance.

The fact is, people are indifferent to such matters. Complaints are not made to the proper authorities and great masses of animal matter exist all over the city putrefying and producing the baneful results incident to such putrefaction.

There is no law regulating the mode of the construction or the materials to be used in the making of privy vaults. The idea and inclina-

tion of each is a law unto himself. Frequently these vaults are not impervious to fluids and the soil in the immediate vicinity is saturated with the excretæ of the intestines and kidneys. Wells in the vicinity are of course contaminated. If the distance is short the evidence of the communication is apparent to our senses; if the space is greater, the chemist is satisfied nevertheless that privy contents have leached into the well.

Percolation through the soil may remove coloring matter, matters suspended, and odoriferous emanations but matters in solution pass on. If the distance is short and the soil becomes thoroughly saturated, the atmosphere in our cellars becomes contaminated, and now added to other dangers, is that of poisoned air within our dwellings.

Privy vaults should be cemented or made of some material impervious to fluids. They should not receive surface drainage; the ordinance regulating their emptying and cleansing should be rigidly enforced and they should be frequently and thoroughly disinfected.

The importance of disinfection should not be overestimated, and the mistake of depending upon disinfection to the exclusion of cleanliness must not be committed. A gallon or two of a solution of carbolic acid or a few pounds of chloride of lime cannot destroy the poisonous properties of barrels or hogsheads of putrefying privy contents. Neither can immunity from these dangers always be assured by the absence of unpleasant odoriferous emanations or by the substitution of one odor for another. Frequently, with that which is offensive to the olfactory sense, poisonous odorless gases exist.

Cesspools are an abomination and their abolition should be as speedy as possible. Legislation is required compelling the connection of all estates with the sewer when practical and the doing away with all cesspools upon such estates.

The option of the owner governs in the constructions of cesspools. Sometimes a barrel is placed in the ground into which pipes terminate. Sometimes the excavation is loosely covered with boards and sometimes the sides are made of loose stones without the use of cement. Into these receptacles a large amount of matter enters, the fluids percolate the soil, the semi-solids are caught and retained in the interstices, putrefaction ensues and gases incident thereto result. Cesspools should be removed as far as possible from dwellings and wells and their coverings should prevent the escape of gases.

Pipes of all sizes and composed of different materials are used in the connection of estates with cesspools. Frequently the owner



deems himself sufficiently versed in the science and art of plumbing to make the required connection, without the expense of a plumber. Wooden pipes, many times too large, are used which soon become inefficient and allow the fluids to escape before they reach the cesspool. I have known of iron and gas pipes of various sizes to be employed, the smaller fitting into the larger without any regard to tight joints, and all laid at such an angle that regurgitation sometimes occurred, when the sides and bottom of the cellar were saturated with cesspool matter. It is obvious that this is wrong, and the remedy is plain enough.

Cess-pools should be ventilated. This is almost never done. Indeed, when it is, a wooden pipe is frequently conducted from the cesspool outside the house as far as the windows of the second story. Wooden pipes are unsuitable, they easily become imperfect and gases escape which find entrance through the windows in the vicinity.

The ventilators should be perfect and they should be conducted to the top of the house. Traps, then, should be placed immediately under every sink, wash-basin, set-bowls, &c., and the syphonage or emptying of these rigidly watched and prevented by the means already described.

Tenement houses in various portions of the city are very often unprovided with any trap whatever and the gases from the cesspool find free circulation in all parts of these dwellings. Here the inhabitants live frequently in a location unhealthy by nature but rendered one hundred times more so by the mephitic gases which they in their ignorance respire with all the freedom of the purer air of good hygienic surroundings, or indeed, should the emanations become unbearable, disinfectants are brought into requisition, frequently enough with no good, save the substitution of one odor for another. The land-holders too are indifferent, and actuated sometimes by ignorance and sometimes by penuriousness, refuse the proper remedies and argue at length with the sanitarian.

Legislation is required that these houses, occupied by the ignorant and poor, should be properly connected with cesspools and every owner should be held to a strict account for every neglect in this particular. In a matter involving public health, no man should be arbitrary and have a right to say what shall and what shall not be done on his particular piece of property. In such matters intelligent legislation should rule. Through the imperfect sewer and cesspool connections also, the dwellings of those better-to-do and the mansions

of the rich are not always free from the gases in question. If the quantity is not as great, still insidiously may the poisonous odorless emanations enter; and frequently, after the prevalence of zymotic diseases, it is, that the plumber first discovers that some portion of the dwelling is contaminated with the sewer gas.

In recapitulation, allow me to suggest that the remedies for the present imperfect sewer connections are as follows :

*First.*—Place two traps in the drain, with a ventilator between, which shall be continued to and above the roof.

*Second.*—Never connect a water conductor with the drain.

*Third.*—Continue the drain of large size to the highest practical point. The mode of continuing it inside the chimney to its top is excellent.

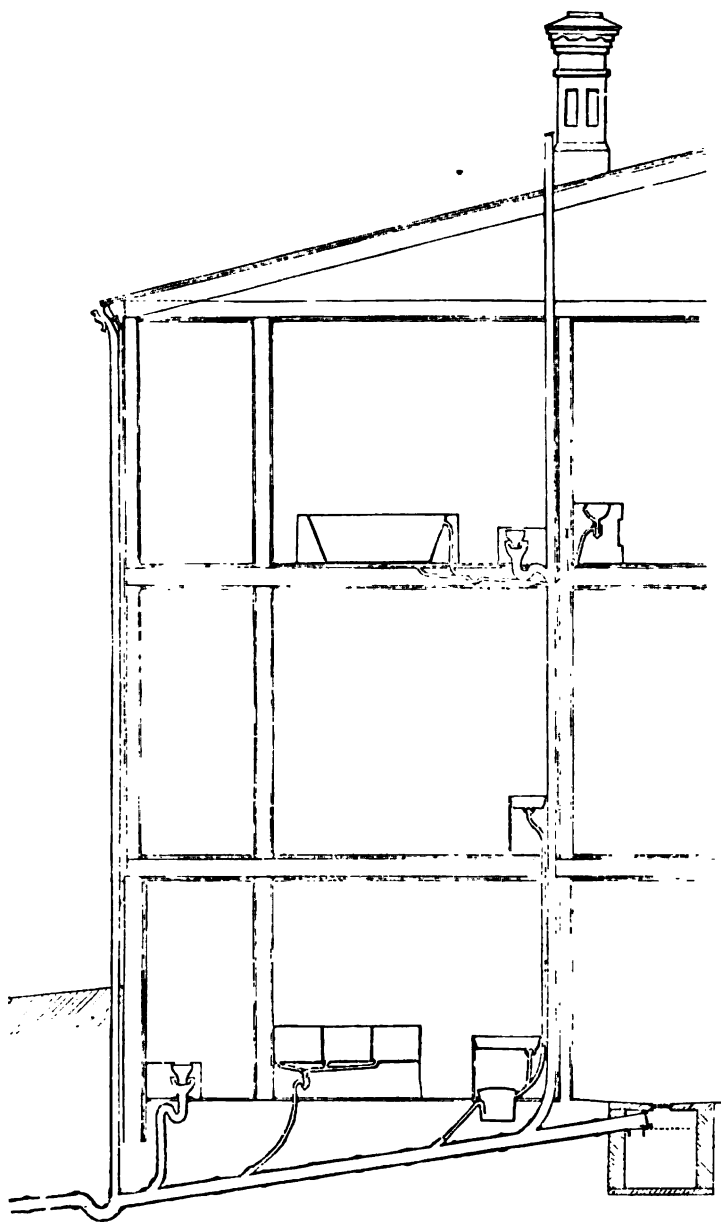
*Fourth.*—The top of the main should invariably be open.

*Fifth.*—Continue a ventilator from just below each small trap placed under water-closets, sinks, set-bowls, &c., and terminate it in the main above all other connections.

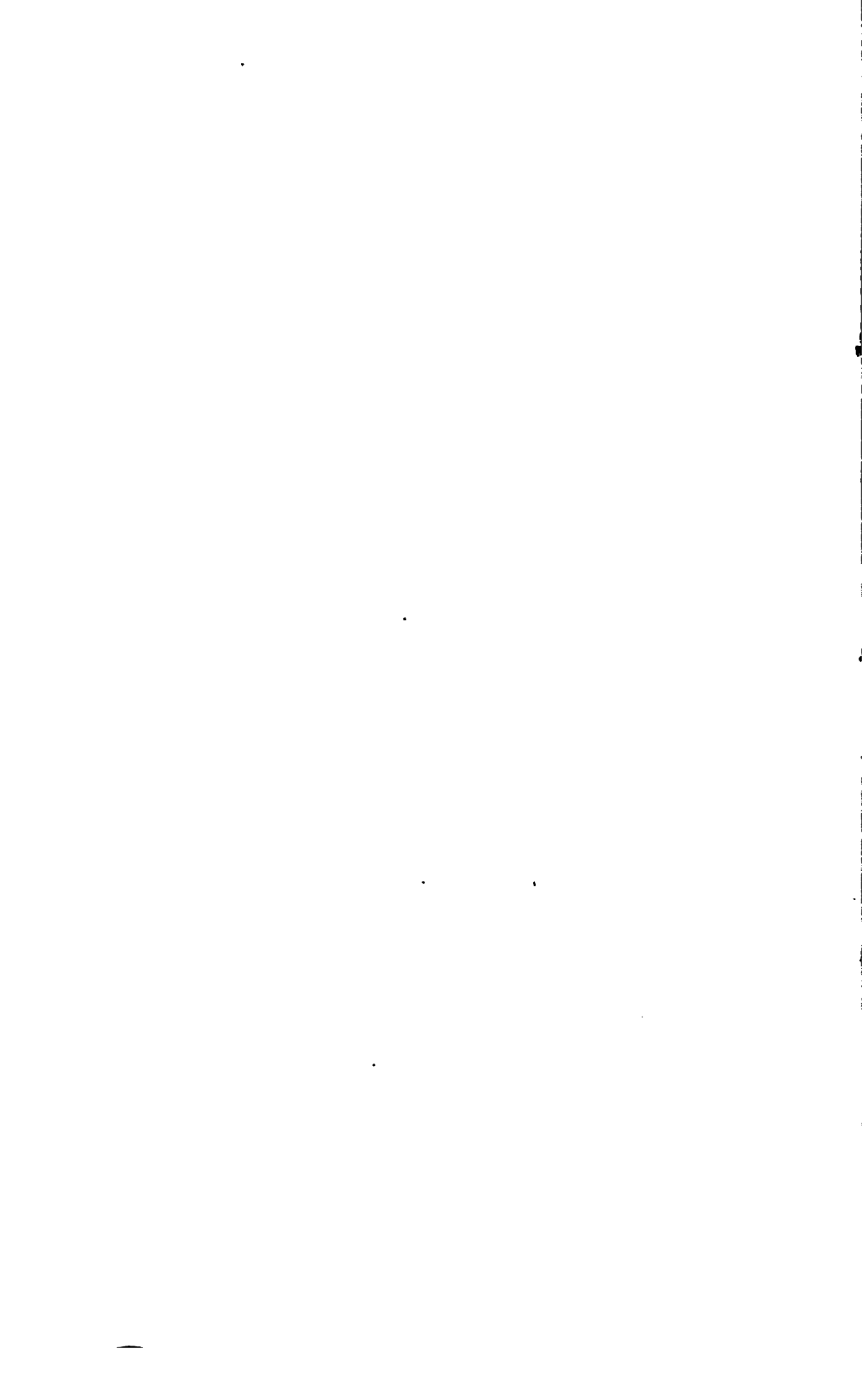
It may be said that to follow this advice involves great expense. It is not so. Even if it did, it would have nothing to do with its importance.

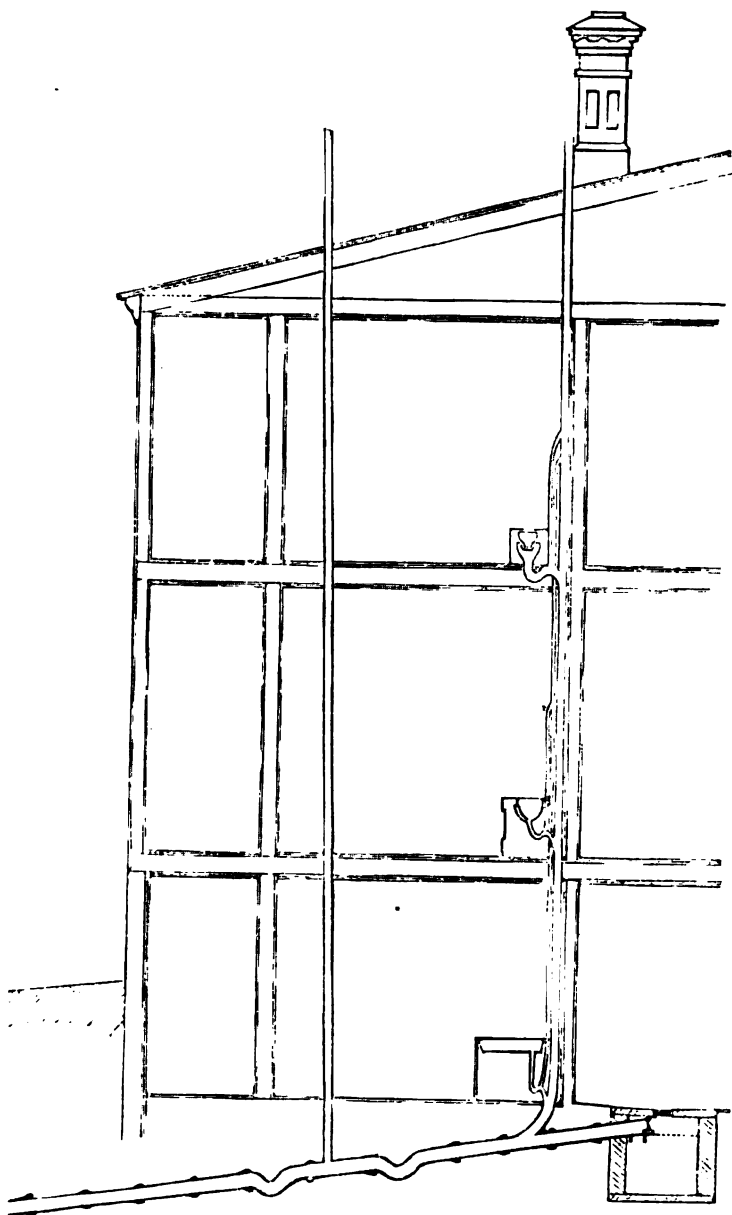
If it can be argued that the suggestions made will not insure perfect protection, it must at the same time be admitted that the present mode is imperfect and that the mode advised is an improvement. It is an important matter, and should sanitarians devise a more perfect mode than that now required by law and urge the Board of Aldermen to enforce its adoption, they would accomplish results the good of which would not only be immediate but would continue to exist and prove a boon to future generations. It is high time that the public and their representatives in legislative bodies were made to understand the importance and necessity of cleanliness, especially in populous places.

I gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of S. M. Gray, City Engineer, and O. F. Clapp, Assistant City Engineer, in cheerfully furnishing valuable information concerning the sewers of this city.

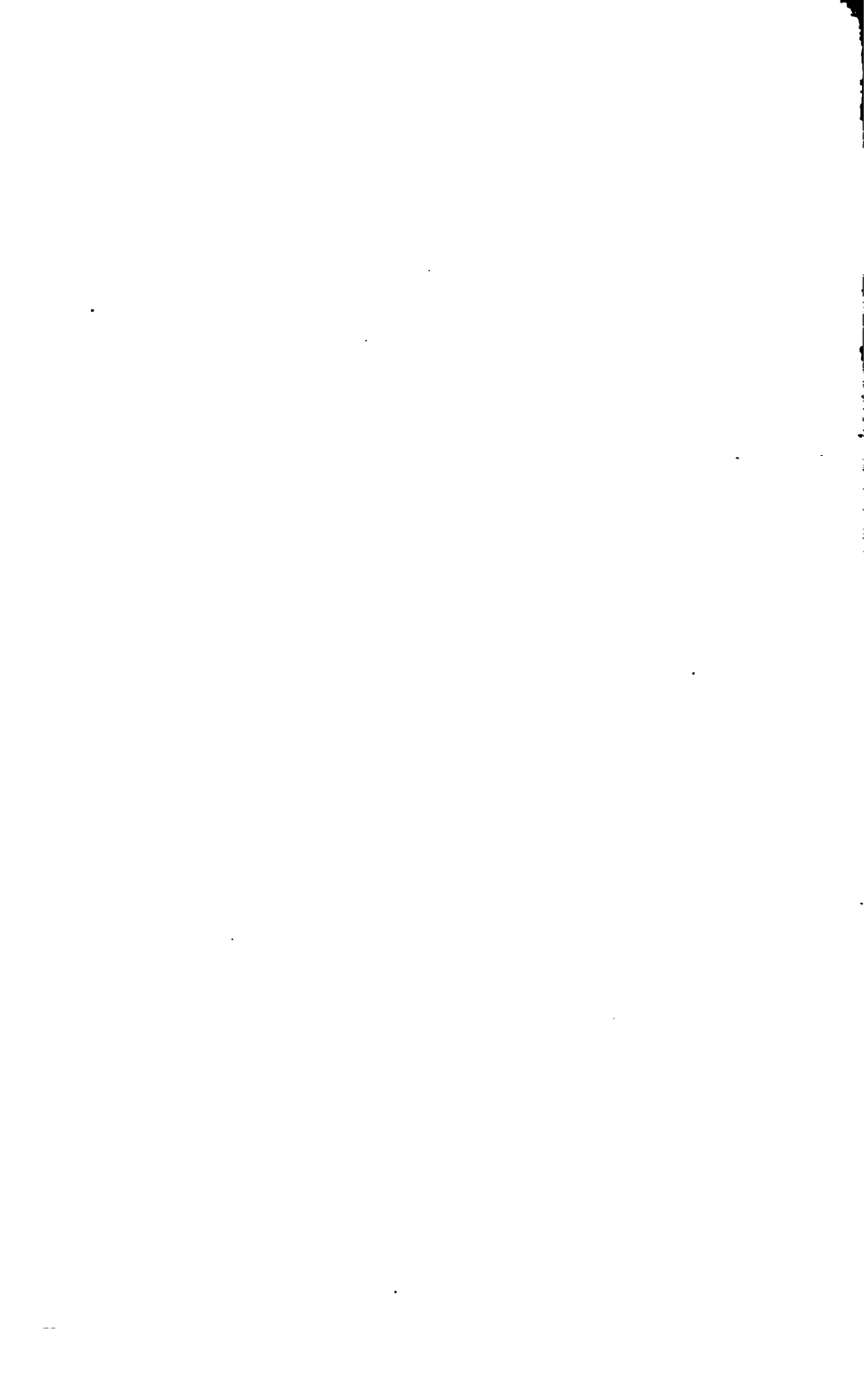


House Drainage and Ventilation of Drains, as required by  
City Ordinance, Providence, R. I. See page 291.





House Drainage and Ventilation of Drains, as recommended in the paper "Disposition of Excreta," &c. See page 293.



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# COLOR-BLINDNESS,

BY

WM. SHAW BOWEN, M. D.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

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## COLOR-BLINDNESS.

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The attention of the public has of late been directed to the subject of color-blindness, and to a large portion of the community it comes with the freshness of novelty.

That a certain proportion of individuals are deficient in the power of recognizing and discriminating certain of the primary hues of nature has been known for some years by a limited number of the educated, but it may be said that the infirmity has attracted but little thought outside the ranks of science.

It is the purpose of the writer to very briefly refer to the subject and to point out its practical bearing, without going beyond the citation of previously published opinions. It was in the beginning of this century that Dr. Young, in England, propounded the theory of light being confined to three primary colors determined by the special sense we call sight. These colors are red, green and violet, and by their combinations, in different proportions, the various colors in infinite variety are produced. Primary colors are determined by comparison of the equation of color by those with normal eyes, and those who are color-blind. "Equations of color-blindness are differentiated by the absence of one or more elements of color, the relationship of which to known colors can be determined." Color-blindness may therefore be determined as an insensibility to the colors red, green and violet, or an imperfect perception of one or all of them. The more common form in the human race is blindness for red. The red usually appears dark and is taken for green, and violet takes the place of pink. Brown, purple or orange are observed imperfectly or with the utmost difficulty. Blue and yellow are the easiest of recognition, the latter being always recognizable. Next in frequency is green-blindness, which may be connected with red-blindness, and drab is the color confounded with it. According to Wilson, common color-confusions are red with green, brown with green, and blue with green. Dr. Wilson,

of Edinboro, originated the term color-blindness. At this Dalton, an English chemist, published an account of the condition of his own eyes in 1798, he being unable to distinguish pink from blue. The older writers have called the condition Daltonism in consequence. Occasionally a case has been reported of a person who has no sense of color whatever, the eye being otherwise healthy. To such a person objects appear like those in a photograph, light and shade only. The perception of colors is naturally regulated by the quality of light, artificial light often-times throwing out red and green undetermined by natural light. Color-blindness is frequently hereditary and seems to be favored by consanguinity. It is usually congenital except when acquired through disease of the optic nerve or retina, and remains through life. A case cited by an English writer seems to afford an exception of acquirement. Without any disease of the eye or known injury, "a locomotive engineer, after an accident caused by his non-recognition of the danger signal red, confessed that his color-power, previously perfect, had gradually disappeared, and that being sensible of the loss he had determined to give up his situation prior to the occurrence of the accident." The man had been previously examined for color-blindness and found qualified for service in his position. The eye was in a healthy condition.

In certain hysterical affections color-blindness has been observed, it is then only temporary in duration. When congenital, it is usually unknown to the subject unless especially looked for. The proportion varies according to nationality and climate. According to the latest investigations, the percentage among males is from three to five per cent, and among females a little less than one per cent. It is more common in the uneducated classes, and this fact shows the necessity for carefully testing the eyes of all occupying positions in which use of the eyes in distinguishing colors accurately is indispensable. The detection is ordinarily easy if a few simple precautions are followed. A person when asked to name colors of any shade will do so if he has a knowledge of their correct names, but it is not infrequent that in congenital cases a knowledge of the names is absent. Such a person often distinguishes by the difference of shades, that is, difference in quantity of white light reflected. It may be seen, therefore, that the defect escapes detection unless many different colors are used in the test. Others often use the names of colors freely but do so not conveying the same meaning, and inevitable confusion results from an examination. Various physiologists and specialists on the eye have

studied the subject closely and have published the result of their researches with methods for ascertaining the presence of the defect. The spectroscope, colored letters and papers, silks, in fact, a great variety or ways, all more or less defective when brought into practical use.

The most approved method is that of Prof. Holmgren, of the University of Upsala, Sweden. He first used skeins of colored Berlin worsted. A variety of shades of the same color, not less than five of each, are placed on a table, and the person whose color-sense is to be tested is requested to select and place together all shades of the same color, beginning with those of red. If there is inability to determine accurately it will at once be apparent. The examination is ordinarily conducted with rapidity, a few minutes only being required. Dr. Jeffries has been one of the most indefatigable investigators in this country and he has carefully tested many thousand eyes in reference to the perception of colors. Through his efforts the subject has become one of interest to railway and steamboat managers, and the eyes of school children, in many of the large cities have been tested. Dr. Jeffries has popularized, as it were, the abnormality and has shown conclusively its dangers.

In every day life the evils are confined to the personal annoyance of the individual in whom the defect exists. In the incurable cases the occupation must be of such a nature as to preclude the necessity of discriminating shades of color. Many who are color-blind, however, by the careful observation of the effects of light, as previously mentioned, are enabled to handle worsteds and even apply and blend pigments, but this is done somewhat at random and certain effects are impossible of attainment.

A gentleman recently informed the writer that he is obliged to inquire which is the green light of the horse-car that passes his home. Amusing stories have been chronicled concerning the color-blind, and one of Dalton, who was one of the original investigators of the condition, may not be amiss. After he had published an account of his own condition he attracted general attention and was presented at Court. In the *Scientific London*, 1874, is described his presentation and the difficulties he raised over the customary Court costume then essential. "Firstly, he was a Quaker, and would not wear a sword, which is an indispensable appendage of ordinary court-dress. Secondly, the robe of a doctor of civil laws was known to be objectionable on account of its color,—scarlet,—one forbidden to Quakers. Luck-

ily it was recollected that Dalton was afflicted with the peculiar color-blindness that bears his name, and that, as the cherries and leaves of a cherry tree were to him of the same color, the scarlet gown would present to him no extraordinary appearance. So perfect, indeed, was the color-blindness, that this most modest and simple of men, after having received the doctor's gown at Oxford, actually wore it for several days in happy unconsciousness of the effect he produced upon the street."

Dr. Jeffries quotes a case as follows, it is that of a gentleman who says: "As far as I can tell, the following expresses my experience as to colors: Yellow is the brightest color; blue, nearly as bright. These two are the only ones I see distinctly in the rainbow. Red I can distinguish when bright; but delicate shades I confound with stone-color or gray. Green I have no distinct conception of. According to its different shades, it appears black, brown, red, yellow, blue and gray. I cannot distinguish, at any distance, the ripe cherries on a tree, or strawberries, from their leaves. I have no conception of what is meant by complementary colors, or of the agreement of different colors when blended together; as, for instance, what kind of a carpet accords with red curtains in a room. With regard to my want of perception of green, it appears to me that the blue and yellow rays neutralize each other, and, when in equal proportions, constitute what is really no color, varying all the way from a light drab to a dingy black. When the blue rays predominate, it appears a blue drab; and, when the yellow rays are in excess, it appears a yellow drab. When the blue and yellow are properly blended, a lady's dress of green silk appears to me very similar, and no more glaring than a drab silk. The dry dirt of the street I could equally suppose to be green. I also confound red and brown, frequently. I could not distinguish between treacle and blood spilt in a road by day light."

A boy fifteen years of age was brought to me by his parents, who were in a state of apprehension as to the future of his eye-sight. He would pick green berries with the ripe, and green fruit, as well. His father, ascribing it to carelessness, solely, punished the boy frequently, but, of course, without avail. The explanation was soon given that he was color-blind for certain hues. In the case of railway employes and all those who are called upon to so accurately determine colors as to jeopardize human life in event of failure to be exact, the question becomes one of vital importance, and the condition is no longer one to be considered as affecting the individual alone. The importance of

adopting strict precautions has long been recognized by foreign governments. On the continent of Europe, nearly all the different powers provide laws regulating the inspection and registration of all connected with railroads, who are by any possible chance called upon to recognize signals, and unless the required examination is satisfactorily passed, the person is considered ineligible. The reports published of this work are exceedingly interesting. "The last report of Dr. Favre, of the Lyons Mediterranean Railroad, (France,) gives the results of examinations of railroad employés since 1855. It shows also how more careful tests discover a greater proportion of color-blind persons. Dr. Favre, up to 1855, had examined about 5,000 candidates for railroad work, and rejected more than fifty for being *red-blind*. He had not, unfortunately, kept accurate records, for from 1855 to 1864, he noted eight color-blind only, which number does not correspond with the number of men examined. From 1862 to 1872, among 1,196 persons examined, he refused certificates to fourteen color-blind, who could not tell red. From May, 1873 to July, 1875, his examinations were more exact; and he found, among 1,050 persons seeking railroad employment, ninety-eight made decided blunders, or hesitated; and ten were rejected for being red-blind."

"Dr. Lederer found sixty-three color-blind persons among 1,312 men of the Austrian navy, or 4.8 per cent. Dr. Fontenoy found thirty-one color blind, out of 1,084 railroad employés of Denmark.

Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, Holland, found, among 2,300 railroad employés, 152 color-blind. Dr. Krohn, in Finland, found among 1,200 railroad people, sixty, or five per cent., color-blind." Examples may thus be given, *ad finitum*, of the occurrence of color-blindness among those employed in public service. The researches among children at school are equally fruitful in results. "Dr. Daae, of Kragerø, Norway, found amongst 205 school-boys, 4.88 per cent., color-blind. Dr. Cohn detected ninety-five among 2,429 school-boys of Breslau, or four per cent.; Dr. Magnus found among 3,273 school-boys, 3.5 per cent., color-blind." And Professor Holmgren, in the course of his very extensive investigations in Sweden, found, "among 32,165 males, 1,019, or 3.17 per cent., color-blind." In this country investigators have gone over the ground in many of the large cities, with painstaking zeal, and have published the results. The labors of Dr. Jeffries have been the most fruitful in demonstrating the extent of the peculiar optical condition. He examined 10,387, and found 431 color-blind—a high percentage, indeed, somewhat beyond the average.

It may be said, however, that the great skill and knowledge displayed by this eminent scientist, doubtless discovered certain obscure cases that ordinarily would escape detection. Dr. Jeffries considers the percentage is higher among American-born children, and that his observation does not bear out the statements of foreign statisticians that the more ignorant and degraded classes are more prone to color-blindness. The infrequency of the infirmity among females is a well known fact, and the subject is now undergoing investigation, without, however, any satisfactory explanatory results. Dr. Cohn "found among 1,061 Breslau school-girls, none color-blind." Dr. Magnus found in the same city "but one color-blind girl, among 2,216." Prof. Holmgren "reports from Sweden, having found, among 7,119 females of all ages, nineteen," or 0.26 per cent., color-blind. Dr. Jeffries inspected 7,942 females, and found four only, lacking in color perception. The writer has examined 842 male eyes in reference to the color sense, and, although the number is too limited to give valuable results, the percentage proved somewhat less than Dr. Jeffries examinations indicated.

Of the 842, nearly two-thirds were adults, and the eyes were, in a few cases, in an abnormal condition, aside from the color defect. One hundred and nine men were near-sighted, and eighty-two were hypermetropic, or over-sighted. Sixty-seven men were wearing spectacles for old sight; twenty-seven were color-blind out of the total of 842 examined; the percentage thus being less than four per cent. The red-blind numbered fifteen; the green-blind, eight. The Holmgren method, with colored worsteds, was employed. By request of the efficient superintendent of the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, J. B. Gardiner, Esq., an examination by the writer, of the knowledge of colors by those of the employés called on to recognize signals, either by night or day, is being made, and is at present uncompleted. In Massachusetts the examination has been very thorough, and the eyes of all train and switch men tested. The actual changes taking place in the eye that are recognized as the cause of color-blindness, are usually such as are only observed by aid of the microscope and possess little interest to the general reader. As previously mentioned, in a large majority of cases, the condition is incurable, although something is to be done in the way of educating the persons afflicted to discriminate by attending to light and shade. When all connected with railways and steamboats are known to be free from the defect, a well proved source of danger to life and limb will be averted.

## APPENDIX.

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### THE REGISTRATION LAW OF RHODE ISLAND.

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#### GENERAL STATUTES, CHAPTER 77.

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##### OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

(As amended June, 1875; April, 1878, and March, 1879.)

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or in lieu thereof, any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, may appoint for that purpose, are hereby authorized and required to obtain, chronologically record and index, as required by the forms prescribed by the third section of this chapter, all information concerning births, marriages and deaths, occurring among the inhabitants of their respective towns; and on or before the first Monday of March, annually, to make duly certified returns thereof to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, for each year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, accompanying the same with a list of those individuals, required by law to make returns to him, who have neglected the same, and with such remarks relating to the object of the law, as they may deem important to communicate.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make and publish, not exceeding one thousand copies, a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section third of this chapter. The Secretary of State shall then cause said returns to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, the whole to be bound in convenient sized volumes, and carefully preserved in his office, for which he shall receive the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall, on application, be furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town clerks, clerks of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially after the following forms, viz: The record of a birth shall state the date and place of birth, name

and sex of the child, whether living or still-born, the name and surname, color, occupation, residence and birth-place of the parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a marriage shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence, and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, age, color, occupation, and residence of each, condition (whether single or widowed), what marriage, if second, third, or other marriage, the occupation, birth-place, and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of deaths shall state the date of death, name and surname of deceased, the sex, color, and condition (single or married), age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birth-place of parents, disease or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

#### OF MARRIAGES.

SEC. 4. Every Society of Friends, clergymen and all others, authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, in manner and form aforesaid, and return the same on or before the second Monday of every month, for the last preceding month, to the clerk of the town in which such rite shall have been performed; and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have signed and delivered to the authority about to solemnize it, or to the clerk of a Society of Friends, a certificate containing the information required for the record of a marriage, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter.

#### OF BIRTHS.

SEC. 5 The clerk of every town, or in lieu thereof, some person or persons whom the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of any city, shall appoint for the purpose, shall, annually, in the month of January, collect the facts required by section third of this chapter, in relation to all children born in the town during the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding, and for each full report of a birth so obtained, shall receive therefor such compensation as the town council or the board of aldermen of their respective towns or cities shall determine, in lieu of such compensation as may now be fixed by law. (By Chapter 782 of the Public Laws, the cities of Providence and Newport are exempt from the provisions of the preceding section, in relation to time of collection and compensation.)

#### OF DEATHS.

SEC. 6. "Whenever any person shall die or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this State, it shall be the duty of the physician attending at such bringing forth or last sickness, if any physician so attended, within forty-eight hours after such death or bringing forth, to leave with the family, if any, or person having the care of the deceased or the person bringing forth such still-born child, or to give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating, in case of a death, the name of the deceased, the date of the death and the disease or cause of the death, and in case of the bringing forth of a still-born child, the date and the cause of such child being brought forth still-born."



## OF UNDERTAKERS.

SEC. 7. There may be appointed by the town authorities of every town, a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of the authorities.

SEC. 8. The undertaker, or the person who shall conduct a funeral, or who shall bury or deposit in a tomb, or who shall remove from this State or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person or still-born child, shall first obtain the physician's certificate required by Section 6 of this chapter, if a physician was in attendance upon such person who has deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, and shall return the same, together with his own certificate of the facts required by Section 3, as hereby amended, on or before the second Monday of the next succeeding month to the clerk of the town where such death or bringing forth took place.

SEC. 9. Any town may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects herein contemplated: *Provided*, they do not conflict with the main and specific object of this act, viz: to procure the most perfect registration.

## OF FEES.

SEC. 10. The town clerks, or persons recommended and appointed as aforesaid, shall receive for each record of a death made and returned as required by law, and for each record of a marriage made and returned as required by law, twenty cents, to be paid to them out of their respective town treasuries; *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to be paid out of the town treasury as aforesaid, to any one town clerk or person appointed as aforesaid, who shall faithfully perform the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall not be less than five dollars. Undertakers and others making returns of deaths as required in Section 8 of this chapter shall receive for each full report of a death made to the town clerk, five cents in the cities of Providence and Newport, and ten cents in the other towns of the State.

SEC. 11. If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other persons, shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on, or required of him, by this chapter, he shall, at the discretion of the court trying the case, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the use of the person who shall complain of the same.

SEC. 12. In order that it may be more surely ascertained that no clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, or clerk of the Society of Friends, neglects to make the returns specified in this chapter, each of the said parties shall cause his name and residence to be recorded in the clerk's office of the town where he resides.

SEC. 13. No letters of administration, or letters testamentary, shall be granted by any court of probate, upon the effects or estate of any person, until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 14. The person appointed as provided in Section 1 of this chapter, shall be entitled to have the custody of all records of births, deaths or marriages of the town or city for which he is appointed, whether made under the statute now in force or any former statute, and a certificate signed by him as town or city registrar certifying that any written or printed statement of any marriage, birth or death is a true copy of the record in his custody, shall be admitted as *prima facie* proof of such marriage, birth or death.

SEC. 15. Births, marriages and deaths, of non-residents, shall be distinguished from those of residents, in the returns by being arranged separately.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the State Board of Health may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary, to effect the object of this chapter.

SEC. 17. *Repealed January Session, 1878.*

SEC. 18. The town clerks or other officers appointed under this chapter, to collect, record and return the births in the several towns, shall receive fees therefor as follows: For collecting the facts required in relation to births, fifteen cents each; for making record and return of these facts as required by law, twenty cents each for the first fifty entries in each calendar year, and ten cents each for each subsequent entry and return.

SEC. 19. The returns required to be made by clerks of the supreme court, in relation to divorces, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, or a prepared abstract thereof, shall be published in the annual report upon the births, marriages and deaths in the State.

## PUBLIC LAWS, CHAPTER 680.

### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(As passed April 12, 1878, and amended March, 1880.)

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence, and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the State Board of Health. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by this State. The Governor may remove any member for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the board.

SEC. 2. The six persons first appointed shall be appointed for one, two, three, four, five and six years, respectively, and hereafter, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one member of the board annually, for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the State; they shall make investigations into the causes of

disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall faithfully do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the State. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the State, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the General Assembly, or by the Governor when the General Assembly is not in session.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals, and perform all the duties which have been delegated to the Board of Cattle Commissioners, in chapter 76, of the General Statutes of the State.

SEC. 5. Section 3, of chapter 76, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the Board of Cattle Commissioners, heretofore constituted under authority of said section, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 6. In every section of chapter 76, of the General Statutes, where the word "commissioners" occurs, it shall be construed to mean State Board of Health.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall receive the returns of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, and shall prepare the annual report upon the registration of the same as now required by law; but after the report is prepared, the returns shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, to be bound and indexed by him as heretofore.

SEC. 8. Wherever the words "Secretary of State" occur in sections 1, 2, 3, 16 and 19, of chapter 77, of the General Statutes, they shall be construed to mean Secretary of the State Board of Health, and in the sixth line of section 2, of said chapter, the word "he" shall be construed to mean Secretary of State. Section 17, of chapter 77, of the General Statutes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 10. The board shall elect a well qualified physician as their secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board, the Commissioner of Public Health, and State Registrar of Vital Statistics; but shall not thereby vote on any question upon which he is personally interested, or be entitled to any additional compensation for mileage or expenses.

SEC. 11. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this law, and such other duties as the board may require, and he shall receive such salary, not in excess of twelve hundred dollars per annum, as the board may determine. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board, but may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members thereof.

SEC. 12. The Governor shall provide a suitable office for the board in the city of Providence, and the actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the chairman and approved by the Governor, shall be paid from the treasury of the State.

SEC. 13. The board shall make a report in print to the General Assembly, annually, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the State as they shall deem important.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. The several town councils and boards of aldermen shall still be *ex-officio* Boards of Health in their respective towns, as is now by law provided. *Provided, however,* that the city council of any city may appoint a Board of Health for such city, which shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of aldermen as a Board of Health.

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#### PUBLIC LAWS, CHAPTER 794.

SECTION 3. The secretary of the said board shall make inquiry from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease, or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect to acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals, in their several towns and localities respectively; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health shall give such information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as have come to their knowledge.

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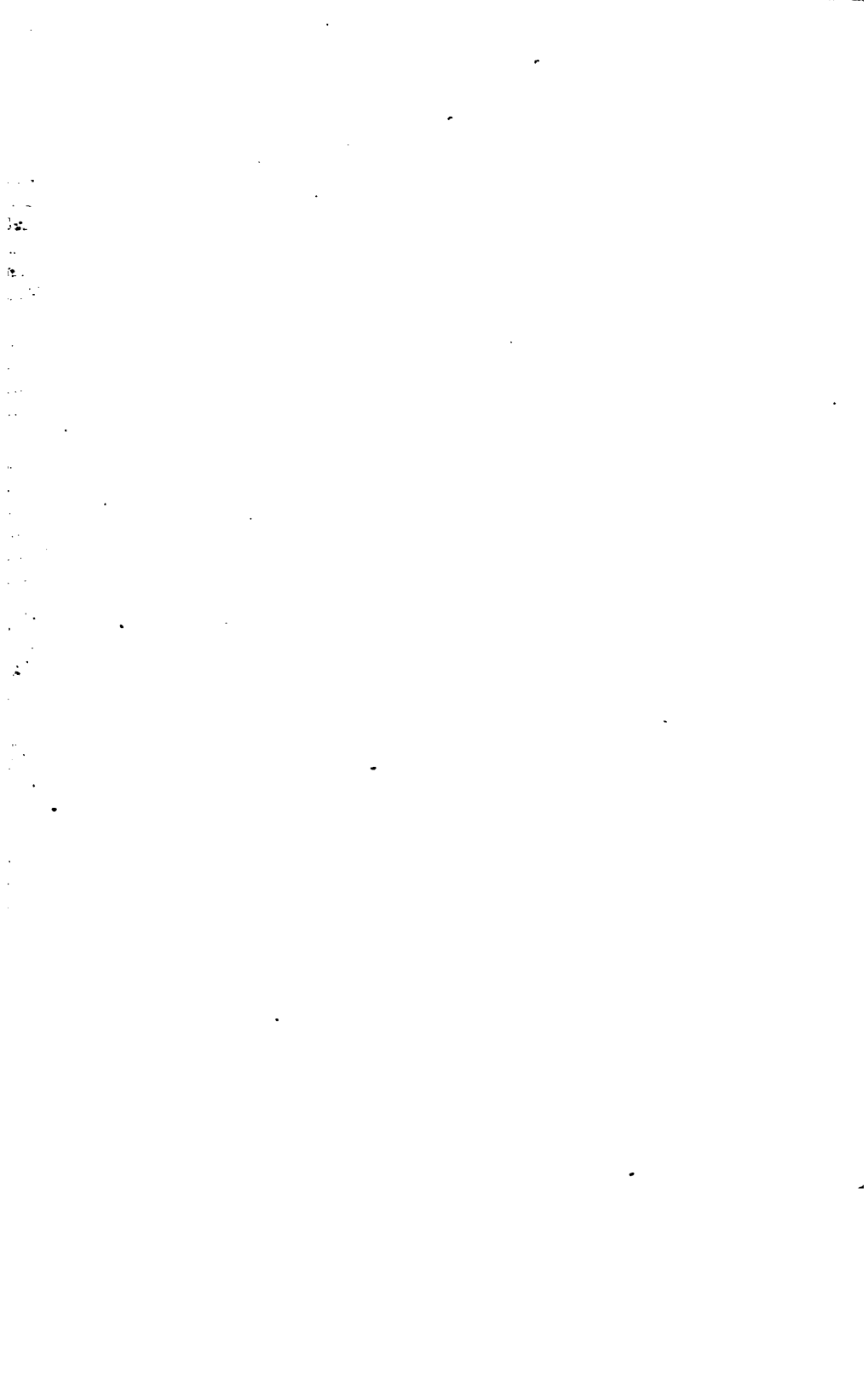
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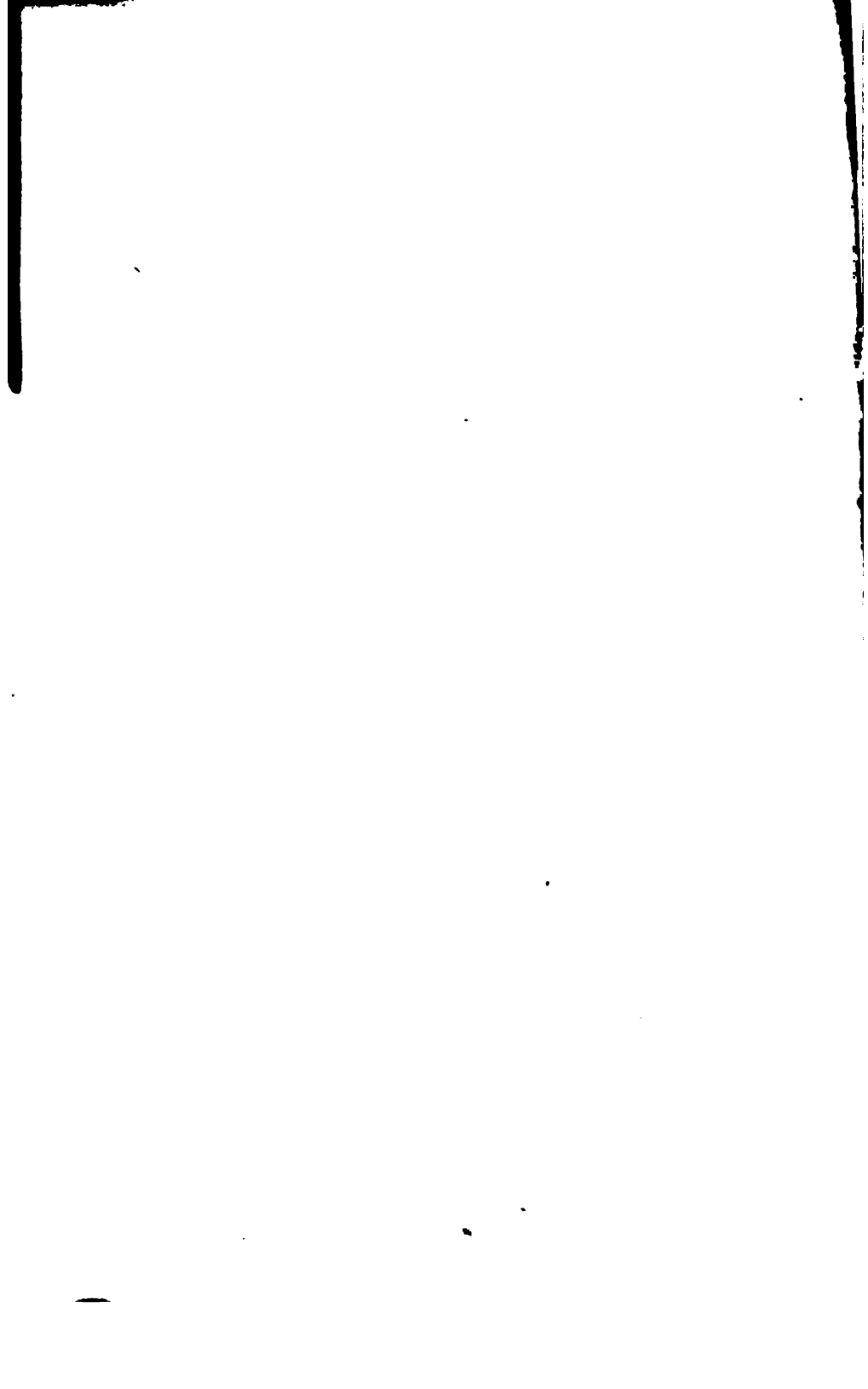
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